This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

**Usage guidelines**

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

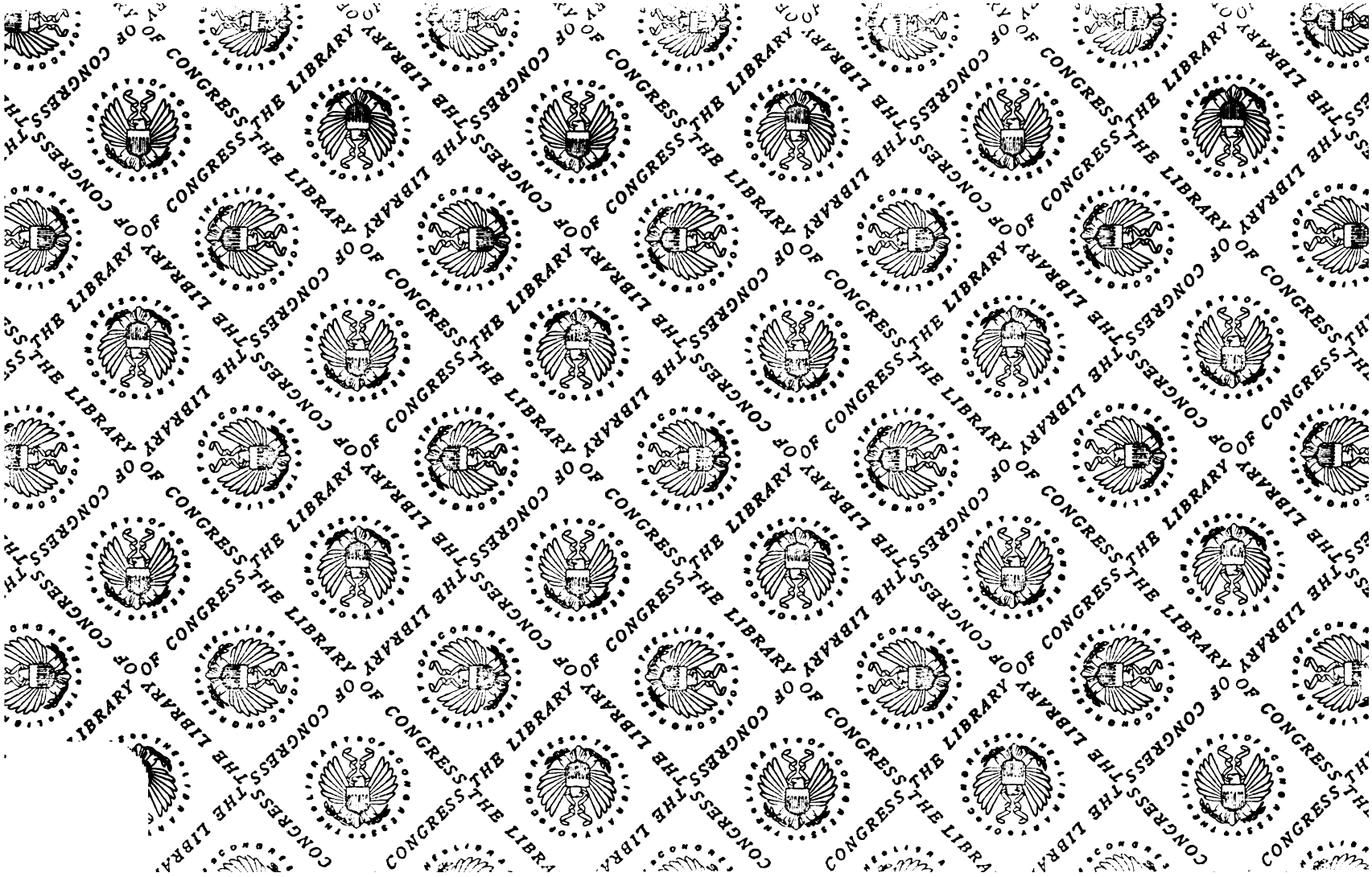
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

**About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

2

# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## HEARING

BEFORE THE

U.S. Congress. House.

## COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

## H. R. 434 and H. R 8668

BILLS TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

---

APRIL 5 AND 6, 1916

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1916

Copy 2

KF27
.P76
1916a
Copy 2

E160
.L524
Copy 8

## COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

### SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SCOTT FERRIS, Oklahoma, *Chairman*.

| | |
|---|---|
| EDWARD T. TAYLOR, Colorado. | JAMES V. McCLINTIC, Oklahoma. |
| JOHN E. RAKER, California. | IRVINE L. LENROOT, Wisconsin. |
| CARL HAYDEN, Arizona. | WM. L. LA FOLLETTE, Washington. |
| TOM STOUT, Montana. | WILLIAM KENT, California. |
| DENVER S. CHURCH, California. | NICHOLAS J. SINNOTT, Oregon. |
| C. C. DILL, Washington. | ADDISON T. SMITH, Idaho. |
| JAS. H. MAYS, Utah. | LOUIS C. CRAMTON, Michigan. |
| JOHN N. TILLMAN, Arkansas. | CHAS. B. TIMBERLAKE, Colorado. |
| JEFF McLEMORE, Texas. | RICHARD P. FREEMAN, Connecticut. |
| HARRY L. GANDY, South Dakota. | JAMES WICKERSHAM, Alaska. |

CAM CAMPBELL, *Clerk*.
JAY KEEGAN, *Assistant Clerk*.



D. of D.
OCT 13 1916

# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Washington, D. C., April 5, 1916.*

The committee met at 10 o'clock a. m., Hon. Scott Ferris (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a special order, gentlemen, set down for the park service bill, so-called. We have two bills on the subject, one by Mr. Kent, H. R. 8668, and one by Mr. Raker, H. R. 434. The department officials are here to deal with the subject, and we will get all the information we can from them.

Will Mr. Kent or Mr. Raker indicate the order in which they wish the subject presented?

Mr. KENT. The American Civic Association has taken an immense amount of interest in this for a great many years, and are here represented by Mr. Watrous, and later on the president, Mr. McFarland, will be here; and Mr. Mather and Mr. Marshall are here to go into a detailed statement. Would you think we should better hear the officials first?

The CHAIRMAN. Use your own judgment.

Mr. KENT. I think we will let Mr. Watrous introduce the subject.

## STATEMENT OF MR. RICHARD B. WATROUS, SECRETARY THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. WATROUS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the movement for the creation of a national park service dates back a number of years, the American Civic Association having taken it up very actively in 1910; and there has been a growing feeling that in order to bring together the parks into a harmonious and unified management and administration there should be a bureau, or preferably called a service, by which the parks and monuments might be brought together under one head.

Secretary Ballinger was, I believe, the first secretary to make a definite recommendation in his annual report, and he made a strong recommendation. I quote briefly from it. He said, December 1, 1910:

> In order that creditable progress may be made in each of the national parks, after the development of all necessary plans for road and other construction for the convenience of travel and tourists, liberal appropriations will be required and a departmental organization for administrative purposes perfected capable of efficient field administration and of careful inspection of all public works and the conduct of concessionaires. It will doubtless be necessary in the accomplishment of these purposes to create a bureau of national parks and resorts, under the supervision of a competent commissioner, with a suitable force of superintendents, supervising engineers, and landscape architects, inspectors, park guards, and other employees.

The creation of such a bureau and the planning under it of a consistent and broadly considered scheme for national parks and resorts to fit the future needs of the United States of America would be in line with the policy under which our first President planned, in 1803, the Federal city which now bears his name, without which planning no such civic convenience, beauty, impressiveness, and national dignity as the city of Washington now enjoys would have been possible.

The volume and importance of the work of the supervision of the national parks and resorts under the Secretary of the Interior has passed beyond the stage of satisfactory control by operations carried on with the small force available in the Secretary's office.

Secretary Fisher, when he came in, was so impressed with the importance of the national parks that he called a conference of park superintendents and others interested, which was held in the Yellowstone National Park, and in his report to the President he recommended strongly in favor of a creation of a park service. He said:

The only general supervision which is possible is that obtained by referring matters relating to the national parks to the same officials in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, etc.

Mr. Secretary Lane has the same spirit, and has been developing the park idea in a broader way than ever before. He, too, has been favorable right along to the creation of the park service, and in his report of a year ago he referred to "a bill [then in Congress] to establish a national park service, and for other purposes, is now pending in Congress and has been reported favorably to the Senate Committee on Public Lands, and its enactment into law is earnestly recommended."

President Taft considered it of sufficient importance to address a special message to Congress, and with your permission I will read briefly from that:

I earnestly recommend the establishment of a bureau of national parks. Such legislation is essential to the proper management of those wondrous manifestations of nature, so startling and so beautiful that every one recognizes the obligations of the Government to preserve them for the edification and recreation of the people. The Yellowstone Park, the Yosemite, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the Glacier National Park, and the Mount Ranier National Park, and others furnish appropriate instances. In only one case have we made anything like adequate preparation for the use of a park by the public. That case is the Yellowstone National Park. Every consideration of patriotism and the love of nature and of beauty and of art requires us to expend money enough to bring all these natural wonders within easy reach of our people. The first step in that direction is the establishment of a responsible bureau, which shall take upon itself the burden of supervising the parks and of making recommendations as to the best method of improving their accessibility and usefulness.

That was incorporated in a bulletin of the American Civic Association, which contained addresses given at two of our annual conventions on the subject of national parks, copies of which you have seen, and which is particularly interesting because of the admirable address by former Ambassador Bryce, who visited our parks, loved them, and was acquainted with them, and enjoyed a personal acquaintance with John Muir, who is generally conceded to be the father of the national-park idea.

I shall not go into lengthy detail as to the interest that has been manifested in this subject, nor shall I stop to refer at any length to the very great interest that is manifested now, but which is best illustrated by the great number of newspaper and magazine articles that are being printed about our parks, showing a positive interest, and which is not altogether an inspired interest, but is simply a natural result of the great drift of travel to the parks, a drift which has been

made unusually great during the past two years due to the war on the other side, and which has resulted in making it impossible for the American tourist to go abroad and spend his hundreds of millions of dollars there.

I will only say that the great magazines, the weekly papers, and the daily papers are printing from week to week and from day to day news articles, and every now and then an illustrated article about the parks. I might cite the Saturday Evening Post, which has had an editorial in it every two or three weeks for the past three months by its managing editor, Mr. George Horace Lorimer, in very marked approval of the idea of having a national park service.

This is a business undertaking, Mr. Chairman. We have 14 national parks and a good many more national monuments. They have had to be administered as individual undertakings. We are in the position of a man with a great manufacturing institution, manufacturing a variety of products, possibly, but having no harmonious arrangement for them. We simply want to bring into the administration of our national parks a uniform management for them which may be directed from the offices here in Washington with the proper assistance out in the parks themselves. The interesting thing about it is that as the situation now is the creation of a national park service does not involve the creation of a new corps of workers. We have the workers in the Department of the Interior, which is the father and the mother of the parks.

Mr. SINNOTT. I wish you would explain, if it will not interrupt you, in what respects the present management is not uniform.

Mr. WATROUS. As it is now all the parks have to be created as separate entities with reference to provision for appropriations for them and for their management. And as it is now there is no way of bringing into one harmonious idea the direction for the parks as a whole. I shall refer to that briefly from the experience of Canada, which has created a Dominion Commission of Parks, and which is doing very effective work. It does not mean creating a new machine with a large corps of officials or with great new appropriations, as some fear. We have the working spirit, we have the working forces, but we need the harmony and unity that will treat the parks as one great undertaking. There is a wonderful opportunity for the extension of the park service by letting the people of this country and abroad know that we have a service to which they may apply for information as to the parks.

You gentlemen would be surprised to know how little the people really know about our national park system. I have been out around the country recently and have asked different audiences if any gentleman or lady in the audience could stand up and name four of our national parks, and it was on very, very rare occasions that I found that they could. No one except some one connected with the Government direction of the park service could name the 14. I have learned them by heart, but please do not ask me to say them now.

I heard the other day of a well-known Government official—I am not going to say whether he was a Senator or a Representative; he might have been either one—who wanted some information about the national parks. He evidently scratched his head hard and wondered to whom he should apply, and finally, I believe, he sent

the letter to the Department of Commerce and said he wanted some information. He said:

I am in doubt to whom I should apply, but I find no name of park service in the Congressional Directory. Will you not help me?

Of course the letter was referred. That is the same frame of mind in which most of the people of the country are. They do not know when they want to ask about the parks whether to write the Smithsonian Institution or the Bureau of Fisheries. If we have a national park service, and have it known, people are going to get into the habit of writing directly to the park service, just as they now do to other well-known bureaus and services in the Government.

Let me leave, please, the general talk about the value of our national parks and their great recreational service to the president of our association. I have thought that I might introduce one feature that might be distinguished from the others, by referring to what has been done by our neighboring country of Canada.

Canada has been ahead of us on the national park proposition in every respect—in almost every respect. I am going to say, first of all, that that was best illustrated this past summer when the great drift of travel from the East to the West on account of the expositions at San Francisco and San Diego brought out the fact that the Canadian national parks, because of their exploitation, and because of the things that had been done to make them ready for the comfort and convenience and safety of the tourists, drew the great, wholesale travel—I learned on very good authority that of the travel which went west about 75 per cent was routed, either going or returning, by Canadian railroad systems, so they had the business going one way, and the other way was divided up between our four or five transcontinental systems. That meant thousands upon thousands of dollars of cold American cash for Canada, to be credited to its parks.

Now Canada had nothing more to offer in the way of scenery, not as much as we have to offer in the way of scenery in our own national parks, but Canada, for years, has been getting its parks into splendid condition. She has equipped them with the necessary facilities to house and care for the people in comfort, and has exploited them, and the result was that the people went on their way to the West, or on their return, to one or more of the Canadian national parks.

The CHAIRMAN. They have an independent bureau there, Mr. Watrous?

Mr. WATROUS. They have an independent bureau, Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to say to you. They issue very interesting reports. I show you a sample of some of the literature they issued; it is a circular issued some two years ago, a beautiful example of what they do to stimulate interest on the part of the Canadian people in their splendid possessions. It is entitled, "A Sprig of Mountain Heather, from the Canadian National Parks."

I am going to quote briefly from the First Annual Report of the Dominion Commission of Parks. That is the name of it. It is in the department of the interior. This is from their report of 1911 and 1912. It says:

During the year a change was made in the matter of park administration. Prior thereto there was no distinctive parks administration. In addition to his many other duties the superintendent of forestry had to supervise the management of all park

matters. A recognition of the potentialities in connection with national parks and the essential difference in the administrative requirements concerning national parks and national forest preserves led to the detachment of the parks from the forestry branch and to the organization of a separate branch charged with the administration of parks alone.

The parks branch has to develop the national parks with the object of making their wonders and beauties available and accessible for the people of Canada. Every facility provided in that connection naturally is of equal value to the foreign tourist. Therefore the more the branch can do in parks to serve the recreation requirements of Canadians the more it does at the same time to attract to Canada a share of the hundreds of millions that the public annually spends on recreation.

The policy upon which the branch is carrying on its development work is based on the belief that the majority of the people, Canadians or others, who visit the parks are used to some degree of comfort and that no matter how fond they may be of nature they will not take a park tour unless assured of some degree of comfort, convenience, and safety. Americans and Canadians go to the Alps in thousands because they believe they can see them in comfort, and yet they have never seen the much greater attractions of the Rockies.

To meet these conditions the parks branch policy necessarily relates to the quality of the service, of whatever kind, rendered by those dealing with the tourist; character of accommodation; avoidance of congestion; protection against extortion; the construction and maintenance of roads and trails of first-class character in order that the various attractions may be comfortably and safely reached; furnishing of full and reliable information; and, generally, in not only reducing discomfort to a minimum but in so administering matters that the tourist shall be satisfied with the treatment received while in the parks, as he inevitably must be with the scenic wonders he has viewed.

Careful attention has been given to the organization in regard to the financial end of the work. The object has been to provide a system whereby a maximum of value and results is secured with respect to every expenditure made, and whereby revenue potentialities are developed with a view to eventually making the parks self-sustaining.

Responsibility for administration rests primarily upon the minister of the interior. Under the Canadian system of government, each member of the cabinet occupies a seat in Parliament and must assume in Parliament full responsibility for the administration of every branch of the department over which he presides.

The parks act reads:

"The said parks shall, subject to the direction of the minister of the interior, be under the control and management of the commissioner of Dominion parks or such person as is selected for that purpose by the governor in council."

The effect of this provision is that the commissioner of parks and his staff constitute a distinct bureau charged with responsibility for the administration of all park matters under one head. It means a bureau devoting all its attention to every aspect of park work, policy, development, detailed administration.

The organization of the parks branch naturally includes an inside or head-office service and an outside service. The outside service consists of a superintendent and necessary assistants in each park, and a chief superintendent, whose duty it is to constantly inspect and superintend the work of the various superintendents.

The constant control exercised by a central bureau is, I believe, essential to the satisfactory development of the parks scheme. It means uniformity of administration expenditure based on a proper perspective of the relative needs of the various parks of any kind and a supervision of all parks in the light of the experience of all. It means the creation of comprehensive schemes of development in each park from the viewpoint of the general public and a continuity of policy, which Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead in outlining the requirements of a parks bureau declared to be one of the first essentials.

I have referred to this first report. It is interesting to note, Mr. Chairman, I am using the wording they have used in an opening paragraph of this report:

It is interesting to note that the United States, in following Canada's example in the matter of specializing in park management, that an agitation for a park bureau at Washington culminated in the following message to Congress by President Taft.

But they have been ahead of us in that respect. Let me read to you something from this beautiful little report concerning the commercial side of the parks, and I said I was not going to dwell on the recreation side, leaving that to our president, who has just arrived.

COMMERCIAL SIDE OF PARKS.

In the words of the statute under which the parks are administered, they are "for the benefit, advantage, and enjoyment" of the people. These purposes they achieve not only by providing for the people of Canada for all time unequaled means of recreation in the out-of-doors under the best possible conditions, but by producing for the country an ever increasing revenue from tourist traffic and tourist traffic is one of the largest and most satisfactory means of revenue a nation can have. The tourist leaves large sums of money in the country he visits, but takes away with him in return for it nothing which makes the nation poorer. He goes away with probably improved health, certainly with a recollection of enjoyment of unequaled wonders of mountain, forest, stream, and sky, of vitalizing ozone and stimulating companionship with nature; but of the natural wealth of the country he takes nothing.

Since travel has become so well nigh universal, extraordinary scenery has become a national asset. The commercial potentialities of tourist traffic are startling. It is estimated that Switzerland's annual revenue from tourists is $150,000,000, that of France six hundred millions; little Italy's one hundred millions. It is claimed that Americans spend each year $500,000,000 in travel abroad. The pine woods of Maine are estimated to bring a revenue of $40,000,000 each year on account of the visitors they attract, and it is said that the orange blossoms of Florida are worth more to her than all the products of her soil. National parks are one of the best means of attracting this tourist traffic and every dollar, therefore, which is spent on national parks may be considered an investment on capital account which is likely to bring in a very satisfactory return upon the money invested. It is the consideration of these facts which has led a great many people in the United States to recommend the establishment of a parks bureau and the development of a strong parks policy as "a solid business proposition."

The CHAIRMAN. Whose report is that?

Mr. WATROUS. It is the report of the commissioner of Dominion parks of Canada, which has been formally organized as a Dominion commission since 1911.

I wish I had one of these pamphlets for all members of the committee.

Let me quote, also, Mr. Chairman, a paragraph or two of the address of Mr. Harkin, the commissioner of parks, which he gave in Washington a year or two ago:

In asking for appropriations from Parliament the parks branch presents its case from a purely business standpoint. The acid test of any business is, Will it pay dividends and will it continue to pay them? When we ask Parliament for money, we submit a case to demonstrate that the establishment and development of national parks will pay. What is more, we contend that there is no national enterprise that will pay better dividends, because they will pay not only in the strictly commercial dollars and cents way but they will also pay in a still more important way—by adding to the efficiency and virility of the nation.

From a purely commercial standpoint it is well known that there is no better paying business than tourist traffic. National parks of outstanding scenic and other natural attractions constitute focal points for tourist attraction and tourist interest. Parks will pay in a commercial sense because people each year are willing to spend vast amounts of money upon tours.

I will not repeat what he says about foreign countries, except to quote the following:

Figures compiled by the New England railways indicate that in 1913 tourists spent in those States not less than $100,000,000. Mr. W. T. Robson, organizer of the Canadian Travel Association, has prepared an estimate of the expenditure of foreign tourists in Canada last year, which shows that field crops, forest products, and minerals are the only natural resources in Canada producing a larger revenue than tourist traffic.

Mr. LENROOT. Can you tell us how much Canada appropriates fo her parks?

Mr. WATROUS. I am afraid I have no very recent reports on that, Mr. Lenroot. I shall be very glad to leave this report with you.

Mr. Chairman, should you like to say something about the bill itself that has been introduced?

The CHAIRMAN. We should like to have you say something about it. It will be necessary to have some amendments to this bill.

Mr. KENT. I do not think there is any use discussing this particular bill.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the general subject is of the most interest to us.

Mr. WATROUS. I was going to say that the thing that might possibly interest you was that Canada has appreciated the economic value of its parks as well as the recreational value. It has said that any groups of parks, or any producing agency in Canada of such importance, demands the creation of a service—which it called a commission of Dominion parks—and it has had that commission under the department of the interior for these several years with splendid results, as is demonstrated each year by the wonderful amount of travel that is going to the parks and which is bringing money there. And much may be said, and will be said, although I understand you are going to have only a brief hearing, on the great recreational value of these parks. But my purpose has been to tell you what Canada has done.

Now, in general, we do contend that with our splendid areas set aside by Congress—the first one set aside about 100 years after the creation of the Government, the Yellowstone Park, and since then 13 other national parks—we do contend that they are up to the stage where they ought to be brought together into the fine management of a special service.

The CHAIRMAN. I wonder if you would comment a little on the national monuments? We have some 12 or 14 of those, part under the Agricultural Department and part under the War Department and some under the Interior Department. I wondered what you thought of that phase of it. I notice some different reports here.

Mr. WATROUS. I am very glad you mentioned the monuments. I have not given so much attention to them, because they naturally are included under a provision that is made for keeping the national parks in the Department of the Interior and under the administration of the department. There are some 31 national monuments, I believe, about 19, if I remember correctly, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. I understand there may be some amendment to the wording of this bill. The bill proposes that all monuments now in the Government should be in this national-park service.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; that is the reason I mentioned it.

Mr. WATROUS. You know they are not monuments erected of stone or erected in our cities, but they are great, wonderful areas of scenic and historical and archaeological value, which are up to the dignity of being maintained as such, and which are declared as monuments by Executive order, a wise provision made by Congress, and our Presidents for several administrations back have designated from time to time great areas, which now aggregate some millions of acres, as national monuments. I believe at the present time the Grand

Canyon is a national monument, and that is the notable type of the character of these bodies.

The CHAIRMAN. Allow me to interrupt you for just a moment. I have had many telegrams here for the committee regarding this service, and I have been impressed somewhat with the idea of having it all centralized and all put under one head. I was therefore a little startled this morning to read a report from the Agricultural Department on this identical bill, which proposes to put these monuments in with the parks system under the Interior Department, and there seems to be quite strenuous objection on their part. I wondered if you gentlemen would give more attention to the park service than they would give to it. The committee is going to be confronted with this. It seems to me that if we are going to get them under one head we do not want to strike a stumbling block by one great department saying that should not be done.

Mr. MATHER. I think we shall meet that point a little later in amendments proposed which we have to submit from our department.

Mr. WATROUS. I was under the impression that was to be brought out, Mr. Chairman. I can only say I am glad you mentioned receiving many letters and telegrams in favor of this. It is very gratifying to be able to report that many business organizations and civic organizations, and of course, the mountain clubs, unite in passing resolutions in favor of this park service. That is not only from Colorado and from San Francisco and from the Western States, where the parks exist, but it is from the East, from the great Appalachian clubs of the Eastern States, and the clubs of New York State, and the clubs of the South are equally interested and urgent in asking for a service.

I am tempted, Mr. Chairman, to take your time with an innovation and quote to you just three verses of poetry in recognition of John Muir, who was the father of the national parks, and who, it is always well to remember as we consider these park areas, and if it will not be a breach of committee etiquette, let me quote the following:

John o' the mountains, wonderful John,
Is past the summit and traveling on;
The turn of the trail on the mountainside,
A smile and "Hail!" where the glaciers slide,
A streak of red where the condors ride,
And John is over the Great Divide.

John o' the mountains camps to-day
On a level spot by the Milky Way;
And God is telling him how he rolled
The smoky earth from the iron mold,
And hammered the mountains till they were cold,
And planted the redwood trees of old.

And John o' the mountains says: "I knew,
And I wanted to grapple the hand o' you;
And now we're sure to be friends and chums
And camp together till chaos comes."

Mr. Chairman, there was no more enthusiastic advocate during all his life, until the very day he died, of the bureau of national parks than the late John Muir.

I thank you.

Mr. KENT. I think we will hear from Mr. Mather on the detail of his proposed organization.

## STATEMENT OF MR. STEPHEN T. MATHER, ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The CHAIRMAN. I will say for the benefit of the committee, as to the monuments, that I find 19 are under the Interior Department, 10 under the Agricultural Department, and 2 under the War Department, unless there have been some additions which I do not have here, so some one, I think, ought to deal with the question of centralizing those things.

Mr. Mather, in your report do you deal with that officially?

Mr. MATHER. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my talk, perhaps, or what I shall have to say, will be a little desultory, and I may ask you later to question me on a number of things. I shall be very glad to have questions from the members of the committee, because the whole national-park work, as it has come under my charge in the year I have been here, has been a case of grappling with the problems as they come up one after the other, without, perhaps, very much connection, yet at the same time I feel that we have accomplished something in what we have been trying to do, making, so far, bricks without straw.

At first I should like to read some extracts from a letter of Secretary Lane to you under date of February 14, in which he makes a report on H. R. 8668, a bill to establish a national park service. He recommends certain amendments to you, which I will refer to later and in conclusion says:

> There are administered by this department 13 national parks, with a total area of over 4,600,000 acres; 18 national monuments, with an area of about 85,000 acres; and the Hot Springs Reservation in the State of Arkansas. These various reservations have been created from time to time under laws which are not uniform. For administrative purposes each of the reservations is a separate and distinct unit. This is so even to the extent that it is not possible under existing law to transfer a ranger from one park to another, although such action might for various reasons be desirable or necessary.
>
> The general administrative work, preparation of concession contracts, preparation of regulations governing the reservation, consideration of legal questions that arise, disbursement of money, etc., is handled by a small force of employees in my office, practically all of whom have other departmental duties to perform, making it impossible for them to devote more than a part of their time to this work.
>
> As is well known, the activities in the various parks have increased greatly in recent years, the number of people visiting the parks being steadily on the increase. This, of course, has resulted in additional work to be done at Washington, and to such an extent that we have been hampered for lack of assistance here. I am attaching hereto data showing the increasing volume of business in the national parks.
>
> It should be possible to administer these reservations along one general comprehensive line instead of having to deal with each separate reservation as an independent entity without any relation to any other reservation, which latter argument is, to my mind, unbusinesslike and inefficient. I have given this matter considerable thought, as have also my assistants interested in this particular subject, and I believe that H. R. 8668, if amended as recommended, and enacted, will obviate a great many of the difficulties we have encountered in the past in administering these reservations to the best advantage. It involves no additional expenditure by the Government, but on the other hand should effect economy.
>
> In view of the foregoing I strongly urge upon your committee and upon Congress the pressing necessity for the enactment of this legislation.

The particular amendments, Mr. Chairman, which have been made to this bill are, first, in connection with monuments on figure 12 of page 1. We make that read: "Now under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior and of."

Mr. KENT. Right there, are you thoroughly clear that future monuments created within the forest reservation would still remain under forest jurisdiction?

Mr. MATHER. I am not clear on that point, except I presume there would probably have to be some specific reference as the monuments were created.

Mr. KENT. The Department of Agriculture suggested that in line 13 and after that, we specify national monuments of like character, but not within the national forests. That is, the creation of new ones, "as may hereafter be authorized." We want to insert there "not within the national forests." If you are going to leave the Agricultural Department the control of our present monuments inside the forests, the same thing ought to hold with future monuments.

Mr. MATHER. Perhaps that is a good point. The Department of Agriculture might retain control of the monuments that are now directly within the national forests for administrative reasons.

The CHAIRMAN. I was rather impressed, Mr. Mather, with the statement the Agricultural Department made, although am I not right in thinking that that interferes with your main problem, which is the centralization of this administration under one department? I do not know which course to take. They offer as a reason in their letter that they can use their forest rangers and protect the areas from fire, etc., and that therefore they ought to be left in control. That seems to be a good reason. Still, on the other hand, our main purpose here, as I understand it, is to get these national wonders, whether called monuments or parks, under one head and with one administrative purpose, so that when we want to find out about one of these national monuments, whether you call it a monument or a park, we can go to one head rather than to go to so many. Is there not some way that can be reasoned out with the Agricultural Department so as to harmonize that thought and get them all under one head?

Mr. MATHER. Yes. The large monuments that are in charge of the Agricultural Department are the Grand Canyon—and there is a movement to create that into a national park which probably will be brought to a head this year—and Mount Olympus, in the State of Washington——

The CHAIRMAN. And the Lassen Peak?

Mr. MATHER. And the Lassen Peak. Ultimately these three monuments may be made into national parks, and then they would automatically come under the control of this national-park service. We could, however, administer them as monuments.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not intend to interrupt you further than this, to say that we have not given as much attention to it as you have, I know, and I think while they are called national monuments, there would be reasons for having them under the Department of Agriculture until national parks in the same area come under another department.

Mr. MCFARLAND. I have a letter from Mr. Henry S. Graves, which bears directly on that point.

The CHAIRMAN. What is his conclusion?

Mr. MCFARLAND. He says, "I want to take this opportunity to draw your attention in general to the efficient handling of the country's

recreation and forest reservations." Mr. Graves is ready to cooperate in the fashion you suggest.

The CHAIRMAN. I assume he drafted this letter, although it is signed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. MCFARLAND. The letter to which I refer was written March 30, and may be presumed to express his views at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. I hope that is true.

Mr. DILL. What department has charge of the parks now?

The CHAIRMAN. The Interior Department has control of the national parks, but there is a group of national monuments, so called, 18 under the Department of the Interior, 10 under the Department of Agriculture, and 2 under the Department of War.

Mr. MATHER. There has been very little done to the national monuments. Under the law little or nothing can be done with them; they are simply set aside, presumably, until such time as Congress decides to develop them. There have never been any appropriations for the care of national monuments. We are asking this year from the Appropriation Committee $5,000 for the care of those monuments that are in charge of the Department of the Interior. We have, of course, focused our attention continually on the parks.

I personally have visited but few of the national monuments. I think that the Muir Woods is the only one of the national monuments, outside of the Grand Canyon, that I have actually visited. Our attention, of course, has primarily been given to the parks, but I think the points you make that if we are going to have an administrative organization within the Department of the Interior to handle the parks, logically all the monuments should come under the care of that organization. In the Department of the Interior, primarily, our work is administrative. The Department of Agriculture's point is well taken as regards small monuments that are completely surrounded by a national forest like the Devils Post Pile, for instance, in California (set aside as a natural curiosity). These do not require any special care, and the forest rangers in that particular national forest could very properly take care of a monument like that. But when it comes to the administration of a larger national monument, and where it would be economy to have a separate ranger or supervisor in charge of it, I think such a monument as that could very properly come under this new national park service. But, as I said, outside of the two or three large monuments in the national forests the balance are small, probably in no case over 1,000 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. I am confronted with this thought here: The reasoning on either side of this may not be good, taking the monuments either way, but I am wondering now why 10 of them should be in the Agricultural Department, while 19 of them should be in the Interior Department and 2 of them in the War Department. It could not have been as to their relative importance, because we find under the Agricultural Department the Grand Canyon, which is undoubtedly the greatest one of the national monuments, and Lassen Peak, which is probably another one of the greatest ones, and Mount Olympus, which I suppose would rank about next in importance?

Mr. MATHER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are under the Agricultural Department. Let me inquire, if I may, what determines at this time—if a national monument should be created to-morrow—what determines whether

it should go under the Agricultural Department or the Interior Department or the War Department?

Mr. MATHER. If it is taken from the public lands it comes under the Department of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the determining feature?

Mr. MATHER. That is the determining factor in the present administration of the national monuments.

The CHAIRMAN. That has not always been true, I assume?

Mr. MATHER. Of course the Forest Service, up to a certain time, was in the Department of the Interior. I think the national monument act was not created until after the Forest Service was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, which was in 1905; but it has been the rule in the creation of monuments lately, when they were carved out of public lands, to throw them into the Department of the Interior, and when carved out of national forests automatically the Department of Agriculture took charge of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the 10 national monuments now under the Department of Agriculture all in the forest reserve land?

Mr. MATHER. Yes, sir; they are, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the Grand Canyon in the forest reserve too?

Mr. MATHER. It is partly in one section of the Tusayan National Forest and partly in the Kaibab National Forest.

The CHAIRMAN. So all 10 of those now in the Agricultural Department are in the national forest?

Mr. MATHER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps that makes a reason for it.

Mr. MATHER. That is why the administration naturally dropped, as it did, into the Interior Department or the Agricultural Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Your point, as I gather it, is that so long as they are not of sufficient importance to be made national parks and while they are in the Agricultural Department, it is quite probable they could be more economically administered?

Mr. KENT. When surrounded by forests?

Mr. MATHER. When surrounded by forests, yes, sir. Of course it is possible that these large ones, like the Grand Canyon, could be administered by this park service, but the same difficulty would arise there as it arises with the Department of Agriculture now. There are no funds really for the proper administration of those monuments. If the Grand Canyon should be transferred to us in its present condition nothing would be gained because we would have no funds for its administration.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got to come to Congress to get appropriations?

Mr. MATHER. Yes, sir. We should have to have authority in the first place to really spend any money at all on a monument like the Grand Canyon. Though the logical way in a situation like the Grand Canyon is of course to create that into a national park and put it on the same status with other national parks. I believe that on that point the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior are one.

The CHAIRMAN. I know that the Secretary of the Interior recommends in quite strong terms that it be made a national park.

Mr. MATHER. Yes, and the two departments have tried to work together on a plan as to just where the boundaries of such proposed park would be.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course that still leaves a little niche in our program to get it under one head; it leaves a part out, but we could find other means.

Mr. MATHER. Of course the primary interest now is in the great national parks themselves.

Mr. CHURCH. Which of the national monuments are under the War Department and why?

Mr. MATHER. Just two of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Just two; you have them there.

Mr. MATHER. The Big Hole battle field and the Cabrillo, in California. The Big Hole battle field in Montana, I suppose, because that was the scene of an Indian battle.

Mr. MAYS. Would this whole thing not be simplified by putting the forest reservations under the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. SINNOTT. I should like to ask Mr. Mather a question. I judge from a hurried reading of this bill, lines 19 and 20 on page 2, that the only privileges and leases that could be granted would be accommodations to visitors. Would that exclude the grazing of stock in the parks?

Mr. MATHER. We have a suggested amendment to cover that point of grazing in the bill, Mr. Congressman. To go on with the further amendments, line 23, section 3, on page 2, strike out the word "that."

There was probably a typographical error in the original bill. Instead of the word "determine" insert the word "detrimental," reading, "future enactments of Congress shall be detrimental to the fundamental object." That is line 5, section 3 on page 3.

Mr. KENT. While on that I think you ought to change the word "fundamental" to "primary." The word "primary" is used in other places.

Mr. MATHER. "The primary object?" Yes, I think that is a good suggestion.

Then we come to line 11, section 3, page 3. We would propose to insert this clause, and I think this meets the point raised by Mr. Sinnott, after the word "generations," insert:

*Provided, however,* The Secretary of the Interior may, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, grant the privilege to graze live stock within any national park, monument, or reservation herein referred to when, in his judgment, such business is not detrimental to the primary purpose for which the reservations were created, namely, for the enjoyment of the people and the preservation of the vegetable life and other national features.

We feel that in certain portions of the present parks and in other parks, which may be later created, that the opportunity to graze under such restrictions should be allowed.

Mr. RAKER. That is done under the new rules?

Mr. MATHER. We are doing that in certain parks. It is being done in the Mesa Verde Park, in Colorado.

Mr. RAKER. And also, in the last two years, in the Yosemite?

Mr. MATHER. Yes, sir; there has been grazing on the west side of the Yosemite, and I think our present superintendent, Mr. Marshall, believes that a certain amount of grazing in those areas where it will not interfere with the campers' privileges is perfectly proper.

Mr. KENT. It affords fire protection?

Mr. MATHER. Yes, sir; it affords a protection from fire. There are, of course, bills in for the creation of one or two other parks, particularly the Greater Sequoia National Park, and that part of the country which it is proposed to add to the present Sequoia National Park is used very considerably by stockmen at present. The stand of the Department of the Interior has been that they will not interfere with the reasonable use by stockmen of those areas, particularly when they have made investments in the way of telephone lines, fencing, etc.

Mr. RAKER. As a matter of fact, in a great many of them it is of real benefit to the parks to permit reasonable grazing, is it not?

Mr. MATHER. Yes, sir; from the standpoint of fire protection. It is better in certain sections to have grazing rather than to allow the grass to grow up and die down and become a fire hazard. I think of a little incident in point where we have shown reasonableness in the matter of grazing and that is in the case of the Rocky Mountain National Park. Some sections of that park on the west side are not reached by campers at the present time at all, yet there were settlers on the outside of the park who had been allowed to graze their cattle in that portion of the park on the west side and we have not disturbed them.

Mr. SMITH. If this amendment is adopted, will it overcome the objection of the Secretary of Agriculture largely to the development of parks? Is not that practically his only objection, that they interfere with the use of the country for grazing purposes?

Mr. MATHER. I do not remember their raising that point.

Mr. SMITH. That point was raised in connection with the proposed Sawtooth National Park, in Idaho.

Mr. MATHER. This would overcome that objection. This question of grazing will come up in connection with the creation of parks like the Greater Sequoia National Park, and I presume that the same question would arise in connection with the Sawtooth National Park to which you have referred.

Mr. KENT. This amendment is very carefully drawn, so that such areas of the park as will be actually used will be preserved so far as their beauties are concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. Am I right in thinking that an amendment of this sort would allow the unused areas of the parks to be grazed, and then, as fast as roads are developed and the more remote areas of the park become accessible, you would, of course, make regulations limiting their use for grazing purposes? If that is true, it would seem to me that there is every reason why this amendment should go in, allowing some latitude and discretion in the matter.

Mr. MATHER. We think it is a very proper amendment. I was thinking more particularly of the area which it is proposed to add to the Sequoia National Park from having made a little study of that country last summer. We found places there where simply a small section fenced off would give the campers all the privileges they would need. The greater part of that proposed park area is being used, and could continue to be used, by stockmen. Of course, when we went in there we found that in some of those beautiful meadows there was no area set aside, and it would be our idea in a section like that to fence off certain portions that the campers could

use. Provision is now made for grazing the forest rangers' own stock in the national forests. There is certain pasturage fenced off for the rangers' horses and other stock, and already the Forest Service is doing considerable in setting aside certain areas for campers. In this park creation work and in the park development work, I think we can take care of the different interests without difficulty. We can provide for the campers and increase the facilities for the campers as they come in larger numbers, at the same time taking care to protect the interests of the stockmen.

Mr. McCLINTIC. I would like to have you explain what plan you follow in the parks in the matter of making charges for going over the roads or making charges for wood. The reason I make that request is that some people living in my State have complained very bitterly of the treatment they received in the parks, stating that they had to buy as much as half a cord of wood at a time and that they could not buy a less quantity. They filed some very serious charges with me as to the management of the parks out in that section of the country, and I would like to know whether you require campers to buy as much as a half a cord of wood in the parks.

Mr. MATHER. I think that possibly refers to the Yosemite National Park. That is the only place where I think that would apply. Considerable timber for fuel has been cut and we make a point of selling fuel to campers going in on the floor of the valley. I can not state specifically now as to the minimum amount that is sold. We naturally get a certain number of complaints in regard to such matters and we are studying them carefully, looking to an improvement of conditions. We are trying to consider the rights of the people in every way possible. Mr. Marshall will perhaps tell you later better than I can about some of the points he has covered along that very line.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Does the park board have control of the roads, or are they under the control of some company that has an exclusive right of way?

Mr. MATHER. No, sir; with one exception all the roads in the park are practically under our control. We have either built the roads or they have been built for us by the Army engineers of the War Department, and all the roads in the parks are free, except a certain road in the Yosemite National Park known as the Wawona toll road. That is the only park road over which a toll is exacted by the owners. It was built originally by a private company when the park itself was a State reservation. In fact, up until two years ago there were three toll roads in the Yosemite National Park. The Coulterville toll road was acquired two years ago, and last year the Big Oak Flat Road was bought by the adjoining county and the portion of it in the park was turned over to us.

Mr. McCLINTIC. It is the intention to have them turned over as quickly as possible to the park authorities.?

Mr. MATHER. Yes, sir; there is only one toll road there now, and I am making strenuous efforts to get that into public ownership. Of course, Congress has not shown much willingness to buy those roads that were toll roads. Partially by means of private subscriptions and through the work of adjoining counties, we have cleaned up all of the privately owned roads in the Yosemite National Park except

the Wawona Road, and I have made a proposition to the company which owns that road looking to the acquirement of it by the Government, the company to have in return a concession to use the road for a motor stage service for a term of years. It is an anomolous condition to have private roads in the parks, and that is the only case where there is such a road.

Mr. McCLINTIC. That must be the one that was complained of.

Mr. MATHER. They charge $2.50 for an automobile over that road.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that an exhorbitant price?

Mr. MATHER. I do not know that I would say it was, considering the amount of business that is done over it, and considering the fact that they have to keep the road up and spend money on it every year to keep it in shape.

Mr. McCLINTIC. I think the main trouble is that those who have control of the road make the tourists wait at certain places until they say that they can go on. The complaints relate, not only to the charges they make, but to the fact that they are required to wait at certain places until they get permission to go to the next place. That is where the complaint comes in.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, so long as private roads exist in the parks, it will be impossible for the administrative officers to correct those conditions.

Mr. MATHER. While it is somewhat of a diversion, I have thought it would be well to bring to your attention these maps showing what we are trying to do for the motorist in the Yosemite. One of the things that we are trying to do is to make the parks available for motorists on much broader lines than ever before. I am just handing around the table now a map which Mr. Marshall, our Superintendent of National Parks, has prepared for use in the Yosemite National Park. In this particular case, in order to prepare this map he had to borrow a topographic draftsman from the Geological Survey to get the material together. Mr. R. B. Marshall, the Superintendent of our National Parks, has no office force under him. We persuaded him to give up his position as chief geographer for the Geological Survey and take this nonstatutory position of Superintendent of the National Parks. Since the time the proposed park service bill was before you in 1914, Secretary Lane decided, after getting a ruling from the comptroller, that he could appoint a general superintendent or superintendent of all the parks, drawing the salary in small amounts from the appropriation for each park.

Mr. Mark Daniels, of San Francisco, was appointed general superintendent, and retained that position until December 10, 1915, when he resigned on account of pressing personal work, and Mr. Marshall came in. Mr. Marshall relinquished a statutory position which he had held for a great many years and took this position of superintendent of the parks. This work that we are undertaking should be crystallized into a definite organization. This map work is just one of the details that we want to develope in our park service. We have given a great deal of study to the question of the protection of pedestrians and at the same time of motorists. Here [indicating] is a map that we intend to give to every motorist that comes to the park. It shows just where he can be taken care of; where all the camps are located; it gives him the rules and regulations to be observed, and it shows the park in its relation to the rest of the State.

This map will also be distributed throughout the State and throughout the entire United States, for that matter, through the automobile clubs of the United States. We have found through the work that we have done this last year that we can stimulate park travel and increase revenues through the motorists by having practical information for them. Of course, it would be a splendid plan if we could make the parks absolutely free to everyone.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish that could be done.

Mr. MATHER. We want to make them as nearly so as we can. Of course, the motorists coming in there increase very largely the wear and tear on the roads, but even at that we are going to make those fees as low as we can. There is a fee of only $5 for the use of the roads in the Yosemite National Park. The fee is $5 for a trip and $8 for a season's privilege. That gives the motorist something like 150 miles of road to travel over. We have opened up across the Yosemite National Park in the last year a road directly across the Sierra Nevada Range. That is the Tioga Road which makes connection with an area never accessible before.

Mr. RAKER. From an administrative point of view, what is the objection to making the entrance of automobiles free in the Yosemite National Park? The State has provided about $18,000,000 for roads, and each county has been doing extensive work on the roads. Mariposa County has for the last four years been taking over toll roads and preparing to extend other roads, and there is a general feeling that the Government ought not to charge the people who visit the park fees of from $5 to $8 to travel over the park roads, after the State and counties have gone to such large expense in making good roads. Can you tell the committee why that service over those roads in the park should not be free?

Mr. MATHER. I think ultimately they can be made free, but at the present time when our appropriations are limited the revenues are very valuable to us in assisting us in putting the park roads in shape. If it had not been for the revenues that were available for our use last year in the Yosemite National Park, we could not have put the Tioga Road in condition, or have re-created it out of a trail, because that is what it had practically become.

Mr. RAKER. What was the amount received from automobile licenses in the Yosemite National Park last year?

Mr. MATHER. I think it was $13,000. The amount that came from automobile fees in all of the parks last year was $42,282, as against only $13,000 in the previous year. To be exact in the Yosemite National Park alone the amount was $13,457, as against $4,033 in the year before.

Mr. RAKER. The year before that we had quite a struggle before they would permit any automobiles to go in, and on the Big Oak Flat Road none were permitted.

Mr. MATHER. We are trying through the rules we are making this year to show far greater liberality to the people in that respect. We are establishing automobile shelters at half a dozen places, and we are giving the privilege of running at a reasonable rate of speed around the valley.

Mr. RAKER. It is only a question of revenue and not a question of administration at all, so far as charging a fee for an automobile to go

into the park is concerned, is it not? That is the real situation, is it not?

Mr. MATHER. It is, in view of our small appropriations.

Mr. RAKER. It is really a question of money and not of administration?

Mr. MATHER. It is absolutely a money question now.

Mr. RAKER. Don't you believe, particularly now in the State of California, where there has been such a large expenditure of money on good roads, both by the State and by the counties, that it is but right and fair for the Government to permit travel over its grounds without charge?

Mr. MATHER. I think we should not discriminate. We should make rules uniform for all the parks.

Mr. RAKER. I just mentioned California because that is a concrete case.

Mr. MATHER. Of course, the State of California is doing a great deal in the way of road improvement, but in a measure the same thing is true of the State of Washington, which is connecting up its roads and working with us very nicely. It is improving the roads leading up to Mount Rainier National Park. The same thing is true of Montana and Wyoming, where they are connecting up the State roads with the national park roads. Looking at it from a business standpoint, I really feel that for the present we should have those revenues from the automobile.

Mr. KENT. Because you can not get them from any other source?

Mr. MATHER. It is really very important for us to get those revenues.

Mr. RAKER. Taking the year before the automobiles were permitted to enter the park, how much did you get from the travel over the roads?

Mr. MATHER. We got practically nothing, because we make no charge to other vehicles. We opened up Yellowstone Park to automobiles on the 1st of August, last, and we received in fees $7,000 between the 1st of August and the close of the season. We now propose to get out for the Yellowstone National Park a small map that will be just as complete in its way for that park as this map is for the Yosemite Park. Looking at it from the business standpoint, that revenue seems to be well worth obtaining. Secretary Lane thinks that if we handle those revenues properly in all the national parks—that is, the revenues obtained from concessions and those that we obtain from automobile fees, etc., we can take care of the administration of the parks from those funds, leaving the new work of building roads and other construction work to be taken care of by direct appropriations. In Yellowstone National Park our charge was $7.50 for a trip around the park last year, and there will be the same charge this year, except that we will have a season charge of only $10. We are going to establish for motorists all over Yellowstone Park camps where a man can bring in his own supplies and keep house. We will provide that without any charge other than the primary charge of $7.50. Cooking facilities will be provided at those camps, as well as facilities for the sheltering of the cars. Steps will be taken to keep these camps strictly sanitary. In other words, we want to welcome the motorists to the park. We have

gotten the roads in shape, and we want to invite rather than discourage the man with his automobile.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I suppose you make the two fees so nearly the same on the principle that you need the single-trip fellows at $7.50. In other words, the charge for a season's privilege is $10, while the charge for a trip is $7.50, and I suppose you go on the principle that you need the $7.50?

Mr. MATHER. We took this position on it, that the average person would not go in there more than once or twice. The majority of the people out there will come from a distance, or rather, quite a large proportion of them will come from a distance. Then we want to make it fairly convenient for the man living in the neighborhood to use the park without taxing him too heavily each time.

Mr. CHURCH. You have the right to put back into the park service the money received from the parks, have you not? Is that the present law?

Mr. MATHER. In all but three of the parks the revenues can be utilized now for those particular parks from which the revenues are derived. The revenues can be utilized in our administration of the older parks.

Mr. CHURCH. And the real necessity for charging fees is because you find it so difficult to get appropriations for the maintenance of the parks through the Appropriations Committee? Is it not a fact that you have to have some money to meet the expense of administering the parks, and that you have to make those charges so as to meet those expenses?

Mr. MATHER. There is a feeling, and perhaps it is a proper one, that the parks should in a large measure help to take care of themselves, and I think there is that feeling on the part of some members of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. CHURCH. On the same principle, people coming here to the Capitol of the United States would have to pay to see it. The national park is just as much a public asset of this Nation as the Capitol of the United States is.

Mr. MATHER. I think the principle of having the parks free is the proper one, and we hope that the time will come when we can make them free to motorists as well as to others, but, in the meantime, when Congress has not gotten to the point where it will make as large appropriations as we will need, we have got to depend in a measure on the revenues that we will derive from the parks themselves.

Mr. MAYS. Are they free to horse-drawn vehicles?

Mr. MATHER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And to pedestrians.

Mr. MAYS. On what theory do you make that distinction?

Mr. MATHER. Because automobiles primarily impose greater wear and tear on the roads, and on those mountain roads the wear that comes from automobiles is far greater than that which comes from their use by horse-drawn vehicles.

Mr. MAYS. Is that really true?

Mr. MATHER. That has been our experience.

Mr. SINNOTT. What are the rules and regulations governing the use of the roads in cases where it is necessary for stock to be driven across the roads in order to reach ranges or grazing lands on the other

side? Do you permit stock to be driven across the roads, or what are the rules and regulations governing that?

Mr. MATHER. I do not remember any specific case of that kind. Do you mean in a case where there is a public road crossing the park?

Mr. SINNOT. I mean one of those roads built by the department or private roads through the park. When it is necessary, in order to reach grazing lands, to cross such roads with the stock, the stock might throw down a few rocks in the road, and I was wondering whether or not you permitted stock to be driven across the roads in a case of that kind.

Mr. MATHER. I have no doubt we would, if it was a case of necessity in going to a particular area. I do not know of any specific instance of that kind.

Mr. SINNOTT. I have in mind the proposed Mount Hood Park. It is proposed to have a road through the Hood River Valley, and if a road is located there it will be necessary to drive stock across that road in order to reach grazing lands up near the snow line. I would like to know what your rules and regulations are, or what they would be, in a case of that kind.

Mr. MATHER. I will simply say that I believe that no rules and regulations should be made to hamper the property owners in the neighborhood of the parks. The best instance of how we are trying to look after the interests of the neighborhood is shown in the case of the Yellowstone National Park. Cooke City, Mont., can not be reached in anyway except by utilizing a park road which goes up through the northern part of the park, and even before we allowed automobiles generally to go into the park a mining company operating out of Cooke City wished to use motor trucks to bring out ore, and we gave them the right to utilize that road in the northern part of the park. That was because it was a necessity, and there was no other way by which they could reach the railroad station.

Mr. SINNOTT. Stock in crossing roads frequently cause some slight damage to the roads by rolling rocks on them and in other ways, and I was apprehensive that you might use that as a reason for prohibiting stock crossing the roads in the parks.

Mr. MATHER. I do not think there would be any such rule. Of course, as you will notice by the amendment we have suggested to the bill, we would permit grazing. This amendment we have suggested allows grazing, and right in line with that we certainly would not expect to hamper stockmen in getting their animals across any portions of the parks, particularly if that was the reasonable way for them to reach some grazing area beyond and outside of the park.

Mr. TAYLOR. Generally speaking, you are trying to make rules and regulations that are practical and on the common-sense basis, and, of course, it takes time to work out those rules, does it not?

Mr. MATHER. Yes, sir; and we have to meet situations as they arise very largely.

Mr. RAKER. Is it not a fact that since the change was made by which automobiles were permitted to enter the parks there has become a wider and stronger sentiment in favor of the parks than there was before?

Mr. MATHER. It is very much greater, and the motorists have taken a great deal of interest in the opportunities afforded them to go into the parks. I was going to say in that connection that I stimulated

interest in a park-to-park highway plan while I was out West this last summer. It was taken up with a lot of interest by all the communities that would be reached by those roads. For instance, in Wyoming a highway is proposed to the east entrance of Yellowstone National Park.

The Wyoming people are planning to put a highway there that will connect the Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado with the eastern entrance of Yellowstone Park. From there plans have been figured up for a connection with Glacier National Park, and so on to Rainier National Park and then down to Crater Lake, We find great interest being manifested in this plan. The motorist magazines have been full of accounts of the parks, and they have brought the parks nearer to the motorists.

Mr. RAKER. Have the appropriations been increased in the last two years for the benefit of the parks?

Mr. MATHER. They were less for the present fiscal year than for the last fiscal year. We are asking for the next fiscal year from the Appropriations Committee about three times the amount that was given us for the present fiscal year.

Mr. CHURCH. They ignored your requests, didn't they?

Mr. MATHER. We do not know. We have had a hearing, and we will not know until the sundry civil bill comes out what we will have.

Mr. CHURCH. I want to say that I think the Appropriations Committee does not give proper consideration to these parks. They will pass a million dollar proposition relating to some river or harbor, or some other proposition relating to the United States, without batting an eye, but when you come with a proposition to appropriate a matter of twenty or thirty thousand dollars for a great national park, they will throw out of the office the man who asks for the appropriation.

Mr. LENROOT. I suggest that Mr. Mather be permitted to go on with his explanation without interruption, as there are a number of persons here from a distance who desire to be heard. Mr. Mather, of course, could be heard at length at some other time, as he is here in the city.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is a good suggestion. You can proceed, Mr. Mather, and we will not interrupt you.

Mr. MATHER. Coming back to the other amendments that we have suggested, the next amendment is in line 12, section 3, page 3, after the word "privileges," to insert "and other revenues." That makes sure that everything in the way of revenues of every character would come under that provision.

The next one is, at the end of section 3, page 3, add:

*Provided*, That funds derived from each park, monument, or reservation shall be expended for the benefit of that park, monument, or reservation, and no other.

In other words, the funds coming in there from each park are to be expended in that particular park.

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. How many parks did you say did not have that provision that the revenues derived from them should be expended in those parks?

Mr. MATHER. Three. Two of them are in Colorado and one in Oregon. We think that that is a mistake, and that those revenues should be expended for the benefit of those parks just the same as

the revenues derived from Yellowstone and Yosemite Parks are expended for their benefit.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is there any reason why Colorado has been made the goat in this matter?

Mr. SINNOTT. And why Oregon should be the other goat?

Mr. MATHER. I do not know of any.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is there any danger that some one of the parks, or more, like the Yellowstone or Yosemite Park, might derive more revenue than they really need for administrative purposes and for development, and that some other parks, where a good deal might be needed for the development of roads and one thing and another, would not have enough money? In other words, if that suggestion is adopted, would it be giving to some parks more than they ought to have, while others would not have sufficient means? Is there any danger of that?

Mr. MATHER. Not for the present, but it might be so later on.

Mr. TAYLOR. Would it not be better to devote the revenues to the park service generally, and give the department discretion in the use of the funds? Why not let the department use the funds where they could probably use them most economically, rather than have them confined to the parks from which the revenues were derived?

Mr. MATHER. I think such authority should be given ultimately, but in the meantime this provision is advisable, especially in view of the meager appropriations that we have thus far been able to get from Congress.

Mr. KENT. If you got any considerable revenues from the parks, those revenues ought to be made to apply to the development of new places and new things, and not expended where there has already been full development.

Mr. MATHER. The very fact that money has been spent on certain parks in the past is what enables them to enjoy good revenues to-day. In the case of a park like the Rocky Mountain National Park, which has not been developed to any extent—of course, that is not true—and even if we could expend all the revenue from the Rocky Mountain Park it would leave a very meager sum for the development of the park.

Mr. TAYLOR. I think the Rocky Mountain National Park under that provision will soon be able to take care of itself; but in the case of the Mesa Verde, which is a long ways off and without facilities for getting into it, it will be a long time before the receipts will be sufficient to take care of the park?

Mr. MATHER. Yes, sir; that is true.

Mr. TAYLOR. You think, however, that this clause ought to go in?

Mr. MATHER. I think we will leave that to the decision of the committee. Ultimately, I think that the restriction should be removed. In other words, the park service should ultimately be given discretion to spend that money where it seems best.

Mr. TAYLOR. In a few years there ought to be more money coming in from some of those parks than you will need to expend on them, and you could use that surplus money in the development of new parks?

Mr. MATHER. Here is another important clause that we have suggested:

Strike out section 4 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 4. That the expenses incident to the establishment and maintenance of such national park service, including the pay of the director and the necessary assistants and other employees in the District of Columbia and in the field, a per diem in lieu of subsistence for employees engaged in field work or traveling on official business, and other expenses requisite for and incidental to the general work of the national park service, shall be paid out of the revenues derived from proceeds of leases, privileges, et cetera, granted in the several parks, monuments, and reservations, and from moneys appropriated by Congress for administration, maintenance, and improvement of the several parks, monuments, and reservations.

That is simply to enable us to take care of the general administration of the park service here in Washington. As the matter stands at present we can not have a force here within the District of Columbia—that is, we can not have an administrative force in the District. At the present time Mr. Marshall, under a clause that was contained in one of the urgent deficiency bills, is permitted to remain in the District of Columbia until the 1st of July, but he has no right to have any force under him whatever. I might say that he is doing his work down there without any assistance; he is simply operating as best he can. There is a little group of three or four persons who are handling the whole burden of this park work. In this connection I want to give full credit to the way the work has been handled in the past few years in the chief clerk's office. With the other work of that office on their hands they have handled very largely the administrative work of the parks. They have attended to the matters pertaining to the administration of the parks, the preparation of rules, regulations, etc., in connection with their other work. We have prepared a little memorandum showing the activities of the miscellaneous section of the office of the chief clerk. This memorandum shows the great amount of work they are doing on other lines besides the work of administering the national parks. That work constitutes only a portion of their duties. There are a few persons in that miscellaneous section of the chief clerk's office who have given what time they could get from their other duties to the care of the parks.

The CHAIRMAN. That may go in the record.

(The memorandum referred to is as follows:)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MISCELLANEOUS SECTION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK.

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVATIONS.

The principal work of this section consists in the administration, including correspondence; preparation of contracts, rules and regulations, drafts of laws, etc., of the several national parks; as well as estimates of appropriations therefor: Yellowstone, in Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho; Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant, in California; Crater Lake, in Oregon; Wind Cave, in South Dakota; Platt, in Oklahoma; Sullys Hill, in North Dakota; Mesa Verde and Rocky Mountain, in Colorado; Glacier, in Montana; Mount Rainier, in Washington; Casa Grande Ruin, in Arizona; Hot Springs Reservation, in Arkansas. Also reports to Congress on bills relative to establishment of new national parks; to appear before the Appropriations Committee of Congress to support and explain estimates and before committees of Congress before which bills relative to existing or proposed parks are pending.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES AND THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Under the act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225), regulations for preservation of American Antiquities are prepared, and permits for excavation and exploration work, and removal of specimens are granted. Also, under this act, matters pertaining to administration of the national monuments (under supervision of this department) are

handled, subsequent to their establishment; together with preparation of regulations for their Government, and consideration of requests for permits therein. The department's annual report upon the minor parks and all the national monuments is prepared in the miscellaneous section.

### THE TERRITORIES.

Administration of affairs relating to the Territories; reports to Congress on bills in relation to territorial affairs; general correspondence on territorial matters; administrative examination of estimates for and accounts arising from Federal appropriations (definite and indefinite) for government in the Territories; administrative examination of receipts from licenses issued under the Alaskan game laws.

The section is charged with the duty of administering the affairs relating to care and custody of the insane of Alaska. This includes contracting, advertising, examination of accounts, deportations of alien insane, releases of insane to custody of friends, and general correspondence arising from administration. The volume of this work is large, as will be apparent from the very extensive record in the departmental files.

### ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS.

Administration of the eleemosynary institutions named below, including admissions and preparation of rules and regulations, general correspondence, and reports to Congress on bills relative to institutions: Government Hospital for the Insane, Freedmen's Hospital, Howard University, Maryland School for the Blind, Columbia Institution for the Deaf. In connection with construction of new buildings, installation of machinery or improvements, or for special or annual service, specifications are prepared, advertising issued, contracts and bonds prepared, and general correspondence and details attended to. This work during the past five years has been extensive.

### ADMINISTRATIVE EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS.

Under recent legislation this section is charged with administrative examination of accounts arising from the following-listed appropriations, whether disbursed in this city or otherwise. During the fiscal year 1915 expenditures aggregating practically all these sums were administratively examined in the section:

| | |
|---|---|
| National parks: | |
| Total appropriations | $283,590 |
| Revenues | 110,423 |
| Howard University | 101,000 |
| Freedmen's Hospital | 66,640 |
| Maps of the United States | 20,000 |
| Schoolhouses, etc., at Lawton, Okla | 30,000 |
| Rent of buildings | 68,875 |
| Construction work for the department proper (estimated) | 50,000 |
| The Territories | 209,088 |
| Total | 939,616 |

Additional to the above, accounts arising from disbursements at the Government Hospital for the Insane are received, examined, and forwarded to the auditor. In 1915 approximately $750,000 was disbursed.

### UNITED STATES CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

Examination of contracts and bonds for work on the Capitol Building and grounds, and preparation of same for approval of the Secretary; also examination of contracts and bonds for construction work on and furnishing of materials and furniture for the Senate and House Office Buildings, Columbia Hospital for Women, etc.; correspondence relative to titles of land condemned for extensions of the Capitol grounds; making of leases for buildings thereon; records of rent; attending to cases in the municipal court looking to collection of rents due, etc.; general correspondence; report on above to Congress.

### CONSTRUCTION WORK IN THE DEPARTMENT.

In the somewhat extensive work of rehabilitation of the department's buildings in this city (including power plant and extensions, and construction of the power plant at Freedmen's Hospital and Howard University) for which during the past

five years considerable sums have been appropriated by Congress, it has been the duty of this section to prepare for construction projects specifications, advertisements, contracts, and vouchers for payments, and to supervise administratively the work, as well as to conduct an extensive correspondence arising from same. This work has been of considerable volume.

ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS.

Considering applications for admission to practice before the department and its bureaus; preparing letters of admission, keeping docket of admitted, suspended, and disbarred attorneys; correspondence relative to.

SURETY COMPANIES.

Disposition of correspondence relating to surety companies organized under the act of August 13, 1894, and furnishing information relative thereto to the bureaus and offices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Preparation of calls for annual reports and estimates. Abstracts of annual reports for compilation of secretary's report. Preparation for printer and proofing annual reports of the parks, reservations, and eleemosynary institutions.

Handling of all special reports to Congress made by the department and bureaus thereof.

Preparation of leases for quarters rented by the department in the District of Columbia. Examination of all leases for quarters outside the District prepared for approval.

Certifications of public and private acts and resolutions passed by Congress to the various bureaus and offices of the department.

Supervision of the work of the returns office.

Examination and preparation for approval of plans for public buildings in which the department is assigned quarters throughout the country received from the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

Examination, preparation, and forwarding to the Department of Labor of all reports of accidents to employees in the department and correspondence relative thereto.

Consideration of cases of obstruction of streets and avenuse in the District of Columbia under section 1818, Revised Statutes.

Applications for deeds of low grounds in the city of Washington under the act of July 1, 1879.

Schoolhouses and other improvements at Lawton, Okla.: This work, extending over about six years past, has been assigned to and handled in this section. The work has involved expenditure of approximately $182,000 in construction and furnishing of two school buildings, installation of sidewalks, and construction of a sanitary sewer system and a storm sewer system in the north addition to Lawton. In this section specifications, advertisements, and contracts have been prepared, correspondence handled, and all administrative details supervised.

Maps of the United States: Expenditure of annual appropriation of $20,000 for this purpose has for the past 18 years been administered in this section. The work includes preparation of specifications, contracts, advertising, purchase of supplies, administrative examination of accounts, and direct supervision of actual work of mounting the maps, which work is done in the department each year.

John Wesley Powell Memorial: Correspondence and details arising from work preliminary to actual work of construction has been assigned to this section since passage on March 4, 1909, of act making appropriation for the memorial.

Correspondence of a general character arising from activities of the Secretary's office is handled in this section.

Other work of a general character too numerous to classify, which can not be dispatched in other branches of the Secretary's office, is handled in the section.

In addition to the work above indicated, the section is frequently required to detail clerical assistance to other branches of the Secretary's office, to some extent interfering with the regular work of the section.

In absence of the chief clerk of the department, the assistant attorney in charge of the section is required to serve as acting chief clerk.

Mr. MATHER. All of the work mentioned in this memorandum is handled by eight employees with a total compensation of $13,100.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you think the provisions of the bill and the practice that will prevail under it will sufficiently guard against what is

sometimes complained of in Congress as a tendency to concentrate a lot of employees here in Washington, simply because this is a delightful place to live in, instead of having them in the field?

Mr. MATHER. No, sir. The parks are much more delightful places to stay in than Washington, particularly in the summer time.

Mr. TAYLOR. But, at the same time, the bureaus here do increase very largely.

Mr. MATHER. I appreciate that.

Mr. TAYLOR. We have got to guard against that complaint in endeavoring to pass the bill at this time.

Mr. MATHER. I appreciate that, but I think the answer to that would be that, with the nucleus of a force that we have now, we have, at least shown our desire to administer the parks on an economical basis.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is there any way by which you can assure us that you will not come back to Congress before long for a very large force of employees to be added to this service? In other words, can you assure us so that we can say to Members of the House that this is not a carte blanche to go on with no limit on these expenditures, but that the force will be held down to a pretty reasonable number.

Mr. MATHER. We can not get the money for expenditures this year unless we get an amendment on the sundry civil bill. We will have to ask for an appropriation each year. Would it not be better to have a law of a general nature prepared and have the law prepared in a broader way——

Mr. TAYLOR (interposing). You remember what a fight we had in the beginning in connection with the Rocky Mountain National Park bill. We barely got through by the skin of our teeth, and then they put an emphatic limitation on us that we could not expend more than $10,000 under any circumstances without being specifically authorized by Congress to do so. They hedged us around in every way they could. If we come in with a general bill like this, I think we will have to do a great deal of explaining as to where it will lead to. I am not criticising the department nor the park advocates, but I am looking at it from the practical standpoint of passing muster with 435 Members.

Mr. MATHER. I think that an appropriation of not to exceed $20,000 will be needed.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to inquire whether you have compiled a statement containing the names and salaries of those employees who are devoting their time in whole or in part to this park service?

Mr. MATHER. We can prepare such a statement for the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Then I wish you would insert in the record a statement giving the names and salaries of the employees who are now giving the whole or a part of their time to this work. Then prepare and insert another statement showing what is in contemplation with reference to the appointment of new men; showing how many will be required and what salaries it is proposed to pay them. Also let the statements I have requested show what employees are under the classified civil service and what employees are outside of the classified civil service.

Mr. MATHER. I will do so.

*Statement showing names and salaries of employees in Washington devoting their time, in whole or in part, to national-park service work.*

| Title. | Name. | Compensation. | Portion of time employed. | Net portion of salary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Secretary | Franklin K. Lane | $12,000 | One-thirtieth | $400.00 |
| Assistant to the Secretary | Stephen T. Mather | 2,750 | Three-fourths | 2,062.50 |
| Superintendent of National Parks | R. B. Marshall | 4,400 | Full | 4,400.00 |
| Chief clerk of the department | E. J. Ayers | 4,000 | One-twentieth | 200.00 |
| Assistant attorney | W. B. Acker | 2,500 | Three-fourths | 1,875.00 |
| Do | J. J. Cotter [1] | 2,000 | One-fourth | 500.00 |
| Clerk | W. S. Ayres | 1,800 | Full | 1,800.00 |
| Do | R. W. Johnston | 1,600 | One-half | 800.00 |
| Do | Miss Flora Raymond | 1,600 | One-fourth | 400.00 |
| Do | Miss Marion Smith | 1,600 | One-half | 800.00 |
| Do | F. W. Griffith | 1,600 | Three-fourths | 1,200.00 |
| Do | Noble Wilt | 1,200 | do | 900.00 |
| Do | C. C. Henry | 1,200 | do | 900.00 |
| Editorial assistant | Robert S. Yard [2] | 300 | Full | 300.00 |
| Clerk | Miss Edna M. Peltz [2] | 1,400 | do | 1,400.00 |
| Do | Miss Ellen Macfarland [4] | 1,400 | do | 1,400.00 |
| Messenger boy | John D. Algate [3] | 400 | do | 400.00 |
| *In office of the assistant to the Secretary.* | | | | |
| Confidential clerk | Horace M. Albright | 1,600 | Three-fourths | 1,200.00 |
| Clerk | Geo. C. McClain | 1,400 | do | 1,050.00 |
| *In Disbursing Division.* | | | | |
| Clerk | J. B. Callahan | 2,000 | One twenty-eighth | 71.43 |
| Do | John H. Voss | 1,800 | do | 64.30 |
| Do | Chas. A. Clements | 1,800 | Two twenty-eighths. | 128.60 |
| Do | Roy F. Lassly | 1,600 | One twenty-eighth | 57.14 |
| Do | George Olsen | 1,400 | Two twenty-eighths. | 100.00 |
| Do | Park L. Cole | 1,200 | One-twenty-eighth | 42.86 |
| *In Publications Division.* | | | | |
| Clerk in charge | L. F. Schmeckebier | 2,250 | One-sixth | 375.00 |
| Clerk | Franklin Barr | 1,200 | One-half | 600.00 |
| *In Mails and Files Division.* | | | | |
| Clerk | Chas. H. Stephenson | 1,400 | Two-sevenths | 400.00 |
| Do | Chas. H. Brill | 900 | One-seventh | 128.60 |
| *In Supplies Division.* | | | | |
| Clerk in charge | Amos Hadley | 2,250 | One-fortieth | 56.25 |
| Total | | | | 24,011.68 |

[1] Detailed from the solicitor's office.
[2] Detailed from Geological Survey.
[3] Detailed from Pension Office.
[4] From Supplies Division, office of the Secretary, place being filled by clerk detailed from Pension Office.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total cost of field salaries in the national parks, season of 1915 | $132,249.80 |
| Total of salaries, in Washington, as per preceding statement, on account of national park service | 24,011.68 |
| Total | 156,261.48 |

All positions shown in preceding statement are in the classified civil service with the exception of the Secretary of the department, assistant to the Secretary, and confidential clerk and assistant attorneys.

In event that all of the positions above mentioned below the grade of $2,500 per annum are not taken over into the national park service, there will remain sufficient work in connection with administration of the Territories, eleemosynary institutions, and other work of miscellaneous character in the chief clerk's office to employ their time, or the time of other persons selected to fill the vacancies caused by the transfer of such clerks to the national park service. Also, in event of creation of a national park service the following officers of the department will of necessity render a certain amount of supervisory and other service in connection therewith, as they do to other bureaus of the department at the present time, to wit: The Secretary, assistant to the

Secretary, chief clerk, assistant attorney, chief disbursing clerk, clerks in charge of publications, mails and files, and supplies; and the clerks in the office of the assistant to the Secretary.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND TOTAL SALARIES REQUIRED FOR PARKS ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following is a tentative suggestion only of the salaries that may be given and the amount to the different persons who may be employed. These salaries and the members of the park service, of course, may be changed as conditions may warrant as the service is organized:

| | |
|---|---|
| Director | $5,000 |
| Chief clerk | 2,500 |
| 1 clerk | 2,160 |
| Do | 1,800 |
| Do | 1,500 |
| Do | 1,200 |
| 3 clerks, at $900 | 2,700 |
| 1 draftsman | 1,800 |
| 1 messenger | 720 |
| Do | 600 |
| Total | 19,980 |

It is contemplated that all the foregoing positions will be under the classified civil service.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to put our fingers on the men we now have, what it is now costing, and how much salaries they are drawing, and how much time they are giving to this service, and what will be in contemplation in the event this is passed.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. I have received some criticisms, and I desire to put them into the record, with the answers made by the department.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

Mr. CHURCH. You are in this business, Mr. Mather, for the sole purpose of being a benefit to this service?

Mr. MATHER. You mean, in this work?

Mr. CHURCH. Yes; have you not left your business, and come here for the very purpose of assisting only the national park movement?

Mr. MATHER. I have temporarily withdrawn from my own business, because I am interested in the national parks and the possibilities of what can be done with them.

Mr. CHURCH. And for every dollar you get out of it in personal salary or otherwise, you put in at least $10 of your own private funds? I want that to go into the record. I will answer that, if Mr. Mather will not.

Mr. MATHER. I am getting a great deal of enjoyment out of it, being deeply interested in the parks. I had an interest in the parks 10 years before I ever came into the service, and Secretary Lane asked me to come down here and take charge of the national-park work. I must say it has been a rather strenuous proposition—a good deal heavier than I ever had in my own business by two or three times over, but I hope we are accomplishing something already in what we are trying to do; but the real development of the parks is to be accomplished along very broad lines, and one reason we have been particularly energetic this last year is that the opportunity has been greater; there has been more interest taken in the western country than ever before. The opportunity for publicity is ripe; I have made a specialty along the line of trying to get the people to know what we have in the parks. This beautiful series of booklets, which will be

out soon, and which I think will give the finest idea of our American scenery that has ever been gotten up, is being carried out by Robert Sterling Yard, who has taken up this national-park publicity work for me. I wanted to have a real brainy man—a man who had had broad-gauge experience in literary and publishing work to take charge of that part of the work, and he has gone into it with boundless energy and enthusiasm, working until midnight many nights the last few weeks in getting up this material which we are trying to get out to the people before the season begins, so we can get them out into the West.

The expositions brought them out last year, and we want to make the parks the lure to tempt travel this year. The railroads have agreed to give us over $40,000, which we will use in getting out these beautiful pictorial bulletins, of which 300,000 sets will be out in the next two months, and of which you will each have the privilege of sending out at least a hundred. This, in itself, is going to be one of the best means of awakening the eastern people to the wonders of that western scenery. In the meantime we have gotten out, or Mr. Yard has prepared for us, a little book called Glimpses of National Parks, and the word has gone out around the country about that, with the result that to-day thousands and thousands of requests for that particular booklet are pouring in, and many have come in through Congressmen. That is an inexpensive booklet, which we can afford to give out through our own appropriation in the Secretary's office. It costs a limited amount of money, and is of a different character entirely from the high-class booklets for which the railroads have furnished the funds.

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. What is the cost of that Glimpses booklet?

Mr. TAYLOR. You mean the amount he gets out of it for the Government?

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. I mean the amount he gets for it. I have had a great many requests for it.

Mr. MATHER. They cost the Government $23 a thousand. That is, for an illustrated edition, which will be out in about a week. That costs $23 a thousand in the Government Printing Office.

Mr. LENROOT. If this bill should be passed, with its present form and amendments, is it your idea that the Secretary will fix the compensation of the director and other assistant employees, or that in the appropriation bill it will designate the number and specifically appropriate for them?

Mr. MATHER. I think it will be the latter.

Mr. LENROOT. That is the thought of the bill, is it?

Mr. MATHER. Yes. It will take time to work that out, to feel our way and learn what we will actually need in the way of a force. The director should receive, probably, a salary of five or six thousand dollars.

Mr. LENROOT. I do not care about that; but this bill, in its present form, if it is contemplated they should be paid out of a lump appropriation, I do not think is sufficient to authorize the Secretary to fix the compensation, and, of course, that is not necessary if your idea is that Congress itself in the appropriation bill should fix it.

Mr. MATHER. I think the natural way would be to put that in the sundry civil bill in our estimates every year.

Mr. LENROOT. Then your idea is that the Secretary should not have authority to appoint any employee unless specifically authorized by Congress?

Mr. MATHER. I think the Secretary would have the authority——

Mr. LENROOT (interposing). He would have the authority to appoint, but there would be no authority to compensate.

Mr. MATHER. The compensation would be fixed through the estimates which would come in each year.

Mr. LENROOT. By specific appropriation for each employee?

Mr. MATHER. No. Here is a paragraph suggested for inclusion in the present sundry civil bill, to take care of the situation until the creation of a national park service, and this would come in probably under every sundry civil bill, even after the park service had been created:

There is hereby appropriated from the several appropriations for protection, improvement, management, and so forth, of the various national parks, including the Hot Springs Reservation, as well as from the revenues from privileges, and so forth, in the national parks and the Hot Springs Reservation, such sum or sums as the Secretary of the Interior in his judgment may deem necessary, to be expended in the employment of a superintendent of national parks and other competent persons in the District of Columbia and in the field, and other necessary expenses in connection with the administration of the national parks and the Hot Springs Reservation, including expenses of travel incident to the transferring of employees from one park to another and of park supervisors in conferring with the superintendent of national parks: *Provided, however,* That not exceeding $20,000 shall be expended for payment of personal services in the District of Columbia.

I would like to say, or, perhaps, give you a little idea, Mr. Chairman, of what we have done in the parks so far this past year in the way of development. We are trying to work out a profit-sharing arrangement between the Government and the concessionaires. We have made a broad type of contract with the concessionaires in the Yosemite Park, providing for a hotel and camps in the upper Yosemite Park, which we have opened up only this past year by the re-creation of the Tioga Road. The profit-sharing plan contemplates a reasonable charge, in the first place, to the tourists; but our thought is that the volume of business there will be sufficient to compensate the concessionaire for the risk he takes, and, at the same time, allow the Government to share with the concessionaire in the profits, after allowing interest on his investment and for depreciation.

Mr. SMITH. In other words, you are doing a lot of advertising and publicity work, and pushing it for him?

Mr. MATHER. Yes. We are doing a lot of this work, and why should not we share in it?

The CHAIRMAN. You have the regulation of the rates charged?

Mr. MATHER. Absolutely; we are absolute autocrats in that respect.

The CHAIRMAN. And that right is reserved to the Government in each case?

Mr. MATHER. Yes; in all our contracts it is carefully reserved. I would like to show you in one park, without going into detail, but in one park last year the gross receipts were $2,000,000, and the profits, as actually claimed in their report, were $583,000 on the part of the concessionaries. That only covers the concessionaires in one park—a total of 10 concessionaires. We have raised the charge in the Yellowstone; we have had a usage tax which we exacted of the concessionaires of 25 to 50 cents a person for every one who made

the trip through the park. Without raising the rate to the tourist at all, we have made a rule this coming year that those taxes shall be on the basis of $1.25 to $1.50 per person. In other words, that that shall be the rate at which the Government is to be recompensed. In the case of the Yellowstone, long-time contracts are still in existence, and we can not, of course, put in the profit-sharing plan that we are working out for Mount Rainier and Yosemite. In connection with Mount Rainier, as an instance of how quickly people in the neighborhood respond when you start to operate on a businesslike basis, we have gotten in Mount Rainier Park D. L. Reaburn as supervisor—possibly one of the best men we have in any of the parks. He is a competent civil engineer, who has done splendid work for the Government on the Railroad Commission in Alaska, and has been down to South America, engaging in railroad engineering. He helped also to build the Los Angeles Aqueduct. We sent him up to Washington and made him supervisor of Mount Rainier National Park—an absolutely nonpolitical appointment, in every sense of the word; I do not know what his politics are to-day, and have never asked him.

He put the roads in shape in short order, and when the tide of travel came up to the park he was able to handle it without the slightest difficulty. He has done the surveying for us in the park there. On our new surveys instead of having engineers come in and do the work of surveying he has supervised the work himself, simply with an instrument man, and we have laid out a survey of a road there at a cost of a few hundred dollars which would probably have cost several thousand dollars if we had called in men from the outside to do it. I want to say right here, too, that as a result of that work in Mount Rainier National Park and the businesslike way in which the supervisor is running it to-day we have been able to make an arrangement with leading financial men of Tacoma and Seattle, who are very much interested in the development of the park, by which they will go in there and build a new hotel and camps this year and handle the transportation in a broadgauge way, putting up facilities that have never been there before, building a fine hotel and camps, and with comfortable but not extravagant facilities and one that will take the place of a camp at which many visitors who came out there in the past were unwilling to spend more than one night. We are going to have a fine place there which will attract the people by this arrangement that has been made. The Tacoma and Seattle people are looking at it partly from a business standpoint. They expect to make it a business enterprise, but at the same time they are going into it as a matter of loyalty to their own towns and because they believe they have a great asset in this beautiful park.

Mr. KENT. They take great pride in its development?

Mr. MATHER. A tremendous pride. We have the profit-sharing arrangement put through in that particular concession.

Mr. KENT. You feel sure that this will not result in extortionate rates?

Mr. MATHER. No. We intend to keep them down. We contemplate combining the concessionaires for the transportation and for the hotels, so that one will help the other, and so that the concessionaires will make a sufficient income. Instead of having, perhaps,

a half dozen little concessions, we have a few large concessions in the park. In the Yosemite, with our arrangement that we have made there for profit sharing, we also have the privilege, if the profit-sharing arrangement does not work out satisfactorily, if it is difficult to properly check the expenditures of the concessionaires, to fall back on a percentage of the gross receipts, if we so elect. We can come to a percentage of the gross receipts, not to exceed 4 per cent, which, by estimating it from receipts obtained by other concessionaires in the other parks, would give us a large revenue. The number of visitors that were in Yellowstone last year was 51,000, as against 20,000 the year before, and the gross receipts in that park were $848,000 in 1914, and they jumped to $2,003,000 in 1915.

Mr. KENT. What do you mean by "gross receipts"?

Mr. MATHER. The gross receipts by the concessionaires themselves for all service, showing the money actually spent in the park.

Mr. TAYLOR. Does that include the amount they paid to the Government—the visitors?

Mr. MATHER. Oh, no; it simply means the amount paid by the visitors to the concessionaries in the parks.

Mr. CHURCH. Was there automobile service in Yellowstone Park in 1915?

Mr. MATHER. Did we have it?

Mr. CHURCH. Yes.

Mr. MATHER. We had it, beginning the 1st of August, in Yellowstone in 1915.

Mr. CHURCH. Do you think that is probably one explanation of why the receipts were so much larger in 1915 than in 1914?

Mr. MATHER. No—on the part of the concessionaire?

Mr. CHURCH. Yes.

Mr. MATHER. No; because the number of people who came in by automobile was limited. There were only 3,000 people who came in by automobile, out of a total of 51,000. We only had it opened up a month and a half.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. What does the Government charge for automobile service in Yellowstone?

Mr. MATHER. We charge $7.50 for a trip around Yellowstone Park; $7.50 is the charge this year. The charge last year was $5 for a runabout, and $7.50 for a five-passenger car, and $10 for a touring car. This year we decided to make a flat charge of $7.50 for any type of car.

The CHAIRMAN. What privilege does that give? Just running over the roads and viewing the scenery? Is there any other privilege?

Mr. MATHER. At present, there is not; but we intend to establish automobile shelters, where those going in with their own commissary can be taken care of without extra charge.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. Is that only for one trip, or for one day, or what?

Mr. MATHER. For one trip; as long as they want to remain in the park.

Mr. TAYLOR. They may stay there two or three weeks?

Mr. MATHER. Yes. They get more opportunity for traveling over the roads there than perhaps all the other parks put together. The Yellowstone alone has 160 miles on its circuit drive—perhaps 200 miles of good road altogether in Yellowstone, I should say. To go back to these other figures of gross receipts. In the Yosemite last

year the concessionaires took in $629,000 as against $334,000 the year before. The number of visitors, by the way, was doubled last year in the Yosemite over the year before.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you attribute that to the war abroad?

Mr. MATHER. We attribute it largely to the expositions, which brought the people out to the West last year; but the California people did not come to the Yosemite Park in appreciable numbers last year.

The CHAIRMAN. These are practically all nonresident people?

Mr. MATHER. Yes; practically all, so the showing is greater than it would otherwise be. I think in the Yosemite during the coming year that the interest the local people have taken, with no expositions, will result in more people coming to the Yosemite. Whether we will have an increase in Yellowstone or not is a problem. In Mount Rainier Park in 1914 we had 15,000 visitors, and in 1915, 35,000. The receipts in 1914 by the concessionaires were $61,000, and in 1915, $138,000. In Glacier National Park the showing there was not as great, as far as an increase was concerned, as in the other parks. There were only 14,000 visitors each year.

The CHAIRMAN. Which one was that?

Mr. MATHER. In Glacier. There were only 14,000 visitors, both in 1914 and in 1915, but the receipts increased from $155,000 to $276,000. I think one reason why Glacier did not get more visitors was because a great majority of the people who went to the expositions returned by the northern routes—75 per cent of them returned by the Canadian Pacific, thanks to the very efficient advertising which Canada has done. We have just as beautiful scenery to offer as Canada has, in such places as the Glacier National Park.

There are a good many other points that perhaps could be brought up, but I will be glad to answer any questions that you may care to ask.

Mr. SMITH. Do you intend to put into the record the receipts to the Government from these various parks?

Mr. MATHER. Yes; we will have that all in the record, Mr. Smith.

The CHAIRMAN. It is suggested, Mr. Mather, if you are through with your original statement, that we might have an opportunity to recall you, and let the president of the American Civic Association proceed.

Mr. MATHER. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. We might wish to recall you later and to ask you some further questions.

Mr. MATHER. Very well.

*Statement of net amounts collected (all transmission fees deducted) and exacted under leases, agreements, licenses, permits, etc., for concessions and privileges in the national parks and on the Hot Springs Reservation, together with net miscellaneous receipts therefrom, during the 1914 and 1915 calendar years.*

[Compiled Feb. 26, 1916.]

| Name of national park or reservation with sources therein from which revenues derived. | 1914 | 1915 |
|---|---|---|
| **YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.** | | |
| Rentals and other charges under leases for hotel, transportation, permanent camp, and other privileges | $10,250.17 | $12,298.13 |
| Usage taxes exacted under such leases | 6,060.50 | 21,740.65 |
| Fees exacted under special permits issued for conduct of news stands, etc., in hotels and permanent camps | 1,350.00 | 1,684.00 |
| Special conducted camping party licenses | 1,265.00 | 1,138.00 |
| Usage tax at 25 cents per capita, paid by personally conducted camping-party licenses | 122.25 | 124.00 |
| Automobile permits (autos not admitted to park in 1914) | ..... | 7,076.57 |
| Water rate charges | 503.88 | 503.88 |
| Sale of wood used at Fort Yellowstone Military Post, etc | 496.88 | 147.88 |
| Total | 20,048.68 | 44,713.11 |
| Increase | ..... | 24,664.43 |
| **YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.** | | |
| Contracts for operation of telephone lines, hotels, etc | 3,601.00 | 4,100.00 |
| Yearly licenses and permits for park privileges | 13,495.19 | 14,676.00 |
| Fees exacted under leases, agreements, special-use and water-power permits, for right of way for operating electric railway line, rights of way for conduit lines and power plants, reservoir sites, etc., on lands segregated from park and included in adjoining Sierra and Stanislaus National Forests | 3,270.21 | 3,749.00 |
| Automobile permits | 4,033.45 | 13,457.71 |
| Miscellaneous collections from current furnished for electric lights and power, telephone rentals, water service, etc | [1] 7,633.68 | [1] 14,702.12 |
| Total | 32,033.53 | 50,684.83 |
| Increase | ..... | 18,651.30 |
| **MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.** | | |
| Contracts for operation of hotels, operation of telephone lines, transportation service, etc | 1,169.90 | 1,093.00 |
| Yearly licenses and permits for transportation service, maintenance camps, guide service, and other privileges | [2] 2,234.88 | 3,058.17 |
| Automobile and motorcycle permits (autos, $5 per trip; motorcycles, $1) | 8,147.95 | 16,371.61 |
| Timber sale permit (Mount Rainier Mining Co.) | ..... | 20.00 |
| Timber cut and sold for fuel ($4.72) and contribution by Mazamas Club toward construction temporary trail across ice of Carbon Glacier ($100) | 104.72 | ..... |
| Total | 11,657.45 | 20,542.78 |
| Increase | ..... | 8,885.33 |
| **GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.** | | |
| Contracts for operation and maintenance of hotels, chalet, and camps (Glacier Park Hotel Co.), and automobile transportation service (Glacier Park Transportation Co.) | ..... | 1,415.00 |
| Same, Glacier Park Transportation Co | 187.50 | ..... |
| Yearly licenses and permits for transportation of tourists, use of residence sites on Lake McDonald, boat transportation, etc | ..... | 1,490.03 |
| Same, inclusive of permits of Glacier Park Hotel Co. and Great Northern Ry. Co. for camp service, etc | 2,755.33 | ..... |
| Automobiles and motorcycles (season permits, $5; single park trips, $1) | 342.52 | 573.99 |
| Miscellaneous park collections from sale of poles, lumber cut from park timber, telephone rentals, etc | 407.13 | 711.50 |
| Timber cut and used by Glacier Park Hotel Co. (Great Northern Ry. Co.), Reclamation Service, etc | 1,018.93 | 1,957.15 |
| Total | 4,711.41 | 6,147.67 |
| Increase | ..... | 1,463.26 |
| **SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK.** | | |
| Contract with Mount Whitney Power Co. (dated Mar. 5, 1912), right of way for power lines, and operation of power plants: | | |
| 1,198 horsepower (net electrical horsepower capacity) on completed lower plant, at 30 cents per horsepower | 359.40 | ..... |
| 1,198 horsepower, at 40 cents | ..... | 479.20 |
| 7,279,900 kilowatt-hours developed at station 3, July1–Dec. 31, 1915, at ½ mill per kilowatt-hour | ..... | 3,639.95 |

[1] Memorandum hereto attached segregating 1914–15 miscellaneous collections of Yosemite Park.
[2] Includes $420 for timber cut by J. L. Reese and Mount Rainier Mining Co.

*Statement of net amounts collected (all transmission fees deducted) and exacted under leases, agreements, licenses, permits, etc., for concessions and privileges in the national parks and on the Hot Springs Reservation, together with net miscellaneous receipts therefrom, during the 1914 and 1915 calendar years*—Continued.

| Name of national park or reservation with sources therein from which revenues derived. | 1914 | 1915 |
|---|---|---|
| SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK—continued. | | |
| Yearly permits for transportation, camp, photographic, and general-store privileges | $200.00 | $170.00 |
| Automobile and motorcycle permits | 817.61 | 1,183.56 |
| Tolls collected from messages sent over department telephone lines | 48.82 | 36.35 |
| Total | 1,425.83 | 5,509.06 |
| Increase | ..... | 4,083.23 |
| GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK. | | |
| Yearly permits for general store, feed yard, transportation, and photo concessions | 115.00 | 115.00 |
| Automobile and motorcycle permits (autos, season permits, $5; single trips, $1; motorcycles, $1 per annum) | 445.89 | 1,685.50 |
| Total | 560.89 | 1,800.50 |
| Increase | ..... | 1,239.61 |
| MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK. | | |
| Coal-land leases, G. S. Todd and W. A. Jackson: Todd, $25 per annum; Jackson, Jan. 1–May 8, 1914, at $100 per annum, $35.52 | 60.52 | ..... |
| G. S. Todd | ..... | 24.90 |
| Yearly licenses and permits for grazing, transportation, and other privileges | 564.00 | 564.00 |
| Automobile and motorcycle permits (season permits, $5; single park trips, $1) | 38.52 | 85.07 |
| Total | 663.04 | 709.49 |
| Increase | ..... | 46.45 |
| PLATT NATIONAL PARK. | | |
| Yearly permits for transportation, etc., privileges | 48.56 | 208.45 |
| Miscellaneous collections from sale of sand from Travertine Creek, and hay raised in park | 194.81 | 109.01 |
| Total | 243.37 | 317.46 |
| Increase | ..... | 74.09 |
| CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK. | | |
| Lease of Crater Lake Co., for hotel and other privileges, 55.09 acres, at $2 | 110.18 | 110.18 |
| Special use agreement with Klamath Telephone & Telegraph Co., for maintenance and operation of telephone line | 1.00 | [1] 1.26 |
| Season permits for transportation and photographic concessions | 90.00 | 80.00 |
| Automobile and motor cycle permits (autos; season permits, $5; single trips, $1; motor cycles, $1 per annum) | 1,167.00 | 2,102.00 |
| Total | 1,368.18 | 2,292.44 |
| Increase | ..... | 924.26 |
| WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK. | | |
| Yearly permits for transportation of passengers ($50, per wagon or carriage) | 559.05 | 501.50 |
| Season permits for grazing horses and cattle | 72.62 | 200.86 |
| Fees collected from conducting visitors through park cave, at 50 cents per capita, less transmission fees | 1,400.50 | ..... |
| Same, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1915 | ..... | 1,147.65 |
| Total | 2,032.17 | 1,850.01 |
| Decrease | ..... | 182.16 |
| ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK. | | |
| Fees exacted under special use permits granted by Forest Service (extended by department to Dec. 31, 1915), for maintenance summer resorts, hotels, camp grounds, etc. | ..... | 92.00 |
| Fees from permits issued by department for cutting timber, $1 per M board feet | ..... | 234.08 |
| From 4 yearly permits for guide service ($25 each), pro rata part for 1915 year | ..... | 35.45 |
| Permits for making connections with park telephone lines | ..... | 3.50 |
| Total | ..... | 365.03 |

[1] Line purchased by Government (Jan. 1–Apr. 5).

*Statement of net amounts collected (all transmission fees deducted) and exacted under leases, agreements, licenses, permits, etc., for concessions and privileges in the national parks and on the Hot Springs Reservation, together with net miscellaneous receipts therefrom, during the 1914 and 1915 calendar years*—Concluded.

| Name of national park or reservation with sources therein from which revenues derived. | 1914 | 1915 |
|---|---|---|
| HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION. | | |
| Water rents exacted of bathhouse lessees, $60 per tub per annum | $26,550.00 | $28,522.50 |
| Ground rents (Arlington Hotel, $10,000 per annum; Hot Springs Mountain Observatory Co., $100 per annum) | 10,100.00 | 10,100.00 |
| Total | 36,650.00 | 38,622.50 |
| Increase | | 1,972.50 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total, all parks and reservations: | |
| 1915 | $173,554.88 |
| 1914 | 111,394.55 |
| Increase 1915 over 1914 | 62,160.33 |

*Statement of economic value of tourist travel to Yellowstone, Yosemite, Glacier, and Mount Rainier National Parks during the past four years, with appropriations for and revenues from said parks.*

| | Number of visitors (seasons). | Estimated gross receipts by concessionaires (seasons). | Federal appropriations (fiscal years). | Revenues (fiscal years). |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yellowstone: [1] | | | | |
| 1912 | 22,970 | $1,067,161.34 | $8,500.00 | $16,476.38 |
| 1913 | 24,929 | 1,186,811.36 | 8,500.00 | 21,980.10 |
| 1914 | 20,250 | 848,688.44 | 8,500.00 | 15,439.23 |
| 1915 | 51,895 | 2,003,072.35 | 8,500.00 | 20,307.40 |
| Yosemite: | | | | |
| 1912 | 10,884 | 311,444.32 | 50,000.00 | 23,855.77 |
| 1913 | 13,735 | 359,481.45 | 80,000.00 | 19,495.83 |
| 1914 | 15,145 | 334,914.32 | 125,000.00 | 23,406.14 |
| 1915 | 33,452 | [2] 629,929.31 | 100,000.00 | 37,019.20 |
| Mount Rainier: | | | | |
| 1912 | 8,946 | 56,735.92 | 5,400.00 | 5,370.36 |
| 1913 | 13,501 | 66,942.76 | 20,000.00 | 7,301.62 |
| 1914 | 15,038 | 61,078.08 | 23,400.00 | 9,040.10 |
| 1915 | 35,166 | [2] 138,120.23 | 51,000.00 | 12,893.29 |
| Glacier: | | | | |
| 1912 | 6,257 | | 69,200.00 | 1,490.94 |
| 1913 | 12,138 | [3] 161,510.87 | 75,000.00 | 4,652.14 |
| 1914 | 14,168 | 155,716.14 | 100,000.00 | 4,010.71 |
| 1915 | 14,265 | [2] 276,611.54 | 75,000.00 | 4,218.51 |

[1] Gross receipts by conecssionaires in this park are computed upon regular service rendered by park concessions. Special wagon permittees do not report as to receipts from irregular service supplied by them.

[2] These figures will be materially augmented when all reports of concessions for 1915 are received in the department. Several reports have not yet been rendered.

[3] Financial reports were not rendered by concessioners in this park in 1912.

## Excerpts from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1915, Relative to the National Parks and Monuments.

### PLACES OF BEAUTY AS AN ASSET.

In casting up the assets of the United States as a landed proprietor I have made no mention of one of the most delightful of our national enterprises. To build a railroad reclaim lands, give new impulse to enterprise, and offer new doors to ambitious capital—these are phases of the ever-widening life and activity of this Nation. The United States does more; it furnishes playgrounds to the people which are, we may modestly state, without any rivals in the world. Just as the cities are seeing the wisdom and the necessity of open spaces for the children, so with a very large view the Nation has been saving from its domain the rarest places of grandeur and beauty for the enjoyment of the world.

And this fact has been discovered by many only this year. Having an incentive in the expositions on the Pacific coast and Europe being closed, thousands have for the first time crossed the continent and seen one or more of the national parks. That such mountains and glaciers, lakes and canyons, forests and waterfalls were to be found in this country was a revelation to many, who had heard but had not believed. It would appear from the experience of this year that the real awakening as to the value of these parks has at last been realized, and that those who have hitherto found themselves enticed by the beauty of the Alps and the Rhine and the soft loveliness of the valleys of France, may find equal if not more stimulating satisfaction in the mountains, rivers, and valleys which this Government has set apart for them and for all others.

It may reconcile those who think that money expended upon such luxuries is wasted—if any such there are—to be told that the sober-minded traffic men of the railroads estimate that this year more than a hundred million dollars usually spent in European travel was divided among the railroads, hotels, and their supporting enterprises in this country.

During the year a new national park of distinction and unusual accessibility has come into existence. It crosses the Rockies in Colorado at a point of supreme magnificence; hence its title, the Rocky Mountain National Park. Through it from north to south winds the Continental Divide—the Snowy Range in name and in fact. Two hundred lakes grace this rocky paradise, and bear and bighorn inhabit its fastnesses. It has an area of 350 square miles and lies only 70 miles from Denver. Many hotels lie at the feet of these mountains, and three railroads skirt their sides.

This is Colorado's second national park, the other being Mesa Verde, where this department, with the assistance of Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes, of the Smithsonian Institution, has uncovered during the last summer prehistoric ruins of unprecedented scientific interest.

Oregon has but recently completed a great highway along the Columbia River. This should be connected by road with Mount Hood and a portion of the present forest reserve converted into a park. The limits of Sequoia Park, in California, the home of the great redwoods, should be so extended as to include the Kern River Canyon, a most practicable project to-day, but to-morrow may be too late, because of the lumber interests. The Grand Canyon is not yet part of the park system, although as part of a national forest it comes under the control of the Department of Agriculture.

There is no reason why this Nation should not make its public health and scenic domain as available to all its citizens as Switzerland and Italy make theirs. The aim is to open them thoroughly by road and trail and give access and accommodation to every degree of income. In this belief an effort has been made this year as never before to outfit the parks with new hotels which should make the visitor desire to linger rather than hasten on his journey. One hotel was built on Lake McDermott, in Glacier Park, one is to be built immediately on the shoulder of Mount Rainier, in Paradise Valley, another in the valley of the Yosemite, with an annex high overhead on Glacier Point, while more modest chalets are to be dotted about in the obscurer spots to make accessible the rarer beauties of the inner Yosemite. For with the new Tioga road, which, through the generosity of Mr. Stephen T. Mather and a few others, the Government has acquired, there is to be revealed a new Yosemite, which only John Muir and others of similar bent have seen. This is a Yosemite far different from the quiet, incomparable valley. It is a land of forests, snow, and glaciers. From Mount Lyell one looks, as from an island, upon a tumbled sea of snowy peaks. Its lakes, many of which have never been fished, are alive with trout. And through it foams the Tuolumne River, which in a mile drops a mile, a water spectacle destined to world celebrity. Meeting obstructions in its slanting rush, the water now and again rises nearly perpendicularly, forming upright foaming arcs sometimes 50 feet in height. These "water wheels," a dozen or more in number, will be accessible next summer by a trail to be built when the snow melts in June.

While as the years have passed we have been modestly developing the superb scenic possibilities of the Yellowstone, nature has made of it the largest and most populous game preserve in the Western Hemisphere. Its great size, its altitude, its vast wildernesses, its plentiful waters, its favorable conformation of rugged mountain and sheltered valley, and the nearly perfect protection afforded by the policy and the scientific care of the Government have made this park, since its inauguration in 1872, the natural and inevitable center of game conservation for this Nation. There is something of significance in this. It is the destiny of the national parks, if wisely controlled, to become the public laboratories of nature study for the Nation. And from them specimens may be distributed to the city and State preserves, as is now being done with the elk of the Yellowstone, which are too abundant, and may be later with the antelope.

If Congress will but make the funds available for the construction of roads over which automodiles may travel with safety (for all the parks are now open to motors) and for trails to hunt out the hidden places of beauty and dignity, we may expect that year by year these parks will become a more precious possession of the peoples, holding them to the further discovery of America and making them still prouder of its resources, esthetic as well as material.

### NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVATIONS.

The creation of the Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho by the act of March 1, 1872, marked the beginning of a policy on the part of Congress of setting aside tracts of land as recreation grounds for all the people. Since that time 12 additional national parks have been established in various sections of the country, the latest being the Rocky Mountain National Park, in Colorado, which park was opened to the public last June. The total amount of land embraced in these reservations is 4,665,966.25 acres. To these parks should be added as speedily as possible the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, with its wonderful scenic features. The areas of these national parks, with the date of the establishment of each, are as follows:

*Area of national parks.*

| Name. | Date of establishment. | Area. |
|---|---|---|
| | | *Acres.* |
| Yellowstone, in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho | Mar. 1, 1872 | 2,142,720 |
| Yosemite, in California | Oct. 1, 1890 | 719,622 |
| Sequoia, in California | Sept. 25, 1890 | 161,597 |
| General Grant, in California | Oct. 1, 1890 | 2,536 |
| Mount Rainier, in Washington | Mar. 2, 1899 | 207,360 |
| Crater Lake, in regon | May 22, 1902 | 159,360 |
| Wind Cave, in South Dakota | Jan. 9, 1903 | 10,522 |
| Sullys Hill, in North Dakota | Apr. 27, 1904 | 780 |
| Platt, in Oklahoma | July 1, 1902 / Apr. 21, 1904 | 848.22 |
| Mesa Verde, in Colorado | June 29, 1906 / June 30, 1913 | 48,966.40 |
| Glacier, in Montana | May 11, 1910 | 981,681 |
| Rocky Mountain, in Colorado | Jan. 26, 1915 | 229,062 |
| Hot Springs Reservation, in Arkansas | June 16, 1880 | 911.63 |
| Total | | 4,665,966.25 |

*Visitors.*—The interest of the general public in these national parks has been clearly evidenced by the large number of requests for literature regarding them. During the season just closed there has been very marked increases in the number of tourists visiting these national playgrounds. In the Yellowstone National Park in 1914 there were 20-250 visitors, and this year two and one-half times as many—51,895. Yosemite National Park in California had 33,452 visitors during the 1915 season, whereas in 1914 only 15,145 persons visited the park. Again, in Mount Rainier National Park, Wash., there has been an increase in the number of visitors of over 100 per cent—35,166 in 1915 as against 15,038 in 1914. The following table strikingly indicates how greatly popular interest in national parks has increased:

*Tourist travel in national parks.*

| | 1914 | 1915 |
|---|---|---|
| Yellowstone National Park (Wyo.) | 20,250 | 51,895 |
| Yosemite National Park (Cal.) | 15,145 | 33,452 |
| Sequoia National Park (Cal.) | 4,667 | 7,647 |
| General Grant National Park (Cal.) | 3,735 | 10,523 |
| Mount Rainier National Park (Wash.) | 15,038 | 35,166 |
| Mesa Verde National Park (Colo.) | 502 | 663 |
| Crater Lake National Park (Oreg.) | 7,096 | 11,371 |
| Glacier National Park (Mont.) | 14,168 | 14,265 |
| Rocky Mountain National Park (Colo.) | ..... | 31,000 |
| Wind Cave National Park (N. Dak.) | 3,592 | 2,817 |
| Platt National Park (Okla.) | 30,000 | 20,000 |
| Sullys Hill National Park (S. Dak.) | 500 | 1,000 |
| Hot Springs Reservation (Ark.) | 125,000 | 115,000 |
| Total | 239,693 | 334,799 |

*Economic value of national parks.*—Leaving out of consideration the cost to visitors of transportation from their homes to the parks, a fair idea of the economic value of tourist travel in four of the larger parks may be obtained by consideration of the financial reports of concessioners, which show gross receipts for past seasons in the following approximate estimates: Yellowstone National Park, in 1912, $1,067,161.34; in 1913, $1,186,811.36; and in 1914, $848,688.44. Yosemite National Park, in 1912, $311,444.32; in 1913, $359,481.45; and in 1914, $334,914.32. Glacier National Park, in 1913, $161,510.87; and in 1914, $155,716.14. Mount Rainier National Park, in 1912, $56,735.93; in 1913, $66,942.76; and in 1914, $61,078.08.

Financial reports of concessioners in the parks for the season of 1915 have not yet been received in the department, but in view of the large tourist travel to the far West initiated by the expositions held in California, it is anticipated that marked increases in gross receipts by national park concessioners will be noted.

*Third national-park conference.*—In prior annual reports attention has been directed to the very satisfactory results obtained from bringing together in conference the various park superintendents for the purpose of discussing the many difficult problems presented in the administration of these reservations. In March of the present year the third conference of superintendents was held at Berkeley, Cal., under the immediate direction of the assistant to the secretary, at which there were in attendance other representatives of this department, representatives of the Departments of Agriculture and War, of the transcontinental railways, of many of the concessioners in the parks, as well as a number of other persons interested in national-park matters. Questions were discussed pertaining to hotel accommodations, sanitation, transportation, construction of roads, trails, and bridges, forestry, fire protection, protection of game, and other phases of park administration. A detailed report of the conference will be published by the department.

The consensus of opinion at this conference as well as of those conferences held in 1911 and 1912, was that as many of the problems of park management were substantially the same throughout the several national parks, their supervision should be centralized or grouped together under a single administrative bureau specifically charged with such work. The conference developed many instances where economy and efficiency would be increased by a central administration of all the parks. For instance, the law does not permit the resident engineer of the Yosemite to be utilized at times in any other national park. A temporary surplusage of service or equipment can not be used to meet a corresponding need elsewhere. Without a central administration the national parks can not be handled together, like departments of one business, for the good of all.

Bills to create a national park service have heretofore been introduced in Congress, but none has yet been enacted into law.

*Appropriations and revenues.*—The total of appropriations made by Congress for protection and improvement of these parks during the year, expendable under this department, was $283,590, and the total revenues received from concessions in all the parks was $81,705.70.

*Expenditures of revenues.*—The several acts of Congress setting aside lands for national park purposes, except in case of the Crater Lake National Park, Oreg., and the Mesa Verde and Rocky Mountain National Parks, Colo., authorize the expenditure of the revenues derived from the privileges or concessions therein in the management and protection of the respective reservations. The revenues fron the three parks above mentioned, however, are under existing law deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts, and the parks receive no direct benefit therefrom. It is desirable that these parks, so far as their revenues are concerned, be put upon the same footing as the other national parks.

*Automobiles in the parks.*—Automobiles have heretofore been admitted under strict regulations governing travel of the roads to the Mount Rainier, Crater Lake, Glacier, Mesa Verde, General Grant, Platt, and Wind Cave National Parks; over the Giant Forest Road, in Sequoia National Park; in Yosemite National Park, over the Coulterville Road from the Merced Grove of Big Trees into Yosemite Valley, over the Wawona Road leading to the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, and over the Big Oak Flat Road; and in the Yellowstone National Park, over a road in the northwestern section of the park not in general use, for the special accommodation of people of Gallatin County, Mont.

During the past season the generally traveled roads in Yellowstone National Park were opened to motor-driven vehicles, operated for pleasure purposes only, under strict regulations which became effective on August 1, 1915.

The roads in Hot Springs Reservation are not in such condition, considering the safety of individuals and animals, as to permit of their joint use by motor-driven vehicles and vehicles drawn by horses, but on special occasions and under special restrictions motor-driven vehicles are permitted on such roads.

The opening during the year of Yellowstone National Park to automobiles used for pleasure purposes had been much appreciated by the traveling public. They were operated under a very carefully work-out schedule, which has proved to be highly satisfactory.

This park was visited during the season by 958 cars, carrying 3,513 people, which points to a much fuller enjoyment of the wonders in this park by motorists in 1916. The total receipts from automobiles and motor cycles in all the parks were $42,589.73 in 1915, as against $14,243.07 in 1914. Automobile licenses have been issued during 1915 as follows:

*Automobile licenses issued seasons of 1914 and 1915.*

| National park. | 1914 | | 1915 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Automobiles. | Motorcycles. | Automobiles. | Motorcycles. |
| Mount Rainier | 1,594 | 188 | 3,238 | 247 |
| Crater Lake | 1,107 | 18 | 2,015 | 31 |
| Glacier | 267 | 4 | 457 | 26 |
| Sequoia | 158 | ..... | 330 | 11 |
| General Grant | 392 | 12 | 1,584 | 40 |
| Yosemite | 673 | ..... | 3,895 | ..... |
| Wind Cave | 11 | ..... | 10 | ..... |
| Mesa Verde | 34 | 4 | 86 | ..... |
| Yellowstone | ..... | ..... | 958 | ..... |
| Platt | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... |
| Total | 4,236 | 226 | 12,579 | 355 |

The extremely rapid development of motoring throughout the country, and its enjoyment by people of all degrees of income, has led to an active policy of road extension in all the national parks. An example is the acquisition and improvement of the old Tioga Road through the Yosemite National Park, establishing another highway over the Sierras.

*Private holdings.*—The administration of affairs in all of the national parks, with the exception of the Yellowstone, General Grant, Platt, Wind Cave, and Sullys Hill, is considerably embarrassed by the fact that within the respective boundaries are many patented lands and some toll roads. These private holdings are as follows: Yosemite National Park, 19,827 acres; Sequoia National Park, 3,716.96 acres; Crater Lake National Park, 1,337 acres and 1,211.11 acres of unperfected claims; Mesa Verde National Park, 875 acres and 118 acres unperfected claims; Mount Rainier National Park, 18.2 acres; and Glacier National Park, 8,864.40 acres of patented lands and 7,803.71 acres of unperfected claims.

The majority of these lands, including the Mineral King Road in Sequoia National Park and the Coulterville and Wawona toll roads in Yosemite National Park should be acquired by the Government. During the year, through the instrumentality of Mr. Stephen T. Mather, assistant to the Secretary, the title by donation to portions of the "Great Sierra wagon and toll road" (also known as the Tioga Road) and the portions of the "Big Oak Flat and Yosemite toll roads," within the limits of Yosemite National Park, were transferred to the United States, such donations being accepted by the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of the sundry civil act of March 3, 1915, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to accept patented lands or rights of way, whether over patented or other lands, in Yosemite National Park that may be donated for park purposes. In discussing the matter of acquisition of private holdings in the parks in a prior annual report, the Secretary of the Interior stated:

"It is of special and urgent importance that provision should also be made by Congress for the extinguishment of private holdings in the several parks. These holdings seriously interfere with the proper administration of the parks and impair their usefulness and beauty in many ways. They can be extinguished either by way of direct appropriation for their purchase or by authorizing their exchange for lands or timber within the particular parks or within the national forest reserve adjacent thereto. The public timber so exchanged can, in many cases, be confined to dead or matured timber which can be removed from the parks without injuriously affecting the scenic beauty thereof. If authority of this sort is vested in the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, as to the reserves of which they have jurisdiction, respectively, exchanges of park or forest lands or timber can be made for appropriate strips of private timbered lands along the public roads within the

exterior limits of the parks or forest reserves, so as to protect the scenic beauty of these roads from impending destruction."

Thereafter Congress, by the act approved April 9, 1912 (37 Stat., 80), authorized the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of eliminating private holdings within the Yosemite National Park and to preserve intact the natural timber along the roads in the scenic portions of the park, both on patented and park lands, in his discretion, to obtain by exchange complete title to any and all of the lands within the boundaries of the park held in private ownership. Among other things it was provided that the value of patented lands within the park offered in the exchange and the value of timber on park lands proposed to be given in the exchange should be ascertained in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior might direct.

The subject was taken up with the Yosemite Lumber Co., which has a large area of patented lands in the park, principally along the Wawona Road, and it was found that an exchange could not be made, for the reason that the value of the lands owned by the company with the timber thereon was far in excess of the timber on the park lands, and Congress, by the act approved April 16, 1914 (38 Stat., 345), amended section 1 of the act of 1912 so as to authorize the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, for the purpose of eliminating private holdings in said park and preserving the timber along the roads adjoining the scenic portions thereof on patented lands, to obtain and accept for the United States a complete title to any and all patented lands within the boundaries of the park "by the exchange of timber or timber and lands within the Yosemite National Park and the Sierra and Stanislaus National Forests for such lands and the timber thereon within the park."

Under this legislation the matter was taken up with the Yosemite Lumber Co., and a contract was entered into on January 18, 1915, between it and the department under which the Government is to give timber and timberlands in Yosemite National Park and Sierra National Forest to that corporation in exchange for lands and timber owned by it in the park and forest, the exchange values in each case to be equal. This contract is now being carried into effect under supervision of the representatives of the department in the park.

The act of Congress approved May 13, 1914 (38 Stat., 376), for the purpose of preserving scenic features and consolidating certain forest lands belonging to the United States within the Sierra National Forest and the Yosemite National Park, Cal., authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, on the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture—

"and after obtaining and accepting for the Government of the United States a valid title to the land to be acquired, which title shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, to exchange lands belonging to the United States within the Sierra National Forest for privately owned timberlands of approximately equal area lying within the boundaries of said national forest and the Yosemite National Park."

Under this statute an exchange of lands has been consummated which will result in the addition of 160 acres of land to the park.

Senate bill 5433, which passed the Senate on June 5, 1914, authorized the Secretary, for the purpose of eliminating private holdings within the Glacier National Park and to preserve the natural timber along the roads in the scenic portions of the park on patented and park lands, to obtain for the United States a complete title to any or all lands held in private or State ownership within the park "by the exchange of dead, decadent, or matured timber that can be removed from any part of the park without affecting the scenic beauty thereof, or from Government lands within the metes and bounds of the national forests within the State of Montana," and also the exchange for patented lands in the park Government lands of equal value within national forests in said State, the lands in the national forests to be offered in exchange to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. This bill, however, failed to become a law.

*Jurisdiction.*—The United States has exclusive jurisdiction over the lands in Yellowstone Park within the State of Wyoming and also over the lands within Glacier National Park, Mont., and Platt National Park, Okla., and Congress has provided a means of enforcement of the laws and regulations pertaining thereto. In the other national parks, however, over which the laws of the States in which they are located obtain, great difficulties in administration have been encountered, owing to the fact that the department has no jurisdiction to punish offenses in violation of the regulations relating thereto, and especially in the matter of preventing depredations on game and the selling of liquor therein.

*Conservation of wild animal life.*—The national parks, free as most of them are from all public lumbering and private grazing enterprises, and protected by law from hunting of any kind, alone have the seclusion and other conditions essential for the protection and propagation of wild animal life. Eventually they will become great

public nature schools to which teachers and students of animal life will repair yearly for investigation and study.

The enormous increase of wild animals in the Yellowstone since it became a national park in 1872 points the way. Deer, elk, moose, bison, and antelope here abound in greater numbers no doubt than before the days of the white man; and many of them have become almost as fearless of man as animals in captivity. From here many State, county, and city parks have been supplied, under proper restrictions, with surplus animals for propagation purposes. When interfering private holdings are extinguished in other national parks and United States laws made to supersede State laws, these, too, will become centers of animal preservation as effective as the Yellowstone.

*Increasing park areas.*—Congress so carefully cut the boundaries of the national parks to the express purpose for which each was created that in some instances scenic features of the very first order were excluded. In the careful study which the department has since made of each such territory it has become apparent that in several instances outlying territory should be added to these reservations. The most distinguished of these instances is Sequoia National Park, the boundaries of which should be extended to include the superb Kings Canyon on the north, and on the east the Kern Canyon, and the west slope and summit of Mount Whitney, the highest mountain under the American flag; also, other instances are the Continental Divide, for a few miles south of the new Rocky Mountain National Park, together with several small outlying features of extraordinary beauty.

*New national parks.*—Of the 10 or more scenic neighborhoods claiming national-park status the most distinguished is the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, now classed as a national monument. This is one of the greatest natural show places of the world. It demands and should have immediate recognition and development as a national park.

Other proposed national parks have scenic value and availability of high degree and will be considered as they come prominently before Congress through the desires and activities of the people of their respective States. It is the policy of the department not to actively seek the creation of new national parks but to develop and administer all such reservations accepted by Congress and intrusted to its care.

*General superintendent of national parks.*—Mr. Mark Daniels, general superintendent and landscape engineer of the national parks under this department, made inspections during the year of the Mesa Verde, Platt, and Wind Cave National Parks and the Hot Springs Reservation; supervised the enforcement of the regulations in the parks, the laying out of roads and trails, designing of buildings and structures, and the planning of general improvements; provided for the establishment of a unit cost-keeping system in the Yosemite National Park which has resulted in considerable saving; supervised the construction of a concrete bridge in the Mount Rainier National Park and wooden bridges in the Yosemite National Park, and supplied plans and specifications for several different types of concrete bridges for other parks; replanned the road-sprinkling system in Yosemite, established an automobile schedule therein, designed a complete road and trail system for five of the parks, prepared plans for a new village in Yosemite, installed a purchasing branch for the several national parks in San Francisco and purchased through the same materials for most of the western parks, and gave attention to many other details of park administration.

*Proposed national-park service.*—In the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior for 1911, in discussing national-park affairs, he stated:

"While public interest in and use of these reservations is steadily increasing, as shown by the growing number of visitors, adequate provision has not been made for their efficient administration, and sufficient appropriations have not been made for their proper care and development. At present each of these parks is a separate and distinct unit for administrative purposes. The only general supervision which is possible is that obtained by referring matters relating to the national parks to the same officials in the office of the Secretary of the Interior. Separate appropriations are made for each park, and the employment of a common supervising and directing force is impossible. Many of the problems in park management are the same throughout all of the national parks, and a great gain would be obtained and substantial economies could be effected if the national parks and reservations were grouped together under a single administrative bureau. Bills to create a bureau of national parks have heretofore been introduced in Congress, and, in my judgment, they should immediately receive careful consideration, so that proper legislation for this purpose may be enacted. Adequate appropriation should also be made for the development of these pleasure grounds of the people, especially through the construction of roads and trails and their proper care and maintenance."

In a special message to Congress, dated February 3, 1911, President Taft stated:

"I earnestly recommend the establishment of a bureau of national parks. Such legislation is essential to the proper management of those wondrous manifestations of nature, so startling and so beautiful that every one recognizes the obligations of the Government to preserve them for the edification and recreation of the people."

A bill (S. 826, 63d Cong., 1st sess.) to establish the national-park service, and for other purposes, was reported favorably from the Senate Committee on Public Lands, but failed to become a law.

There are hereto appended tables giving the location, date of establishment, area, private holdings, if any, and number of visitors, and the special characteristics of the various national parks under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, the appropriations made by Congress for the protection and improvement thereof during 1915 and nine years prior thereto, as well as revenues derived from leases, privileges, and concessions in said reservations received during said period; also a statement of the automobile receipts during 1915.

## NATIONAL MONUMENTS AND PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

By an act approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," the President of the United States is authorized, "in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments." Under such authority the President has created 30 monuments:

*National monuments administered by Interior Department.*

| Name. | State. | Date. | Area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Acres.* |
| Devils Tower | Wyoming | Sept. 24, 1906 | 1,152 |
| Montezuma Castle | Arizona | Dec. 8, 1906 | 160 |
| El Morro | New Mexico | do | 160 |
| Chaco Canyon | do | Mar. 11, 1907 | [1] 20,629 |
| Muir Woods[2] | California | Jan. 9, 1908 | 295 |
| Pinnacles | do | Jan. 16, 1908 | 2,080 |
| Tumacacori | Arizona | Sept. 15, 1908 | 10 |
| Mukuntuweap | Utah | July 31, 1909 | [1] 15,840 |
| Shoshone Cavern | Wyoming | Sept. 21, 1909 | 210 |
| Natural Bridges[3] | Utah | Sept. 25, 1909 | [1] 2,740 |
| Gran Quivira | New Mexico | Nov. 1, 1909 | 160 |
| Sitka | Alaska | Mar. 23, 1910 | 57 |
| Rainbow Bridge[4] | Utah | May 30, 1910 | 160 |
| Lewis and Clark Cavern | Montana | May 16, 1911 | 160 |
| Colorado | Colorado | May 24, 1911 | 13,883 |
| Petrified Forest | Arizona | July 31, 1911 | 25,625 |
| Navajo[4] | do | Mar. 14, 1912 | 360 |
| Papago Saguaro | do | Jan. 31, 1914 | 2,050 |
| Dinosaur | Utah | Oct. 4, 1915 | 80 |

[1] Estimated area.
[2] Donated to the United States.
[3] Originally set aside by proclamation of Apr. 16, 1908, and contained only 120 acres.
[4] Within an Indian reservation.

*Administrative conditions.*—The supervision of these various monuments has, in the absence of any specific appropriation for their protection and improvement, necessarily been intrusted to the field officers of the department having charge of the territory in which the several monuments are located.

As stated in the last annual report, the administrative conditions continue to be unsatisfactory, since no appropriation of funds has yet been made available for this important protective and preservative work. Such supervision as has been possible in the cases of a few monuments only has been wholly inadequate and has not prevented vandalism, unauthorized exploitation, or spoliation of relics found in those prehistoric ruins, whose preservation is contemplated by the passage of the act of June 8, 1906. An estimate in the sum of $5,000 for protection of these monuments was submitted in 1913, but no appropriation was made by Congress. This amount was desired not so much for the purpose of preserving by restoration the objects reserved in the national monuments as to prevent the removal of valuable relics, and vandalism. Monuments suffering from these causes should be provided with a custodian or superintendent, and in this way a small general appropriation can be made most uesful, and its

expenditure will be wholly in the interest of the public. The protection and preservation of the national monuments as public reservations are of great interest and importance, because a great variety of objects, historic, prehistoric, and scientific in character, are thus preserved for public use intact, instead of being exploited by private individuals for gain and their treasures scattered. These reserves should be administered in connection with the national parks, which they strongly resemble. It would be difficult to define one in terms that would exclude the other. The renewal of the estimate for an appropriation of $5,000 has been made for the purpose of keeping this class of reserves intact until such time as Congress shall authorize the creation of some administrative unit which shall take over both the parks and monuments and administer them under a general appropriation. No new monuments were created during the year.

*National monuments under other departments.*—The following national monuments are not administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

*National monuments administered by Department of Agriculture.*

| Name. | State. | Date. | Area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Acres.* |
| Cinder Cone | California | May 6, 1907 | [1] 5,120 |
| Lassen Peak | do | do | [1] 1,280 |
| Gila Cliff Dwellings | New Mexico | Nov. 16, 1907 | 160 |
| Tonto | Arizona | Dec. 19, 1907 | [1] 640 |
| Grand Canyon | do | Jan. 11, 1908 | [1] 806,400 |
| Jewel Caves | South Dakota | Feb. 7, 1908 | [1] 1,280 |
| Wheeler | Colorado | Dec. 7, 1908 | [1] 300 |
| Oregon Caves | Oregon | July 12, 1909 | 480 |
| Devil Postpile | California | July 6, 1911 | [1] 800 |
| Mount Olympus | Washington | Apr. 17, 1912 | [1] 299,370 |

[1] Estimated area.

*National monuments administered by War Department.*

| Name. | State. | Date. | Area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Acres.* |
| Big Hole Battle Field [1] | Montana | June 23, 1910 | 5 |
| Cabrillo | California | Oct. 14, 1913 | 1 |

[1] Set aside by Executive order.

*Excavation of ruins.*—Paragraph 3 of the uniform rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War, under date of December 28, 1906, to carry out the provisions of the act for the preservation of American antiquities, reads as follows:

"Permits for the excavation of ruins, the excavation of archæological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity will be granted by the respective Secretaries having jurisdiction to reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, or to their duly authorized agents."

During the year seven permits were granted for the examination, excavation, and gathering of specimens, as follows:

To Prof. A. V. Kidder, of Harvard University, to make examination and excavation of ruins in the Chinlee Valley and the tributary canyons which enter it below the Mexican water and the canyons heading against the Navajo Mountains on its east and north sides, as continuation of explorations under similar permits granted by the department in 1913 and 1914. This locality is in the vicinity of the Navajo National Monument.

To Mr. Edgar L. Hewett, director of the School of American Archæology, Santa Fe, N. Mex., to make explorations and excavations necessary for the making of an archæological report upon the district lying between the north boundary of the Ramon Vigil grant and the Guages Canyon, on the Pajarito Plateau, N. Mex., and to collect specimens for the use of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia, Pa., which institution collaborates with the School of American Archæology in this research work.

To the Smithsonian Institution, to make archæological reconnoissance of and, if deemed practicable, to conduct excavations and gather specimens on the public

domain in Millard, Beaver, Iron, and Box Elder Counties, Utah, such collections to be permanently deposited in the United States National Museum.

To Prof. Livingston Farrand, president of the University of Colorado, to prosecute archæological research on public lands under administration of the Interior Department in San Juan and Rio Arraba Counties, N. Mex., and in a strip of country 15 miles in width crossing Montezuma, La Plata, and Archuleta Counties (not, however, within the boundaries of the Mesa Verde National Park), and to collect specimens. This work is in the nature of continuation of research under similar permit issued in 1914 covering territory contiguous to the above.

To the University of Arizona, at Tucson, Ariz., to prosecute archæological research within the territory south and west of Navajo Mountain and in the Sagi Canyons, in northern Arizona east of the Colorado River, and to collect specimens for use of the university, such work to be conducted under personal supervision of Prof. Byron Cummings (formerly of the University of Utah), and the territory within which explorations take place not to overlap that covered by the above permit to Prof. Kidder.

To Mr. Charles H. Robinson, to gather archæological specimens on the public domain within the so-called "Spanish Diggings" country, located east of the Platte River, in Converse, Niobrara, Platte, and Goshen Counties, Wyo., during August, 1915, such collections to be permanently deposited, one-half in the McLean County (Ill.) Historical Society Museum, Bloomington, Ill., and one-half in the Illinois State Natural Historical Museum at Springfield, Ill.

To Dr. R. B. Earle, to collect not exceeding 100 pounds of specimens of silicified wood from the Fossil Forest of Arizona (Petrified Forest National Monument) for the museum of New York University and similar quantity for the museum of Hunter College.

ADMINISTRATIVE EFFORT—THE NATIONAL PARKS.

1. Initiated additional hotel and camp facilities, which enabled the national parks to successfully accommodate nearly two and one-half times as many visitors as in any previous year.

2. Executed long-term contract for development of Yosemite National Park on a profit-sharing basis with Government, concessioners to erect immediately two hotels, and thereafter, as rapidly as possible, camps and chalets in upper parts of the park.

3. Promoted similar development at Mount Rainier National Park, which promises to afford service next summer.

4. Designed new and beautiful Yosemite village to gradually replace present shabby village; designed similar developments for other national parks, including systems of chalets to be built at points and intervals convenient to travelers in automobiles or on foot.

5. Perfected comprehensive plans for furnishing public information on wide scale about the beauty and accessibility of National Parks with purpose of directing travel thereto.

6. Opened all roads in the Yellowstone National Park to automobiles.

7. Acquired title to old Tioga Road through Yosemite National Park and restored it by extensive repairs, thus opening up new and shorter automobile routes across the Sierra; acquired title to the big Oak Flat Road to and within Yosemite National Park and improved it.

8. Prepared preliminary plans for complete road and trail systems in Crater Lake, Sequoia, Glacier, Mount Rainier, and Yosemite National Parks.

9. Began important development of the eastern entrance to Yellowstone National Park and opened negotiations with railroads looking to interchange of routes which will enable transcontinental passengers to pass through park en route, entering and leaving same through any gates and by any railroads they may elect.

10. Opened to the public the new Rocky Mountain National Park covering superb scenic portion of Continental Divide in Colorado.

11. Extended automobile road to Paradise Valley in Mount Rainier National Park, resulting in large increase in travel to and upon the glaciers. Surveyed road up Carbon River Canyon to open north side glaciers to public. Completed trail entirely around Mount Rainier, a distance of about a hundred miles.

12. Discovered and excavated a remarkable prehistoric structure in Mesa Verde National Park supposed to have been Pueblo fortress. Repaired and restored several prehistoric ruins.

13. Erected on the rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River a rock memorial to John W. Powell, the original explorer of canyon.

14. Surveyed Mineral King Road to open up southern part of Sequoia National Park.

15. Established central purchasing agency for several western national parks.

16. Installed at Hot Springs Reservation a scientific system of mountain climbing known as the Oertel system of graduated exercises for benefit of persons under medical supervision.

*Appropriations and revenues of national parks for the fiscal years 1906–1915.*

| | Appropriation. | Revenue. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yellowstone National Park: | | | |
| 1906 | $7,500.00 | $1,522.50 | |
| 1907 | 7,500.00 | 2,808.96 | |
| 1908 | 8,000.00 | 4,699.65 | |
| 1909 | 10,500.00 | 4,790.20 | |
| 1910 | 8,000.00 | 5,110.05 | |
| 1911 | 8,500.00 | 23,420.13 | |
| 1912 | 8,500.00 | 16,476.38 | |
| 1913 | 8,500.00 | 21,980.10 | |
| 1914 | 8,500.00 | 15,439.23 | |
| 1915 | 8,500.00 | 20,307.40 | |
| | 84,000.00 | 116,554.60 | $200,554.60 |
| Yosemite National Park: | | | |
| 1906 | 5,400.00 | 1,000.00 | |
| 1907 | 5,750.00 | 9,193.04 | |
| 1908 | 30,000.00 | 14,390.06 | |
| 1909 | 30,000.00 | 16,051.17 | |
| 1910 | 30,000.00 | 21,373.18 | |
| 1911 | 62,000.00 | 35,765.48 | |
| 1912 | 50,000.00 | 23,855.77 | |
| 1913 | 80,000.00 | 19,495.83 | |
| 1914 | 125,000.00 | 23,406.14 | |
| 1915 | 100,000.00 | 37,019.20 | |
| | 518,150.00 | 201,549.87 | 719,699.87 |
| Sequoia National Park: | | | |
| 1906 | 10,000.00 | ..... | |
| 1907 | 10,000.00 | 159.50 | |
| 1908 | 15,550.00 | 43.15 | |
| 1909 | 15,550.00 | 46.57 | |
| 1910 | 15,550.00 | 121.78 | |
| 1911 | 15,550.00 | 255.65 | |
| 1912 | 15,550.00 | 305.16 | |
| 1913 | 15,550.00 | 353.85 | |
| 1914 | 15,550.00 | 4,094.21 | |
| 1915 | 15,550.00 | 1,975.03 | |
| | 144,400.00 | 7,354.90 | 151,754.90 |
| General Grant National Park: | | | |
| 1906 | 2,000.00 | ..... | |
| 1907 | 2,000.00 | ..... | |
| 1908 | 2,000.00 | 63.75 | |
| 1909 | 2,000.00 | ..... | |
| 1910 | 2,000.00 | 50.00 | |
| 1911 | 2,000.00 | 210.64 | |
| 1912 | 2,000.00 | 173.54 | |
| 1913 | 2,000.00 | 158.68 | |
| 1914 | 2,000.00 | 429.64 | |
| 1915 | 2,000.00 | 560.89 | |
| | 20,000.00 | 1,647.14 | 21,647.14 |
| Crater Lake National Park: | | | |
| 1906 | 3,000.00 | ..... | |
| 1907–8 | 7,315.00 | 25.00 | |
| 1909 | 3,000.00 | ..... | |
| 1910 | 3,000.00 | 11.00 | |
| 1911 | 3,000.00 | 30.00 | |
| 1912 | 3,000.00 | 323.00 | |
| 1913 | 3,000.00 | 784.18 | |
| 1914 | 7,540.00 | 793.00 | |
| 1915 | 8,040.00 | 1,359.50 | |
| | 40,895.00 | [1] 3,325.68 | 44,220.68 |
| Mesa Verde National Park: | | | |
| 1907–8 | 7,500.00 | ..... | |
| 1909 | 7,500.00 | ..... | |
| 1910 | 7,500.00 | ..... | |
| 1911 | 20,000.00 | 100.00 | |
| 1912 | 7,500.00 | 898.92 | |
| 1913 | 15,000.00 | 615.21 | |
| 1914 | 10,000.00 | 679.00 | |
| 1915 | 10,000.00 | 637.42 | |
| | 85,000.00 | [1] 2,930.55 | 87,930.55 |

[1] Carried to credit of "Miscellaneous receipts" and "General fund" in Treasury

*Appropriations and revenues of national parks for the fiscal years 1906–1915*—Contd.

| | Appropriation. | Revenue. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mount Ranier National Park: | | | |
| 1907 | $2,500.00 | $205.22 | |
| 1908 | 3,000.00 | 170.00 | |
| 1909 | 3,000.00 | 1,104.79 | |
| 1910 | 3,000.00 | 8,953.79 | |
| 1911 | 3,000.00 | 7,748.48 | |
| 1912 | 5,400.00 | 5,370.36 | |
| 1913 | 20,000.00 | 7,301.62 | |
| 1914 | 23,400.00 | 9,040.10 | |
| 1915 | 51,000.00 | 12,893.29 | |
| | 114,300.00 | 52,787.65 | $167,087.65 |
| Wind Cave National Park: | | | |
| 1906 | 2,500.00 | ..... | |
| 1907 | 4,400.00 | ..... | |
| 1908 | 2,500.00 | 200.00 | |
| 1909 | 2,500.00 | ..... | |
| 1910 | 2,500.00 | 340.75 | |
| 1911 | 2,500.00 | 340.00 | |
| 1912 | 2,500.00 | 675.00 | |
| 1913 | 416.67 | 528.26 | |
| 1914 | 2,500.00 | 246.17 | |
| 1915 | 2,500.00 | 2,492.70 | |
| | 24,816.67 | 4,822.88 | 29,639.55 |
| Platt National Park: | | | |
| 1906 | ..... | 37,307.44 | |
| 1907 | ..... | 178.00 | |
| 1908 | ..... | 7,021.00 | |
| 1909 | ..... | 272.00 | |
| 1910 | ..... | 2,130.31 | |
| 1911 | 5,000.00 | 422.75 | |
| 1912 | 10,000.00 | 165.50 | |
| 1913 | 8,000.00 | 49.95 | |
| 1914 | 8,000.00 | 282.81 | |
| 1915 | 8,000.00 | 241.76 | |
| | 39,000.00 | 48,071.52 | 87,071.52 |
| Glacier National Park: | | | |
| 1911 | 15,000.00 | 326.88 | |
| 1912 | 69,200.00 | 1,490.94 | |
| 1913 | 75,000.00 | 4,652.14 | |
| 1914 | 100,000.00 | 4,010.71 | |
| 1915 | 75,000.00 | 4,218.51 | |
| | 334,200.00 | 14,699.18 | 348,899.18 |
| Rocky Mountain National Park: | | | |
| 1915 | 3,000.00 | ..... | 3,000.00 |
| Total appropriations | ..... | ..... | 1,407,761.67 |
| Total revenues | ..... | ..... | 453,743.97 |
| | | | 1,861,505.64 |

*Visitors to national parks, 1908 to 1915.*

| Name of park. | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yellowstone National Park | 19,542 | 32,545 | 19,575 | 23,054 | 22,970 | 24,929 | 20,250 | 51,895 |
| Yosemite National Park | 8,850 | 13,182 | 13,619 | 12,530 | 10,884 | 13,735 | 15,145 | 33,452 |
| Sequoia National Park | 1,251 | 854 | 2,407 | 3,114 | 2,923 | 3,823 | 4,667 | 7,647 |
| General Grant National Park | 1,773 | 798 | 1,178 | 2,160 | 2,240 | 2,756 | 3,735 | 10,523 |
| Mount Rainier National Park | 3,511 | 5,968 | 8,000 | 10,306 | 8,946 | 13,501 | 15,038 | 35,166 |
| Mesa Verde National Park | 80 | 165 | 250 | 206 | 230 | 280 | 502 | 663 |
| Crater Lake National Park | 5,275 | 4,171 | 5,000 | [1] 4,500 | 5,235 | 6,253 | 7,096 | 11,371 |
| Wind Cave National Park | 3,171 | 3,216 | 3,387 | 3,887 | 3,199 | 3,988 | 3,592 | 2,817 |
| Platt National Park | 26,000 | 25,000 | [1] 25,000 | 30,000 | [1] 31,000 | [1] 35,000 | [1] 30,000 | [1] 20,000 |
| Sullys Hill National Park | 250 | 190 | 190 | [1] 200 | [1] 200 | 300 | 500 | 1,000 |
| Hot Springs Reservation | [2] | [2] | 120,000 | 130,000 | 135,000 | [1] 135,000 | [1] 125,000 | [1] 115,000 |
| Glacier National Park | ..... | ..... | ..... | [1] 4,000 | 6,257 | 12,138 | 14,168 | 14,265 |
| Rocky Mountain National Park | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | [1] 31,000 |

*Receipts collected from automobiles and motorcycles admitted into the national parks during the period from Oct. 21, 1914, to Nov. 17, 1915.*

| Name of national park, source of receipt, and fee charged per automobile or motorcycle. | Number of permits issued. | | Receipts. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Season 1914. | | Season 1915. | | Total, automobiles and motorcycles. |
| | Automobiles. | Motorcycles. | Automobiles. | Motorcycles. | Automobiles. | Motorcycles. | |
| Mount Rainier (Wash.): | | | | | | | |
| Fee, $5 per automobile | 1,594 | | $7,970.00 | | | | |
| Do | 3,238 | | | | $16,190.00 | | |
| Fee, $1 per motorcycle | | 188 | | $188.00 | | | |
| Do | | 247 | | | | $247.00 | |
| Deduction of transmission fees | | | 24.90 | | 50.54 | | |
| | | | 7,945.10 | | 16,139.46 | | $24,519.56 |
| Yosemite[1] (Cal.): | | | | | | | |
| Fee, $5 single round trip | 673 | | 3,365.00 | | | | |
| Do | 2,445 | | | | 12,225.00 | | |
| Fee, in Mariposa Grove, $2.50 | 121 | | | | 302.50 | | |
| Fee reduced, in Mariposa Grove, $1 | 1,527 | | | | 1,527.00 | | |
| | | | | | 14,054.50 | | |
| Deduction of transmission fees | | | 8.75 | | 41.02 | | |
| | | | 3,356.25 | | 14,013.48 | | 17,369.73 |
| Crater Lake (Oreg.): | | | | | | | |
| Fee, $5 for season automobile and motorcycle permits | 8 | | 40.00 | | | | |
| Do | 14 | | | | 70.00 | | |
| Fee, $1 for round trip | 1,099 | 18 | 1,099.00 | 18.00 | | | |
| Do | 2,011 | 31 | | | 2,011.00 | 31.00 | |
| | | | 1,139.00 | | 2,081.00 | | 3,269.00 |
| Sequoia (Cal.): | | | | | | | |
| Fee, $5 for single round trip of automobiles or motorcycles | 143 | | | | 715.00 | | |
| Season permits, at $5 each | 158 | | 790.00 | | | | |
| Fee, reduced July 16, 1915— | | | | | | | |
| Round-trip permits, $2.50 each | 186 | 11 | | | 465.00 | 27.50 | |
| Season permits, $10 each | 1 | | | | 10.00 | | |
| | | | | | 1,190.00 | | |
| Deduction of transmission fees | | | 2.39 | | 3.94 | | |
| | | | 787.61 | | 1,186.06 | | 2,001.17 |
| General Grant (Cal.): | | | | | | | |
| Round-trip permits, at $1 each | 385 | 12 | 385.00 | 12.00 | | | |
| Do | 1,585 | 40 | | | 1,585.00 | 40.00 | |
| Season permits, at $5 each | 7 | | 35.00 | | | | |
| Do | 16 | | | | 80.00 | | |
| | | | 420.00 | | 1,665.00 | | |
| Deduction of transmission fees | | | 2.93 | | 6.60 | | |
| | | | 417.07 | | 1,658.40 | | |
| Overpayment on permit of 1914 deducted from 1915 receipts | | | | | 4.00 | | |
| | | | | | 1,654.40 | | 2,123.47 |
| Mesa Verde (Colo.): | | | | | | | |
| Fee, $1 for single round trip | 34 | 4 | 34.00 | 4.00 | | | |
| Do | 87 | | | | 87.00 | | |
| Deduction of transmission fees | | | .48 | | .93 | | |
| | | | 33.52 | | 86.07 | | 123.59 |
| Glacier (Mont.): | | | | | | | |
| Fee, $5 for season permits | 18 | | 90.00 | | | | |
| Do | 23 | | | | 115.00 | | |
| Fee, $1 for single round trip | 249 | 4 | 249.00 | 4.00 | | | |
| Do | 434 | 26 | | | 434.00 | 26.00 | |
| | | | 339.00 | | 549.00 | | |
| Deduction of transmission fees | | | .48 | | 1.01 | | |
| | | | 338.52 | | 547.99 | | 916.51 |

*Receipts collected from automobiles and motorcycles admitted into the national parks during the period from Oct. 21, 1914, to Nov. 17, 1915*—Continued.

| Name of national park, source of receipt, and fee charged per automobile or motorcycle. | Number of permits issued. | | Receipts. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Season 1914. | | Season 1915. | | Total, automobiles and motorcycles. |
| | Automobiles. | Motorcycles | Automobiles. | Motorcycles. | Automobiles. | Motorcycles. | |
| Yellowstone [1] (Wyo.): | | | | | | | |
| Free, regular trips, 2-passenger automobiles, $5; 5-passenger, $7.50; and 7-passenger, $10. Local trips via northern entrance, 2-passenger, $1; 5-passenger, $1.50; and 7-passenger automobiles, $2 each. | | | | | | | |
| 2-passenger autos—Entrances: N. 31, S. 2, E. 18, W. 42, at $5 each | 93 | | | | 465.00 | | |
| 5-passenger autos—Entrances: N. 276, S. 5, E. 153, W. 301, at $7.50 each | 735 | | | | 5,512.50 | | |
| 7-passenger autos—Entrances: N. 36, S. 1, E. 22, W. 49, at $10 each | 108 | | | | 1,080.00 | | |
| Local trips, northern entrance: 1, 2-passenger; 19, 5-passenger; and 2, 7-passenger | 22 | | | | 33.50 | | |
| | | | | | 7,091.00 | | |
| Deduction of transmission fees | | | | | 14.43 | | |
| | | | | | 7,076.57 | | 7,076.57 |
| Total for all parks: | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | 4.225 | 226 | 14,017.07 | 226.00 | | | |
| 1915 | 12.789 | 355 | | | 42,785.03 | $371.50 | 57,399.60 |

[1] Motorcycles not admitted into Yosemite and Yellowstone National Parks.

*Location, area, and characteristics of national parks.*

| Name. | Location. | When established. | Area (acres). | Private lands (acres). | Visitors, 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yellowstone | Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. | Mar. 1, 1872 | 2,142,720 | None. | 51,895 |
| Yosemite | California | Oct. 1, 1890 | 719,622 | 19,827 | 33,452 |
| Sequoia | do | Sept. 25, 1890 | 151,597 | 3,716.96 | 7,647 |
| General Grant | do | Oct. 1, 1890 | 2,536 | 160 | 10,523 |
| Mount Rainier | Washington | Mar. 2, 1899 | 207,360 | 18.2 | 35,166 |
| Crater Lake | Oregon | May 22, 1902 | 159,360 | 2,458.11 | 11,371 |
| Wind Cave | South Dakota | Jan. 9, 1903 | 10,522 | 160 | 2,817 |
| Platt | Oklahoma | July 1, 1902 / Apr. 21, 1904 | 848.22 | None. | [1] 20,000 |
| Mesa Verde | Colorado | June 29, 1906 | 42,376 | 880 | 663 |
| Boundary changed | do | June 30, 1913 | 48,966.4 | 993 | |
| Hot Springs Reservation | Arkansas | June 16, 1880 | 911.63 | None. | [1] 115,000 |
| Glacier | Montana | May 11, 1910 | 981,681 | 16,668.11 | 14,265 |
| Rocky Mountains | Colorado | Jan. 26, 1915 | 229,062 | [1] 3,745 | [1] 31,000 |
| Sullys Hill | North Dakota | Apr. 27, 1904 | 780 | None. | 1,000 |
| Casa Grande Ruins | Arizona | Mar. 2, 1889 | 480 | None. | [1] 500 |

[1] Estimated.

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS.

*Yellowstone.*—Wonderful scenery, geysers, boiling springs, mud volcanoes and springs, mountains, grand waterfalls, brilliant-hued canyons, great lake 8,000 feet above the level of the sea; wild animals.

*Yosemite.*—Mountain scenery, magnificent waterfalls, the Hetch Hetchy and Yosemite Valley, ice-sculptured canyons, glacier lakes, forests.

*Sequoia and General Grant.*—The home of the "Big Tree" (Sequoia gigantea), growing to a height of 300 feet with a dimeter of 30 feet, the bark being 2 feet thick; rugged and picturesque scenery, beautiful cascades and falls, and wonderful caves.

*Mount Rainier.*—Glaciers and wild mountain scenery.

*Crater Lake.*—Rugged mountain scenery, beautiful lake within the crater of an extinct volcano, etc.

*Wind Cave.*—Well known by reason of a cavern therein having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers of considerable size containing many peculiar formations.

*Platt.*—Noted for its bromide and other springs, the waters of which have medicinal qualities; park well wooded, scenery picturesque.

*Mesa Verde.*—Set aside to preserve the prehistoric ruins of an ancient people; rugged scenery.

*Hot Springs Reservation.*—Famous for its thermal springs, having wonderful medicinal qualities.

*Glacier.*—Famed for its beautiful lakes derived from glaciers, lofty mountains clad with forests, magnificent glacial formations, numberless waterfalls. Game, fish, and birds abound.

*Rocky Mountains.*—Rugged mountain scenery, comprising some of the loftiest snow-covered peaks in the Rocky Mountain States, with a large number of lakes, valleys, and parks.

*Sullys Hill.*—Small, rugged hills containing prehistoric ruins. Practically a local park.

*Casa Grande Ruins.*—These ruins are one of the most noteworthy relics of a prehistoric age and people within the limits of the United States. Discovered in ruinous condition in 1694.

Mr. KENT. Gentlemen, I have pleasure in presenting to you Mr. J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association.

## STATEMENT OF MR. J. HORACE McFARLAND, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, my interest and the interest of the American Civic Association in the better handling of the national parks began some time ago. It was during the time that Mr. Ballinger was Secretary of the Interior that I had the pleasure of suggesting to him that it might be worth while, inasmuch as the Governemnt had a vast area of land set aside as national parks, to give them, let us say, 5 per cent, as much as my own home town gives to 900 acres of parks. It seemed to him to be a worth-while view, and a bill was drafted, and I had an opportunity to discuss it at a meeting of the Civic Association with several of the very able park men in attendance there. This bill, its logical successor, was passed upon by a number of men who have a great interest in national parks, and that was, I may suggest, the origin of the idea. The fundamental thing that was in mind at the time was to be sure that there should be in the bill, whenever it might seem wise to Congress to pass it, a statement of what the parks were for. It was Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead who framed the sentence which I will read, and which is now a part of Mr. Kent's bill:

> Shall be determined to the fundamental object of these aforesaid parks, monuments, and reservations is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historical objects therein and to provide for the enjoyment of said scenery and objects by the public in any manner and by any means that will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

I have come to feel, through a good many associations with Mr. Olmsted, that he knows how to handle the English language much better than I. This proposition was then introduced, I believe, by Senator Smoot, and it has been discussed, as you all know, since.

It is also just an incidental matter to call attention to the fact that the reason the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is in the Forest Service was because the American Civic Association was bombarded by some man, who insisted that there was a trolly line about to be contsructed around it, which would not add to its natural attractiveness. At that time Mr. Pinchot was the Forester, and I was one of several who made a loud noise in his ear, in consequence of which he went to Mr. Roosevelt, and had the Grand Canyon located as a monument in the forest reserve.

I do not think it is in point to discuss with this committee the advisability of the orderly handling of national parks, because you seem to be business men who are discussing the details of a project that you have accepted. It would seem almost to be sheer folly to say that it is not wise to establish a bureau for handling more than 7,000 square miles of peculiarly public property, which Congress has seen fit to set aside, that purpose being unrelated to any other purpose carried out by any other bureau or department in the whole Government scope or service. There is an absolute distinction between the handling of parks and forests, which must, it seems to me, be clearly in the minds of the gentlemen who are to consider this legislation. The parks are the Nation's pleasure grounds and the Nation's restoring places, recreation grounds.

The forests are the nation's wood lots. There may be some places in which the two run parallel, but the fundamental thought behind the Forest Service is to grow as much wood for use as possible, and the fundamental thought behind the national park service, which Mr. Mather is so ably carrying out, under handicaps to which he has not given full expression before you, is to provide spots for recreation for the people of this great nation, in addition to attracting visitors for the purposes of local revenue, The national parks, Mr. Chairman, are an American idea; it is one thing we have that has not been imported. There are no national parks in any other land. Each one of these national parks in America is the result of some great man's thought of service to his fellow citizens. These parks did not just happen; they came about because earnest men and women became violently excited at the possibility of these great assets passing from the public control—these great natural curiosities, great recreation grounds; Yellowstone Park so resulted, and Yosemite so resulted, and they have all come about in the same fashion. These great parks are, in the highest degree, as they stand today, a sheer expression of democracy, the separation of these lands from the public domain, to be held for the public, instead of being opened to private settlement. Several years ago there came a time when some serious bills crept into Congress, under one of which it would have been possible for one man to have condemned the Great Falls of the Yellowstone at $2.50 per acre, and he was to be given 10 years in which to pay the $2.50 an acre. It is believed that if the national parks can be dignified by a separate handling, they would be freer from the assaults of selfishness, which are just as sure to rise as the sun is to come up to-morrow morning.

The development of these parks has been slow, and that is no fault of any one—least of all of Congress. The development of the idea of a park service in the United States is new. There are nowhere else parks such as the United States now has and uses every day in its

scores of well-conducted and well-regulated municipalities; there are no parks in Europe to compare with those we have. For instance, there is nothing abroad to-day, nor was there in times of peace, to touch the efficiency of the park development in the city of Chicago. They are items of service, given to the public for purely economic reasons of efficiency in bringing the citizens in better relations with their work, and they are not paralleled in any foreign city. Thus, I say, that the national park idea has been moving slowly, because it is new. It would be inevitable that the city of New York, or Philadelphia, or Providence, or my own city of Harrisburg, would have a separate establishment for managing its parks. I have spent some nine years of my life in working to bring our park system from 40 acres to 950 acres and to put it into one department.

The two ideas of parks are expressed in the sentences I have read into the hearing, and I trust that whatever may be the eventual vote on this bill—however it may be worded, in order to bring about better administrative work—that that statement will remain as it is, unless it can be strengthened; it should never be weakened.

The real need for the consideration of these matters was rather forcibly brought out in November, 1912, when the then ambassador, and now Lord, Bryce, who is certainly a pretty good American, even if he is an Englishman, said these words:

> The world seems likely to last a long, long time, and we ought to make provision for the future.
>
> The population of the world goes on constantly increasing and nowhere increasing so fast as in North America.
>
> A taste for natural beauty is increasing, and, as we hope, will go on increasing.
>
> The places of scenic beauty do not increase, but, on the contrary, are in danger of being reduced in number and diminished in quantity, and the danger is always increasing with the accumulation of wealth, owing to the desire of private persons to appropriate these places. There is no better service we can render to the masses of the people than to set about and preserve for them wide spaces of fine scenery for their delight.
>
> From these propositions I draw the conclusion that it is necessary to save what we have got, and to extend the policy which you have wisely adopted, by acquiring and preserving still further areas for the perpetual enjoyment of the people.

Such was the underlying thought of the British minister, and it was as much his idea, as any other, that made Canada beat us to it somewhat in the establishment of a park system for the United States and in the setting aside of great areas.

The influence of these parks, gentlemen, is far beyond what it is usually esteemed or usually considered. It has a relation to efficiency—the working efficiency of the people, to their health, and particularly to their patriotism—which would make the parks worth while, if there were not a cent of revenue in it, and if every visitor to the parks meant that the Government would have to pay a tax of $1 simply to get him there. If I may draw a parallel, I believe every gentleman here will recognize—and every one of you Congressmen, at least—what has been the effect on his constituents who have never been to Washington, when they have first come to see this great city, expressing the dignity of the Nation. I had the great pleasure one day to bring here a sort of a wild man from Iowa, who had never been East at all; who had never seen any great buildings, and, while a man of tremendous business ability, he had no conception of the value of beauty. We reached Washington about 9 o'clock one night, and he was so eager to see what this town looked like

that we went on top of one of the buildings just back of the Capitol, and he had his first glimpse of the whole scene by moonlight. He was fairly crazy about it. He said he never had been a good American citizen before. There was made that very instant a good, strong, fighting unit out of a man who was merely a business man before—in it for what he could get out of it. There was born in his bosom at that instant a devotion to the country because of the beauty of the city which has been created by the hand of man.

Now, gentlemen, if that can happen in Washington—and it happens constantly—and it is one of the real reasons why Washington should be the most beautiful city on the globe—it will happen to a much greater extent in connection with these great national wonders that are comprised in the national parks. If Lord Bryce had gone further in his statement, he would have said that had there been such a wonder as the geyser in the Yellowstone National Park in England, almost undoubtedly it would have been in the possession of some wealthy man, who would have fenced it off and kept it from the public. He could have said the same about any other of the wonders included in these vast areas. Here alone in all the world have they been kept as public property. What the legislation now before you seeks to accomplish is merely to give to this public property the same sort of concrete and efficient handling management as is now availed of in the whole United States in the administration of its local parks. Each of these parks is unique and different, and it has been a great pleasure to see, since I came into this room, these prospectuses, or "dummies," as we printers would call them; these illustrated documents that have been gotten out to show the people of the United States what they have. It does seem to me that if the war should end to-morrow, and the Atlantic lanes should be open and free from any assault, the circulation of these documents in the fashion that is contemplated would probably result in keeping in the United States during 1916 at least $50,000,000 that would otherwise go abroad. Advertising pays, as has been rather vigorously brought out in connection with the diversion from the States of the people who went up along the Canadian Pacific on their way back from the expositions, and advertising of this nature is as businesslike that I wonder that the Government ever gets away with it. It could not happen if the Department of the Interior were not now receiving special aid and able treatment through this very able gentlemen who sits on my left here [indicating Mr. Mather]. I presume it never would happen at Government expense.

I think sometimes we fall into a misapprehension, because the word "park" in the minds of most of us suggests a place in which there are a number of flower beds, and probably stone dogs, and iron fountains, and things of that kind, and a road over which an automobile may travel. We forget that the park has passed out of that category in the United States. The park now serves the people; the park decreases the demand on the forces for keeping order; the park is the direct competitor, in the United States, of the courts, of the jail, of the cemetery, and a very efficient competitor with all of them. I could give you a great many definite and concrete instances of the way in which the park idea has resulted in keeping at work men who otherwise would be away from work. That is the park idea in America, as it has come to be the idea of service and efficiency, and

not an idea of pleasure and ornamentation at all. It does seem, then, gentlemen, that it is worth while that the legislation before you should in some form prevail, without further delay. The work has been going on for five or six or more years. I think this is the third Congress before which there has been introduced a bill like this, but it has never reached a stage as forward as this bill has reached. It does not seem as if there is any reason to hesitate in doing now for the Nation what has been done for municipalities of five or ten thousand, as well as for the larger cities.

The status of the monuments, it does not seem to me, gentlemen, has been brought out to your minds as it should be. Getting some land set aside for a monument is merely the first step in the project. It does not make it a park; but I presume that if this legislation prevails, and there be formed a real national park system, then the monuments will gradually become national parks.

Mr. TAYLOR. I have always thought that the name "monument" was a misnomer.

Mr. MCFARLAND. It sounds like a joke.

Mr. TAYLOR. It sounds too funereal to suit me. People will not go to a graveyard. I have wondered if your association could not devise some more euphonious name for those beauty spots than to call them "monuments." It seems to me with all the intellect and enthusiasm in your association, and with the enthusiasts in the Interior Department, we should be able to devise some better name for them. I have been hoping for three or four years that I might introduce a bill in Congress to change the name of what the public looks upon as graveyards—"monuments"—and give them a name that would indicate more what they are. If we can not call them "parks," let us, for Heaven's sake, call them something that is attractive rather than repellent.

Mr. MCFARLAND. I agree with you altogether, but the American Civic Association has been rather reluctant to lay hands on or to attempt to change the names of things once designated by the Congress itself—names of congressional origin.

Mr. TAYLOR. If you will suggest a name, I believe we will adopt it.

Mr. MCFARLAND. It seems to me they should be "parks" just as soon as they can. I can not see any more need for having two kinds of administration of the national parks, or national monuments, than I can for putting one of my shoes in my grip and the other one in my suit case when I take them off at night. There does not seem to be any sense to it, and the time will come inevitably when they will be administered under one head.

In that relation, I have a letter addressed to me by the Forester, Mr. Graves, on March 30, in answer to certain specific questions, in which he explains that the only difficulty he sees in handling all of these public areas under the proposed national park service, is with relation to such as are surrounded by forests, and that it would be obviously inefficient to have a national park, let us say, in the center of a national forest and have a duplicate system of attendants.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are there many of those that are entirely surrounded by forests?

Mr. MCFARLAND. How many are there, Mr. Mather?

Mr. MATHER. There are 10 or 11, are there not?

Mr. TAYLOR. They are adjacent, but not entirely surrounded.

The CHAIRMAN. It is 10, I think.

Mr. MATHER. There are actually 11 now since the creation of a new monument, the Vandeleer National Monument.

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not mean those that are under the jurisdiction, but those surrounded by national forest lands.

Mr. RAKER. All of them, I think, Mr. Taylor.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Contiguous, Mr. Taylor.

Mr. TAYLOR. I know they are contiguous.

Mr. MCFARLAND. It would be a great mistake to think that Mr. Graves is opposed to national parks. The last visit I had with him in December he threw down a map of Alaska, and suggested two great areas which he believes could be set aside for national parks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a letter that you care to have go into the record?

Mr. MCFARLAND. Undoubtedly.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, you will put it into the record?

Mr. MCFARLAND. Yes. I asked Mr. Graves for a definite statement, in view of the criticisms that had been made as to his attitude, and I told him I would publish what he wrote. He wrote the letter with that full knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. The time this other letter was written in February, 1916, they started out by saying, "No good reason appearing," etc.

(The letter referred to appears in full below:)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,
*Washington, March 30, 1916.*

Mr. J. HORACE MCFARLAND,
*American Civic Association, Harrisburg, Pa.*

DEAR MR. MCFARLAND: I have received your letter of March 24 and appreciate your bringing directly to me the rumors which you have heard to the effect that I am not in sympathy with the development of national parks under a separate and distinctive administration. I am glad of this opportunity to express my views upon a number of matters relative to national parks and to remove any doubt as to exactly where I stand on the subject.

In the first place let me answer your specific questions. The first question relates to the establishment of a national park service. Most certainly I am in favor of establishing a national park service, with adequate authority to organize and administer effectively the national parks. To anyone who understands the problems of administering large units of land it must be obvious that there must be provided machinery and money, not only for carrying on the local executive work on the parks, but for effective supervision and inspection of that work, constructive development of policies, and coordination in the application of the policies on the different parks. I have consistently expressed myself in this way in public and in private. A few weeks ago when you were at my office with the draft of a bill providing for a national park service I again expressed myself as favorable to the idea.

At the same time I called your special attention to two points. One was to make certain that the officers in the new park service would all be in the classified civil service. The second matter related to the national monuments. The proposed bill transferred the monuments now under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior. I explained to you the difficulties of administration that would arise from this arrangement and suggested a modification of that part of the bill. When I learned that Mr. Kent's bill provided for the transfer of jurisdiction of the monuments in the forests to the other department I took the matter up with him and explained fully my position. The report of the Secretary of Agriculture to the committee also called attention to this point in the Kent bill.

Your second question is whether "there is proceeding with my knowledge and consent, within the Forest Service, or through its influence without the Forest Service, any opposition to this bill." My reply is categorically, no.

Your third question relates to any possible disapproval on my part to the present form of the bill. I have already explained my criticism of the portion of the bill relating to national monuments. Otherwise the bill is in excellent form.

This I trust answers you questions with sufficient fullness and precision to leave no doubt in your mind concerning my attitude on the matter of the establishment of a separate national park service. But I want to go further. There are other matters, and very important ones, involved. I want to take this opportunity to present for your consideration certain additional views, relating not primarily to the establishment of a park service but to the future relation between the national parks and the national forests, and in general to efficient handling of the country's recreation and forest resources.

In looking forward to the constructive administration and development of national parks it is essential, in my judgment, to insure a full coordination with the administration of the national forests. The administrative problems of the parks and forests are most intimately related. Both are permanent Federal reservations handled on a long-time plan. The lands are practically interlocked, for most of the parks are either surrounded by national forests or adjacent to them. The parks and forests have common problems of fire protection, insect protection, road construction, game conservation, etc., which must be worked out in common to be successful.

Public attention has been called to this matter a number of times. In 1911 Secretary Fisher brought this matter forward in a number of public addresses, as well as in various conferences between the departments. His solution was that the Forest Service should be transferred to the Interior Department in order that the administration of the national parks and the national forests might be brought closer together. For various reasons, which I need not go into here, I consider that such a transfer would be unwise, for I think that the Department of Agriculture, under the present organization of the executive departments, is the place for the Forest Service. My own view has always been that the national park service should be in the Department of Agriculture, not only because the Forest Service is in that department, but also because there is to be found the Office of Public Roads, with its corps of trained road engineers, the Bureau of Entomology, with its experts in forest insects; the Biological Survey, which is charged with problems relating to the conservation of game, and other bureaus in which there are experts available for help on a variety of problems which are bound to come up from time to time in the administration of the national parks as well as in this national forests. I expressed my views on this subject to Secretary Fisher in 1911 in various conferences and also in official correspondence.

It is important not only to corordinate the actual administration of the parks and forests. It is essential also to harmonize the policies of park and forest development. One of the first problems which will face the new bureau will be the scope of the national park system. Most of the national parks which will be created hereafter will be located on areas now within the national forests. In the selection of areas incorporated into national parks it is essential that there should be considered not only the park problems connected with the areas proposed as national parks, but also the problems of the national forests from which it is proposed to take such areas.

I have explained my position regarding the organization to handle the national parks. In the determination of what areas are to be handled separately as national parks and what areas are to be handled as national forests, it is important to emphasize the clear distinction between parks and forests. In my judgment, a national park should be something distinctive, having a special character as a park and a special policy of administration as a park. The area should have features which make it of national importance that it be set aside to be handled exclusively from the viewpoint of the care and development of scenic features and use for the enjoyment, health, and recreation of our whole people. This is the reason why I have urged ever since I have been in my present position that the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, which is now under my jurisdiction, be made into a national park and handled together with the other national parks. I regard the Grand Canyon as the greatest wonder of its kind in the world. It stands out more distinctly as an area which should be set aside exclusively for protection and development from the standpoint of its scenic wonders than many areas now in national parks. I have endeavored to administer the area from this standpoint and have consistently declined to permit the use of certain portions of it for power development, because in my judgment the Grand Canyon of the Colorado should not be commercialized for the benefit of a few persons who would like to use this great wonder for their own special purposes. There is room outside of the canyon for any power development needed at the present time, and this is the reason why I object to the language of the water-power bill now before Congress, which makes it mandatory upon the Secretary of the Interior to grant leases for water-power development in the canyon.

In line with this thought I have expressed my opposition to proposals to establish national parks on certain specific areas within the national forests, areas which do not in my judgment justify the establishment of national parks in the distinctive sense

which I have endeavored to set forth. In many instances proposals for national parks are based primarily on a desire to have the name park, but without administration of the area exclusively for park and recreation purposes. In many cases also the proposals are made because of an idea that it may be possible to get more money from Congress for road construction in a park than in a forest. In many cases these bills for national parks provide authority for commercial development of the resources within the areas. In a number of instances the bills specifically grant authority for the development of mining, water power, grazing, and timber; in short, exactly the authority which the Forest Service has, and it is the expectation of the people proposing the parks that in the main the resources would be used as in the national forests. I am opposed to any such hybridizing of national forests and national parks. Such a procedure would result in destroying the distinctive character of the national parks. It would result in the creation of a large number of so-called parks, which are in reality national forests handled under a duplicate organization. The process would arbitrarily divide the national forests between two administrative jurisdictions without substantial distinction. This would not only make administration and protection of both parks and forests, each with its corps of foresters and grazing and other experts, exceedingly difficult and unnecessarily expensive, but it would in my judgment threaten the eventual breakdown of the national forests. Any process of wholesale conversion of national forests into national parks would jeopardize the whole national forest policy. Hence it is essential that there be not only a consistent and far-sighted policy regarding national parks, but a correlation of that policy with the national forest policy.

Still, again, the national forests, located as they are in mountain regions, are increasingly rendering an important service to the public as places for recreation and health. The Forest Service is protecting the scenic value of the forests, and developing the areas to make possible their use and enjoyment by the people. The use of the forests for recreation and health is growing at a tremendous rate. The right handling of the recreation resources, with their adequate protection and proper use, is one of the functions of the administration of the forests, and is being provided for in the same plan-wise fashion as we are handling the other work. This development does not in any sense duplicate or interfere with the distinct national parks. It is complimentary to it, and should be correlated with it. In substance, we are handling in the national forests hundreds of park areas and parkways, with the same care and the same ends in view as if they were in national parks. As I see it, we have a very large problem of development of our public parks and forests, a problem that is bigger than the question of the national parks alone or the recreation development of the forests alone. We should all work to the end that this problem may be worked out in such a way that the public may obtain the greatest lasting service.

Very sincerely, yours,

(Signed) H. S. GRAVES, *Forester.*

Mr. MATHER. We can cooperate readily with the Forest Service people, and when there are small monuments or small locations running for a few hundred acres into the heart of a national forest, it would be the simplest to let that part be handled under copperation between the two departments. Even if the supervision of those are in our hands, we could have the actual care of them handled by the forest ranger.

The CHAIRMAN. What I am going to say does not result from hostility, because I am very fond of all of them, but this thing is forever bobbing up, about having two departments doing the same thing. Somewhere, some time, someone will have to have the energy to get rid of that dual arrangement; it can not last, and none of us is sufficiently industrious to conjure up reasons to satisfy the public mind on that score.

Mr. MCFARLAND. I think you will find Mr. Graves's letter bears on that. He is giving his opinion, which does not seem to run parallel to several recent Secretaries of the Interior. Secretary Fisher, when the first conference was called on national parks, said that he could see no reason why the whole matter should not be under the Department of the Interior. I agree with you that unquestionably some

time someone will have the "pep" and courage to stop that which would not exist more than 20 minutes in a private business.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true.

Mr. MCFARLAND. In this matter of the parks, the present state of mind is that there is no reason for a segregation. Mr. Graves, on the contrary, categorically denies that. Therefore, it is simply a matter of mutual arrangement, which it does seem could be brought about if, in the wisdom of your committee, it should be found practicable to insert in this legislation that there should be cooperation between the two departments for effecting economies. I believe I could make that arrangement in a very short time, as a business proposition. There should be an opportunity given to cooperate, for instance, with the Department of Agriculture, as in its bureaus there are some able men who deal with tree diseases, and there are trees in the national parks, and it would be extremely desirable if the Director of the National Parks could have the opportunity to consult with those men. All that, it seems to me, could be arranged. I hope I have brought to your attention the thought that the parks are a service to the Nation, displaying its patriotism, promoting the pride of the people in the Nation, and therefore worth while quickly coordinating in such fashion as to get the best out of them. That there is absolutely nothing but commendation due for the work that has been done seems to me to be obvious. Without any office—in fact, until Mr. Mather came here, as a patriotic, self-sacrificing citizen, using his own time, at his own expense, there was not even a desk in the whole of the city of Washington that belonged to the national parks. In my own town, with 900 acres of parks, we manage to use quite a number of desks, and the time of three capable persons the year around to promote the interest of our people in our parks. If in this particular case it can not be found that 7,000 square miles of territory, unmatched anywhere else on the face of the globe, is worthy of efficient handling, and is worthy not only of one desk but as many desks and as many people and at whatever cost as may be necessary to give the people a chance to have these great national wonders preserved, then I should think that the United States ought to go out of business.

Mr. Chairman, I hope you will, without very much delay, get this bill on passage, for there is back of it in the country a very great desire. As Mr. Mather has brought out, many more people saw some of the parks last year than ever before. As has also been brought out, there is about to be circulated literature which will direct the attention of these people to these parks. The American Civic Association is made up of a Nation-wide membership, and of people who feel what they believe with considerable intensity. These people want a national park service. In reporting this bill in such fashion as may seem best to insure its final passage, you will, I am sure, be following the desires of a very large majority of your fellow citizens.

Mr. MATHER. May we have a word from Mr. Yard before lunch, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. You are associated with the Interior Department, Mr. Yard?

Mr. YARD. Yes.

## STATEMENT OF MR. ROBERT STERLING YARD.

Mr. YARD. It seems that there is misapprehension about the ultimate purposes of these national parks to the Nation. We are regarded, I find, by a great many persons, as a group of sentimentalists, aesthetes, who love beautiful scenery. We do wish our people to go to the national park and revels in their beautiful scenery, and we want our children to go there and study nature.

That is true; but beyond all that, our national parks—and I have been studying them pretty closely for a year, and have also studied somewhat the operations of other countries in respect to their national scenery—our national parks constitute an economic asset that we have entirely overlooked; one which, when they are developed in a businesslike way by business men, as business men would develop businesses of their own, will surely become a national property that, on the basis of capitalization, may soon be measured only in billions of dollars. This asset has been entirely overlooked.

There came to my attention some years ago—and later I gathered additional facts—the extent to which Switzerland has developed her little portion of the Swiss Alps into an asset from which the nation derives its principal source of revenue. To-day—I mean in normal times—Switzerland's expenditures for publicity alone are so great a figure that I even hesitate to name what has been told me; but the fact remains that she maintains tourists' agencies in every country where it has been found, by practice, that it is profitable to maintain them on account of the custom that is drawn from those countries; and that every salable portion of that scenery (salable in the sense of drawing people there to spend money) has been developed by experts to the point of the utmost business-bringing efficiency. Switzerland has reduced to a science the business of capitalizing her scenic beauty. People can go into the Swiss Alps and live for a dollar a day, and live well, too; and still Switzerland makes a profit on it. On the other hand, travelers who are accustomed to large expenditures can find many places where they can spend their money lavishly—and Switzerland makes a better profit. Everybody who goes into Switzerand pays Switzerland a profit.

Mr. TAYLOR. Does the Government own all of those things?

Mr. YARD. The Government owns the railroads, and the Government has its interest in everything that comes in there; but the Nation, a large part of the Nation, lives off of this custom.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is a national proposition?

Mr. YARD. Yes, it is a national proposition.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is not a private proposition in any sense?

Mr. YARD. No, except that thousands of private businesses, directly or indirectly, profit by the incoming of tourist money. This has been the outgrowth of years. It is not a suddenly developed business. It began in a small way. But you may be sure that if Switzerland spends a million or more a year simply for advertising she is justified by the returns. A few years ago Canada went into the scenery business. She took the cue from Switzerland, and she put business men in charge. She sent experts abroad, as I have been informed, and they studied the Swiss methods of development.

They started in with the development of one special scenic section up in the Northwest. Then they began to advertise. That is the

very first principle, to advertise. They deluged the United States with motion pictures, lectures, circulars. Till then in this country every man, woman, and child had been brought up to the belief that the greatest scenery of the world was in Switzerland; and now, in the last few years, they have also added the Canadian Rockies. That is the great word in this country to-day—the Canadian Rockies.

Mr. TAYLOR. What is the name of that man at the head of the Canadian parks?

Mr. YARD. Mr. J. B. Harkin. Since I have been in Washington this winter there have been two lectures delivered in Washington on the Canadian Rockies. Those lectures were paid for by the Canadian Government and delivered here in Washington—and our national park service has not the money, perhaps not even the right, to take motion pictures of our own scenery.

Within the last six weeks a motion-picture bureau here in Washington, but not connected with the Government, has received as a gift from South Africa 25,000 feet of film, nearly all scenic, with the request that it show the film throughout this country. Even in time of war a British colony can afford to send into this country 25,000 feet of film to advertise, what? The scenery and resources of South Africa.

Mr. RAKER. What particular park of Canada is controlled by the Government?

Mr. YARD. The Government has a number of parks. They are centering, particularly, on the Lake Louise section at this time. I have been told that Canada's idea is to get that going to establish the trademark for that section of the country. Then she will take up other sections. Canada has set apart a park north of the Glacier National Park which will be advertised later.

Now, we can match Swiss scenery, feature by feature, and while we do not beat them in all respects, nevertheless, point for point, we will win in Glacier National Park alone. And that is simply in one of our national parks; it is, to say nothing of Mr. Taylor's Rocky Mountain National Park, where there is some magnificent scenery that will balance off a great deal in the Alps. There is nowhere in the world anything that equals our Grand Canyon—nothing anywhere; you can not find it. All the other geysers in the world put together do not equal what we have in the Yellowstone. There is no other Yosemite Valley in the whole wide world.

The point is that we can match off with our own scenery all the scenery that these other nations have, and which they sell, and we can pile up a mighty balance for variety and size and quality. And yet we have done nothing with this great asset. Consequently there is in this country an enormous economic opportunity. There is an opportunity of retaining in this country a hundred million dollars, according to Secretary Lane's estimate, and the Wall Street Journal has estimated it in figures very much higher than that. A hundred million dollars that is spent in seeing the Alps alone can be saved to this country's business.

Mr. RAKER. Have you ever had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Grant in his lecture on the scenic beauty of the western United States as compared with the Old World?

Mr. MCFARLAND. No.

Mr. YARD. We have, consequently, a duty to perform to this Nation in the development of a great heritage, which constitutes actually, if properly developed, an enormous economic asset.

The CHAIRMAN. We will stand at recess now until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 1.10 o'clock p. m., the committee adjourned until to-morrow, April 6, 1916, at 10 o'clock a. m.)

---

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Thursday, April 6, 1916.*

The committee met at 10 o'clock a. m., Hon. Scott Ferris (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order. Mr. Eustis, representing the Burlington Railroad, is here this morning and would like to say a few words to the committee in regard to the interest his company is taking in the national parks.

Mr. MATHER. Before Mr. Eustis begins, Mr. Chairman, I might say that I thought this was indirectly a good opportunity for you to hear of the splendid way in which the railroads are cooperating with us. They are not only helping us in this other matter of the bulletins that we expect to prepare, but they are also acting in line with the suggestions that I have made in conference with them, and our plan is to work out trips to the parks, which will be the route traveled this year instead of to the exposition, as it was last year.

Mr. KENT. Mr. Chairman, I want to bring up a personal matter for just a moment. Last fall, prior to coming to Washington, I was requested by the American Civic Association to introduce a bill providing for a Park Bureau. I was detained in California by illness until after the opening of the session. On my arrival, I introduced a bill as requested and spent a considerable time with the Department of the Interior in working out its amendments. Subsequent to my introduction of the bill, I found out that my colleague, Mr. Raker, had already introduced one. I should not have introduced mine without consulting him had I known of the existence of this other measure. The American Civic Association started a campaign of advertising of the measure, connecting it up with my name, for which reason it would have been embarrassing to have dropped out of the matter.

Mr. Raker has shown great magnanimity in considering the bill bearing my name rather than pushing his own measure, for which I wish to make public acknowledgment.

## STATEMENT OF MR. P. S. EUSTIS, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT OF THE BURLINGTON RAILROAD.

Mr. EUSTIS. Mr. Mather asked me to explain something that came up yesterday at the conference.

I have brought this map this morning which I have hung up here, showing the routes of the Burlington road.

Besides being contributors—the Burlington road with others—to the fund to issue the booklets that have been referred to—some 3,000,000—we have started a campaign of advertising, devoting our attention to the three national parks that are reached by the Burlington.

That map shows the Burlington road. Here is Rocky Mountain National Park, which is new. Here is Yellowstone, and here is Glacier [indicating on map]. Our lines lead to those three parks.

In order to promote interest in the parks, and under strong spur from Mr. Mather, I will say, more than anything else, we have started a picture campaign. We have covered a number of cities down the Mississippi Valley and the Missouri Valley clear to the Gulf, taking in Mobile, Atlanta, and Galveston and New Orleans; all through Texas and the Missouri River and the Mississippi River cities. We have put up large signs inviting you from a hot country to go to the beautiful parks and the snow. We invite you. Then we have prepared—they will be out directly—20,000 large sheets of the same nature—half sheets. They are to be put in all the railroad trains, in the coaches of the Burlington, the Colorado & Southern, and other roads clear to the South, and they will be posted in all the stations. There are some 20,000 of those. Then we have approximately 1,500 newspapers in which we have bought space. That covers the East, as well as the South, and along the line of our road. Altogether we are spending on that campaign about $75,000.

A part of the arrangement was to get an improvement in transportation at Rocky Mountain National Park. There were three or four different companies giving transportation there, and we have succeeded in getting a concern to buy out the others, and it will all be one concern, which we think will help to make transportation from the railroad into the park much more expeditious.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this automobile service?

Mr. EUSTIS. Yes. They are waiting in Chicago to see me about it. We are to meet with the Union Pacific and the Rock Island people to perfect the details, but the company has been formed. The White Machine people have done this. It is the same company really—or the same owners that run the machines in Glacier National Park. That, we think, is going to make a big difference.

Then again, on the spur of Mr. Mather, we have arranged to make the Cody road available. That is a beautiful road into the Yellowstone National Park, but it has never been available before on account of the surface of it.

We are putting on for the passenger season a new train that will carry cars to Billings, and will arrive at Cody at 3 o'clock in the morning. There is a new automobile company just formed that will give transportation from Cody to the Park Circle, to Yellowstone Lake Hotel. That will be very comfortable transportation, everything first-class. It can not be better. It runs every day. That takes the passenger in from anywhere right to the park, two days quicker than has ever been possible before. Then we have arranged to make—what is very useful—ticket rates to all sorts of tourists in through there, and I have made an arrangement with the Union Pacific and the Great Northern Railroad so that we can sell through tickets to the coast in either direction.

The passenger can get off either here or here [indicating on map] and go through the park this way and go out again, or he can go in the opposite direction and go out through the Yellowstone. That will all be done without any additional charge. But what seemed to impress Mr. Mather more than anything else is our special plan that for a ticket at the ordinary price from anywhere

into this country, to Glacier National Park, for instance, we will take the passenger to Denver and give him a side trip down to Colorado Springs and Pueblo and this beautiful region in here [indicating on map] without extra charge. On the same ticket he can continue here to Rocky Mountain National Park, and he can go in at one gate and out at another if he pleases. Of course, there is an extra charge for transportation off the railroad, necessarily. Then the same passenger can go up here and go into Yellowstone National Park in one way and out the other and back this way and continue his trip on to Glacier Park, stay there as long as he pleases and come home by any one of a variety of routes. We offer every diversity of route possible. That is all on one ticket, just the same as if the passenger went to Glacier National Park and back. That seems to strike Mr. Mather as a grand idea.

Mr. RAKER. Why do you quit right there?

Mr. EUSTIS. You think we should go to Rainier?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. EUSTIS. Well, we do.

The CHAIRMAN. You may surmise the query comes from California.

Mr. EUSTIS. Yes. I have so far, unfortunately, been unable to make an arrangement that lets me into Yellowstone National Park on one side and out the other en route to California. I can not do that. I have only succeeded in going into the park and going to Northwest Pacific coast, Seattle, Spokane, and Portland, but not California.

Mr. RAKER. Can't you go through those parks and take them right to Mount Rainier and then on down to Mount Shasta and Lassen and on to Yosemite?

Mr. EUSTIS. We are doing that same thing on the coast tickets. The passenger can buy a ticket clear to the coast on any of these routes up through this way [indicating], and go across here and return through the southern route and cover all of these parts. That passenger will have exactly all the privileges I am talking about. He can cover these three parks—Rocky Mountain, Yellowstone, and Glacier—and then continue on over here to the coast.

Mr. RAKER. You do not make any particular effort to get them to the coast?

Mr. EUSTIS. Well, we are; but we think this year the best thing is to get passengers to the Rocky Mountain region, and we are told that will be difficult enough, because so many have gone to the coast within the past year that travel will be very low. The tendency is to go East, to the seashore. But we think that with those three parks right on our railroad we might well afford to boost them this year by themselves. But the same privilege applies to passengers holding tickets of any kind to the coast. They can go through Denver and all three of these parks, and can continue on as far as they want to without extra charge.

Now, is there anything else, gentlemen?

The CHAIRMAN. Does any member of the committee desire to make any inquiry of Mr. Eustis?

Mr. SINNOTT. Are you giving any publicity to the Columbia Highway?

Mr. EUSTIS. Only incidentally, in connection with all Pacific coast advertising matter of any kind, we are doing that.

Mr. SINNOTT. Are you making a feature of Crater Lake National Park?

Mr. EUSTIS. Yes. That goes in a broader scheme that covers the entire Pacific coast route.

Mr. RAKER. Can't you make proper arrangements with the western railroads to carry the people from these points after you get them to the national park, take them out to the coast and on south through California?

Mr. EUSTIS. We can do that, but I can not do it the way I wanted to. I did want to offer the people the right to go into Yellowstone Park here [indicating] and out the other side and on to California without taking in the north coast. The only way they can do that is to take in these three parks I have spoken of and then on to the coast up here, but they must take in the whole north coast and down that way. I wanted to offer also this other trip through the Yellowstone Park and out the other side and on to California, but I have not been able to make arrangements to do that.

Mr. RAKER. Can't you make that arrangement with these western roads?

Mr. EUSTIS. No, sir; I have not been able to do that.

Mr. RAKER. The Canadian Pacific does it.

Mr. EUSTIS. They have such arrangements on the north.

Mr. RAKER. They go through Victoria and down through Seattle; and after taking in these parks, Yellowstone and Glacier and Mount Rainier, they come on down through California and take in Mount Shasta and Mount Lassen and then to the Yosemite and to the Grand Canyon and then to the Rocky Mountain National Park, all on one trip.

Mr. EUSTIS. We have that, but that provides that the passenger must take in the north coast as well as the south coast. Some of them do not want to go that far.

Mr. RAKER. You have not been able to make any arrangements so that the man can go back by way of Helena, Salt Lake, and Colorado?

Mr. EUSTIS. That is all made and has been in effect for some years. There is no change in that. Those coast tickets are on sale just the same as they always have been, the same as they were last year, but a great many of them take in the Canadian park region, for one reason or another. They seem to have better park arrangements in Canada than we have in the United States. We are rather scattered.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Will the eastern entrance to Yellowstone Park be opened this season?

Mr. EUSTIS. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. They will go in by way of Cody commencing this season?

Mr. EUSTIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. You are a man of a good deal of experience in these matters, and I want to ask you—take Mount Rainier and also Yellowstone as it has been existing in the last five or ten years—it has changed now so you can get in there with automobiles—what have you to say from your experience as to the feasibility of proper adver-

tisement of those parks in order to charge the automobiles to travel through the parks?

Mr. EUSTIS. Why, I should think it would not be out of the way to make a moderate charge for the use of the park roads for private automobiles.

Mr. RAKER. What ought to be the figure?

Mr. EUSTIS. It is something I had not thought of, but I rather think that anyone who goes into a preserve of that kind and is offered excellent roads should pay some toll without any objection. It should be very moderate, however. I have not heard that discussed so far. There is no toll, is there?

Mr. RAKER. There is on automobiles. There used to be on wagons. I just wanted to get the theory on which we make a public playground and permit the people to play outside with their machines, until they strike the park that is intended for everybody, poor as well as the rich, and then why we should put a large fee on them for traveling in their automobiles—that is the unreasonable part of it.

Mr. EUSTIS. I should think it would be a great mistake to make any large fee. If it is necessary to make any fee for any reason whatever, it should be very moderate, because anything in the way of a charge would necessarily be in the nature of a restriction upon attendance in the park.

Mr. RAKER. Would you make any distinction between the automobile and the heavy horse-drawn four-wheeled vehicle, with four or six horses?

Mr. EUSTIS. No; I should think it would be the same on all. I think if they make any charge on any, they should make the same charge to everyone.

Mr. RAKER. Is it your view that it is an advantage or disadvantage to make a charge?

Mr. EUSTIS. I think it is a disadvantage to make any charge. And I think it is a serious discrimination to charge the man with the automobile and not the charge man with the wagon. If you want to take toll, if it is part of the policy to make a toll charge, it should apply to all vehicles alike.

Mr. RAKER. Would you make the charge after you land your people at the gates, or where your train service stopped, for carrying them through the park? Do you provide means of sending them to the park with your equipment or your service by the same ticket?

Mr. EUSTIS. We have made an arrangement with people running automobiles into the park. This automobile company has been organized to run within the park boundaries. We have arranged that that same company shall come outside of the park on the end of the railroad at Cody and furnish transportation. We pay them for it, of course.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. How many miles is Cody from the park entrance?

Mr. EUSTIS. From the boundary it is about 55 miles.

Mr. TIMBERLAKE. Is that arrangement made with the hotel company there at Yellowstone and the railway company?

Mr. EUSTIS. It is made with all of them. The automobile company is organized by the four concerns that operate in the park. That seemed, I thought, a very wise thing to do. That has been presented here also.

Mr. RAKER. Just one other question. Now, you know, for years there was no permit allowed for automobiles to go through Yellowstone Park, and by united effort and the gathering they had in Yosemite some years ago, at which all the national park superintendents appeared and took this subject up, permitting automobiles to go into the park, we finally got that permission. Now it is your opinion that the permission for automobiles to enter the national parks has been an advantage?

Mr. EUSTIS. It has been a distinct advantage. I will go further and say it will be but a very short time before all the public transportation in those parks will be automobile, or it will not be worth shucks. Nobody will take it. Nobody wants to travel by wagon any more. It takes too long. And I regretted very much to see this year that the automobile stopped at the park circle—the public transportation, I am talking of, into the park. That stopped at the park circle.

Mr. RAKER. You have been through these parks since the automobiles have been going through?

Mr. EUSTIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Do you find any serious inconvenience by virtue of automobiles being in the parks?

Mr. EUSTIS. No; I have not seen any. It has been regulated very well; but, of course, the regulations are such that it does interfere with the free use of the park. If the horses are there, they must regulate the hours in some way, and that is not best for the automobile travel. It will be better when the horses are done away with and we have automobiles all around the park.

Mr. TAYLOR. Have they contracts that retain that old horse service there?

Mr. EUSTIS. I think it is only made from year to year; but Mr. Mather can tell you about that.

Mr. MATHER. They are long-time contracts, Mr. Taylor. But that does not, of course, prevent our changing to automobiles. I might say right there that our plan, this very automobile concession from Cody to the park boundary, was arranged—we of course made all the concessions necessary—that we should have horse transportation to take a certain part of that automobile concession, with the idea that that would be a new thing, and we would establish automobile stage service around the park later. Of course, when that time comes their horse transportation contracts, no matter how long they run, will be of little value, because a new contract will have to be made covering automobile transportation, and at that time we can make whatever arrangements under the new contracts we deem advisable; and they naturally of course will want to relinquish their contracts to simply run horses.

Mr. TAYLOR. The whole public has been disgusted for 25 years, to my personal knowledge, with that horse system and the monopoly they have.

Mr. MATHER. We would like to see it go in this summer, but we had not decided it before the forage was put in, and it did not seem advisable then to compel them to junk all their material. Besides we want to get the transportation system working smoothly. When that transportation does go in there I want to have one regulated monopoly in which they will all have an interest, supplying all the

camps and all the hotels, and be able to run to whatever entrance the service is needed at. If there is heavy traffic from the western entrance, for instance, we want to have those machines so that they can be quickly sent over to that entrance. And I want to say right there, in connection with what Judge Raker has said, that the Secretary's office is not neglecting California, and our park service is not neglecting in any way the parks of California.

Of course, Mr. Eustis, being a Burlington official, is interested in the intensive work in connection with the Burlington in these parks, but he also is a link in the through transportation. Mr. McCormick, manager of the Southern Pacific, which supplies Sequoia, Yosemite, Crater Lake, and Mount Rainier National Parks—up to last year Mr. McCormick had never seen the parks, but it was his support to a great extent that enabled us to come in with this big advertising plan, and he is cooperating with the other roads. In addition to what the Burlington has done in these three or four parks, the Northwestern has gotten out a park plan that takes in the Yosemite, Grand Canyon, and Rocky Mountain National Parks. The Burlington, I believe, in addition to this, will swing probably to the south and take in those others. Of course, we were particularly interested to see this intensive development for the people that can not afford to make these trips to all the parks.

Mr. RAKER. I desire to state that we had Mr. McCormick up in my country last year, and we took him way off from the railroad and all through northern California and southern Oregon for the very purpose of showing him what we had there and assisting in getting people all through that country.

Mr. MATHER. The other roads, you can count on it, the eastern roads, the Rock Island and the Northwestern, are preparing for the park-roads plan this coming year.

Mr. RAKER. You have had more or less experience with horses on public roads and mountain roads, have you not?

Mr. MATHER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. And with automobiles, too?

Mr. MATHER. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. Now, as a matter of fact, on those mountain grades, particularly in the Yellowstone, there isn't any particular danger from horses becoming frightened by machines traveling the same road, is there?

Mr. MATHER. Those who drive them say there is.

Mr. RAKER. I never found it so. Of course, you go through Colorado and Wyoming, and there are all sorts of roads and horses galore, but I never knew of any trouble with them anywhere on any of the roads. I have gone a great deal through Colorado in a machine, and I never saw any trouble whatever with the horses. Once in a while there might be times, just as you will find on any kind of road, where care is necessary. But I suppose there are some places in Yellowstone Park, for instance, like there are in other parks, if we are going to run horses with the stages and machines together, where some protection might be necessary in particular spots on the road.

Mr. MATHER. Some of those horses are brought in off the range and have never seen an automobile.

Mr. RAKER. I have seen horses meet automobiles on mountain roads out in my country, driving 2,000 feet above the stream, and

we find no trouble at all. We made efforts four years ago with Secretary Fisher to get Yosemite opened to automobiles, and he acted on it favorably, and then Secretary Lane came in and Yosemite was opened and Yellowstone Park also. The same complaint has been made—and I want your judgment on it—against the charge for the entrance of automobiles into these parks. The farmer and the man with little means is wondering why his Government charges him for getting some of the pleasures of these parks.

Mr. EUSTIS. I was not aware that there was any charge made for the automobile or any other vehicle.

Mr. RAKER. Oh, yes; there is.

Mr. EUSTIS. I think myself that is not right.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Watrous, we will hear you.

## STATEMENT OF MR. RICHARD B. WATROUS, SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. WATROUS. Mr. Chairman, in connection with this very interesting statement of Mr. Eustis, this is a good time for me to say that in furtherance of the efforts to arouse interest in the national parks, the American Civic Association this summer will, for the first time, conduct a national park tour, leaving Chicago on the 22d of June, and spending 45 days in a visitation to the principal national parks. We can not take in all of them, but we shall go by way of Denver, and some will have a chance to go to Rocky Mountain National Park for a day, then spend a week in the Yellowstone, four days in Glacier, two days in Rainier, a day or two in Crater Lake, about a week in Yosemite, and return by way of Grand Canyon. This is part of the work we are doing to stimulate a greater interest of the American people in our parks. All who accompany the tour will be enriched in their information concerning the parks and return to their homes stanch advocates for American travel.

Mr. MATHER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have you hear Mr. R. B. Marshall, Superintendent of National Parks.

## STATEMENT OF R. B. MARSHALL, SUPERINTENDENT OF NATIONAL PARKS.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have not a great deal to say, and I do not know very well how to say it, but I think that a few comparisons—if I may—will probably illustrate to some of you who may not know, the size of the national parks and business done in them, and the number of visitors and how they are handled in the parks with our entirely inadequate office force or practically, I may say, with no force or organization at all to do anything now. I will not get off on the trail of describing the beauties of these wonderful parks, because that would take a lifetime.

The area of the national parks and monuments combined is practically 7,300 square miles. A square mile contains 640 acres. As I look around this table I think most of your members come from public-land States, and know of course what 640 acres means in comparison to a square mile. Probably some of the gentlemen on the floor of Congress from the East do not reckon land areas by square miles as is so common in the West.

The national parks are nearly as large as the State of New Jersey, which contains approximately 7,500 square miles. They are larger than Connecticut and Delaware combined, approximately 6,800 square miles, and nearly as large as the combined area of Connecticut, Delaware, and Rhode Island, approximately 7,800 square miles. The total number of visitors to the national parks and monuments—the population for the season of 1915—was nearly 335,000, or within a few thousand of the population of the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had any record of those who visit the monuments?

Mr. MARSHALL. I have estimated that only. I make that statement in order that you gentlemen may know of the population that the department has to take care of in about three months during the summer seasons. It takes some machinery and some work, otherwise there will be many complaints, and the department would be severely criticized. The total number of regularly employed people in the Park Service supervising the control, enjoyment, and protection of these 335,000 people is only 99.

The CHAIRMAN. That is your entire field force?

Mr. MARSHALL. That is the regular force. In the summer we take on a few extra rangers, more for fire protection than anything else.

The total number of concessionaires doing business in the national parks—speaking for the summer season of 1915—were 256, and the total business done by these concessionaires amounts to $3,262,606.

The total number of automobiles entering all of the parks were 12,360.

The total amount of money appropriated by Congress for all of the parks was $242,550.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for a single year?

Mr. MARSHALL. That is for the season of 1915. I have sort of combined the 1914 and 1915 appropriation, so as to take it by the calendar year, in order to compare it with the seasons.

The CHAIRMAN. That is by the calendar year, then?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes. It was $242,550 for the calendar year 1915.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all nonreimbursable—a regular appropriation?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. LENROOT. Does that cover all expenditures?

Mr. MARSHALL. I will come to that in just a moment, Mr. Lenroot.

The total revenues received during the same season, 1915, was $153,274. In other words, the revenues received were within $100,000, in round figures, of the total appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, just without going too much into detail, Mr. Marshall, what is that from, grazing or automobile licenses?

Mr. MARSHALL. That is from automobiles and the fees charged concessioners for doing business in the parks.

The CHAIRMAN. You do graze some of the parks, do you not?

Mr. MARSHALL. Only in the Mesa Verde.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not get much out of that, do you?

Mr. MARSHALL. No, sir; and what we get goes back into the Treasury.

Mr. RAKER. What about Yosemite; don't you get some grazing fees there?

Mr. MARSHALL. Judge Raker, that is sort of a complex situation, and there is no revenue to us because of the alternate sections of land that are owned or controlled by individuals and are still inside the park, and the man can not use his land without going across the Government land, and from a broad point of view, on account of the underbrush and the danger from fires in that dense timber, it is much better for the Government to pay somebody to keep down the underbrush; that is from the fire point of view. I see no objection to allowing grazing in the Yosemite Park under certain rules and regulations, where certain areas can be segregated for the pleasure of the campers, and I think that broad policy should apply to all parks.

The total revenues expended during this same season were $116,876. In other words, we spent there the total appropriation, $242,550, and $116,876 of the revenue—all told, $359,426.

Mr. LENROOT. Did the expenditures of revenues cover all that you are entitled to spend? In other words, would the balance of it, under the law, go into the Treasury?

Mr. MARSHALL. The revenues that we do not spend remain in the Treasury, subject to the use of the parks later on, to be spent in the park producing the revenue.

Mr. LENROOT. Aren't there some of the parks where you are not entitled to take the revenues without specific appropriation?

Mr. MARSHALL. There are just three, Crater Lake, Oreg., Mesa Verde and Rocky Mountain, Colo.

The facts given above, I think, are such important truths that your committee and the Congress will see the immediate necessity—and I hope you will—for creating a national park service, in order that there may be uniformity in the management and protection of the several national parks and monuments, purely in the interest of economy and efficiency, that the people may more fully receive the benefit and enjoyment of the recreation grounds set aside for them.

Mr. LENROOT. With reference to those expenditures for those national parks, does that include administration here in Washington?

Mr. MARSHALL. There is no separate park administration in Washington.

Mr. LENROOT. What I am getting at is, it does not include any estimate of any pro rata cost of office force?

Mr. MARSHALL. No, sir; we haven't any in Washington, D. C.

Mr. LENROOT. The work is being done, of course, by the general appropriation?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes, sir; out of the appropriation "Office of the Secretary."

Mr. LENROOT. Would you be able to form any estimate of what that would amount to in the creation of this service?

Mr. MARSHALL. We have submitted to the Appropriations Committee, in round figures, an estimate of $20,000.

Mr. LENROOT. That is all I want.

Mr. KENT. That is for the Washington organization, is it?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. KENT. $20,000 you say?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Ought not the same thing that you have submitted to the Appropriations Committee be put into the record here?

Mr. MARSHALL. That was in the hearing yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Mather supplied that, the cost of the office force, the salaries they draw, etc.

Now, I wanted to suggest just roughly, using your figures and using Mr. Lenroot's there, too, the park service, if this bill is agreed to—and if the next calendar year follows the preceding calendar year—roughly it would cost $100,000 out of the Treasury for the field force and about $20,000 for the office force here in Washington. Is that about it?

Mr. MARSHALL. I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, that I have not the exact amount of salaries paid to the field force.

The CHAIRMAN. I was using your figures here. Your statement was that the total appropriation out of the Treasury was $242,000, and that the total revenues received were $153,274; but you use $116,876 of the revenue, do you not, so that there would a larger appropriation out of the Treasury than I had estimated?

Mr. MARSHALL. I do not think I quite get your point.

The CHAIRMAN. What I was trying to get at, Mr. Marshall, as an entity and as a single proposition, what would be the cost of the parks, both the administration here in Washington and the field force; and I thought I could use your figures to show that it only cost about $100,000 out of the Treasury for the field force and about $20,000, which you are estimating, for office force. But I think I am in error on that, because I find the total revenues received were $253,274, and you expended $116,876 of that.

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes, sir. But it is not, Mr. Chairman, spent on salaries; it is spent on improvement of the roads and trails, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand.

Mr. MARSHALL. And I may say that if we did not have the revenues to draw on between now and July 1—we have some balance left—I do not remember exactly what that is—we could not open up the parks so that the public could get in. We would have to reserve enough of the appropriation to do that, and the appropriation is not enough. So without the revenue the parks would be, unless the appropriation is materially increased, effectually closed.

Mr. KENT. The field force would not cost over $75,000 would it?

Mr. MARSHALL. I do not think, Mr. Kent, it costs that much. I can get you the exact figure that we paid last summer.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Mather is going to supply that in his statement.

Mr. LENROOT. One more question about this $20,000. Have you formed any estimate as to how much, if any, of this $20,000 contemplated will be an actual increase of expenses to the Government by the creation of this bureau? In other words, your present force will be relieved, either by taking them over, or relieved for other duties to a very large extent.

Mr. MARSHALL. I would rather think that that would be answered by stating that the present force is entirely overburdened with their regular work that they are at present doing; and all of the work that is connected with the national parks is necessarily a burden on them and must be if done properly done by some one else. Consequently the $20,000 that is estimated in the sundry civil bill for the next fiscal year would mean taking from the appropriations that Congress may make for all the parks—no special amount from the Treasury,

but it comes out of the general appropriation by a proportioned assessment and from the revenues for each park. It will be that much additional spent on the parks in Washington, but it does not increase the expense of the parks.

Mr. LENROOT. Let me see if I understand you. Is it your idea then that if this bill is passed, it will involve an actual increase in expenses of $20,000?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes, sir; that it is estimated that it will cost about $20,000 to administer the national parks in Washington for the coming year, but it would be taken from any moneys appropriated for the several parks and the revenues received. We do not ask for an increase in the park appropriations to cover the administration in Washington, but assess each park according to its appropriation and its revenue to care for the general administration.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Marshall, what have you to say to Dr. Miller's statement on the hearings held here last year, on April 29, 1914, H. R. 104, that if the service is established there would be a saving of from 10 to 30 per cent of the amount that is now appropriated for the various parks?

Mr. MARSHALL. I think that his estimate is small; but it is a question of efficiency rather than economy.

Mr. RAKER. What do you mean by small?

Mr. MARSHALL. I think you may save more.

Mr. RAKER. More than 20 or 30 per cent?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes; I maintain that the Government can and will, if given the opportunity, do its business in a businesslike way; also, that no business concern would think for a moment of attempting to conduct its affairs as the Department of the Interior has been forced to conduct the affairs of the national parks, which has been in a disconnected unrelated way more or less every man's business and no man's business. It is the most appalling condition I ever heard of in or out of the Government service.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Are there any of the employees or officers of the Interior Department that are giving all of their time to the conduct of the national parks?

Mr. MARSHALL. I think only one—an accountant—with the exception of myself. They all have other duties to perform. Mr. Mather went into that question of the proportionate time yesterday and submitted the data, if I remember correctly, that each of the people employed in the Secretary's office were devoting to the national parks.

A bureau of national parks should be provided so that it could have a director charged with the responsibility of the management of the several parks and monuments, thereby relieving the Secretary of the Interior and his assistants from the consideration of many minor questions and the signing of large quantities of vouchers on which payments can only be made on the signature of the Secretary or one of his assistants. That may sound strange, but there are certain vouchers and certain contracts and things that the Secretary, because of the law of the different parks, which has not been adjusted, that he personally must sign. It does not seem that is it at all necessary to bother a man with such great responsibilities to handle such small details. This would place such service, as far as the measure of responsibility is concerned, upon the same footing as the other branches or bureaus in the Interior Department, so that ques-

tions to be handled by the Secretary of the Interior in the park service will be those of policy and the enactment of laws for the betterment of the parks generally.

It will centralize the work of administration, enable the department to take up legal and other questions which are common to all parks, and take practical steps toward their betterment through the medium of a superintendent in the field, and to bring to the attention of Congress such remedial action as is necessary to broaden or harmonize the laws pertaining to the parks.

It will provide a means of regulating the use of the national monuments and for their improvement. It will permit of a more intimate study of the conditions existing in each park, and the adoption of a standard of administration of the parks and monuments as a whole.

It will enable the taking up and handling in a broader way than the department is now able to do, the matter of bringing to the attention of the public information as to parks and the wonders therein, the handling and the treatment of the public after arrival in the reservation; and by conference with the various railroads bringing tourists to the parks afford sufficient and satisfactory transportation facilities.

It will result in better administration of the national parks from an economic standpoint, and, by standardizing the work therein, ultimately result in reduced appropriations by Congress for their improvement and increased revenues from the parks.

Perhaps Congress fears that if a national park service is created that it will involve large appropriations to maintain the service. The actual fact is that it will be just the reverse. A national-park service created as stated in the bill before you will make the cost of the administration of national parks less than it is to-day.

Mr. TAYLOR. If you could convince Congress of that, Mr. Marshall, it would pass this bill. The great stumbling block is that they fear you are building up another bureau here that will start in with a small way and soon get up to a big appropriation. We have one now that started with only $48,000 and has gotten up to $6,000,000.

Mr. MARSHALL. I will partly answer that later by stating—I may as well put that in here now—that I have no doubt in the world that in a few years all that Congress will be called upon to appropriate for the parks will be for the general improvements, such as building roads, trails, bridges, etc. The revenue derived in direct taxes from the concessions will more than take care of all of the administration.

Mr. TAYLOR. I think that is absolutely true. My only idea was that we have got 435 men over there to convince.

Mr. MARSHALL. I am trying in my feeble way to convince you, gentlemen, so that each of you can tell the other 413.

The CHAIRMAN. I am very sorry, Mr. Marshall, but we will have to suspend now. Without objection the committee will stand at recess until 2.30 o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee reassembled at 2.30 o'clock p. m., pursuant to recess.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order. Mr. Marshall, are you ready to proceed now?

Mr. KENT. Mr. Chairman, this hearing has strung out longer than I thought it would, but I know the committee has been very much interested in the argument that has been given here; and while I have done so much less detail work than Judge Raker, my name has appeared on the bill. I explained this morning how it came about that I was in charge of this bill, which he formerly introduced and on which he had spent much more time than I have. I think our hearings have been worth while, and believe the time has come when we can get action on this very important matter. I feel that we are going to be able to show, as a result of these hearings, that our park system, under the management not only of one of the most public-spirited men in America, but one who is a remarkably able business man, is going to be self-supporting without extortion from the traveling public.

I have been much interested in what has been said about the charge on automobiles in the parks. I wish the situation was such that we could be assured that the appropriation this year would realize the great public function that these parks are performing, and would not demand—as I am afraid they will demand—that measure of direct support from the traveling public. It is my own personal impression—I give it for what it is worth—that at the present time it might be poor public policy to try to do away with this charge on the automobiles that utilize the roads of the parks and which destroy the roads, because of the well-known fact that automobiles throw the dust from dirt of macadam road instead of pounding it in, as the old steel tires did, thereby necessitating a large amount of road repairs. When it becomes an established fact that the automobile is the standard vehicle—the best means of transportation, then it seems to me that it would be the time to bring up the question as to whether or not we should levy a tax on this particular form of locomotion, which is undoubtedly more expensive to road making, under macadam conditions, than wagons with steel tires. It is my impression that we have not gotten the Appropriation Committee of the House well enough educated to be able to throw down at the present time this particular charge, although when we standardize the transportation of the parks, the roads certainly should be at the public service, and the Government should realize that indirect benefits will more than compensate for the charges that must be carried by direct appropriations, rather than make a charge for the use of automobiles in the parks.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed, Mr. Marshall.

**STATEMENT OF MR. R. B. MARSHALL—Continued.**

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, may I go back just a moment where we were talking this morning and explain the question asked by Mr. Lenroot regarding the cost of this service? As I have stated, it was submitted to the Appropriations Committee. I meant to say that the $20,000 that we were asking for now would not be an additional appropriation, but it would be taken from the appropriations that were made for the parks, whatever they might be, and from the revenues; that it was not like taking new money out of the Treasury, but sort of taking it from one pocket into the other, and that the administration of the parks here in Washington seems so

necessary that the department has asked for that amount of money to start carry on the machinery here in Washington. This will probably be ample, but we may find that we will later need a little more. We should have a year in which to adjust the new service to actual conditions. During this year we will be able to determine the minimum number of employees we can get along with, and we will be able to establish a system of salaries with adequate provision for promotion for the purpose of stimulation of interest in the service. I am in favor of starting in with competent clerks but with relatively low salaries until their true worth is determined. A year will probably be sufficient to work these problems out. If in this time we establish a system that Congress does not approve of, we should then be limited and restricted. We can not build up a big bureau on $20,000 and we have not the slightest desire to do so.

I assure you that the total expense of starting the service this year shall be the least possible and next winter our entire work will be laid before Congress in all detail. Then if we have not done as Congress wished us to do it certainly can and should restrict the service in any way it chooses.

Perhaps Congress fears that if the national park service is created it will involve large appropriations to maintain the service. The actual fact is that it will be just the reverse. A national park service created as stated in the bill before you will make the cost of administration of the national parks less than it is to-day, because the business of the parks can and will be coordinated and mistakes and duplications will be avoided, and the public and Congress will get prompt answers to the many querries that now lay over for days and sometimes weeks before an intelligent answer can be prepared.

And I may say that this little table that I read you this morning, of the amounts of money and the business done in the parks, took me just four days in the department to get that information, and I do not remember really how many people I had to go to in order to get that out. I state that to show the congestion of the work down there in the Secretary's office.

The bill before you does not carry any appropriation, and none is needed, at least for the present. The small necessary amount required to organize and put the service in working order, as stated in the bill, will be proportioned against the appropriations for the several parks and from the revenues derived from the concessioners doing business in the parks, and as the years come along there is no question but that the revenues to the parks will increase because of increased travel, without any appreciable additional cost to the tourist. Thus, in the near future the national parks will be self-supporting, from an administrative cost point of view, with something left over to put on maintenance and improvement. But, of course, Congress will always have to appropriate for the general development, such as roads, trails, bridges, etc., as it now does.

There is no question but that national parks are worth while to our people from a health and pleasure standpoint, and to the State and Nation from a financial standpoint, by keeping a large part of the tourist money at home instead of going abroad as has been the custom in recent years. But to make both benefits work to the best advantage we must improve and take care of the national parks, and to-day there is no question in my mind that the one most needed

matter affecting the national parks is the passage of the bill before you at the earliest possible date.

Congress has reserved for the benefit and enjoyment of the people small sections of our country that contain the finest scenery and many wonderful natural curiosities. When creating the national parks and monuments the people naturally presumed that Congress will create the machinery to care for the parks and make them accessible. This naturally costs money. But if they are not worth caring for properly they should be abolished and if they are to cost the people the least amount of money consistent with the proper management it is absolutely necessary to have some uniform administration, such as is given in the bill before you.

I have a few other remarks, Mr. Chairman, if I may be permitted to present them. And now that I am on my feet I will, if I may be permitted to say so, decline to be interrupted (by Mr. Mather) until I complete my statement.

A part of the record has had reference to Mr. Mather, and I feel that the committee should hear a little more or the whole story. Mr. Mather made a talk before a delightful luncheon in San Francisco last summer at which I happened to be present, and he stated that the parks this year had cost him about $25,000. His time and some of his personal funds on the work was given to the public cause because he loved the parks, as he put it. I was with him in Mount Rainier Park, where he had many complications in the service in all lines. Mr. Reaburn, the supervisor, was trying to keep up with the automobiles on foot. There was no park conveyance for his use. The law had not allowed him to buy an automobile, so Mr. Mather, on his return to Tacoma bought a car personally and sent it to Mr. Reaburn to use in the park work. I make this statement in order that you gentlemen may know the inside of this matter showing only a part of Mr. Mather's work for the parks, of course it may go out of the record if you wish.

Coming now to the automobile charges of which Mr. Raker has spoken——

Mr. RAKER (interposing). Before you pass on to that, how much did the Tioga Road cost?

Mr. MARSHALL. The Tioga Road cost to get into the possession of the Government $15,500. That is the total amount that the owners were willing to take for it. The State of California paid $3,000 for the portions on the east and west ends; that is, for that portion not in the park.

Mr. RAKER. That is in Yosemite National Park?

The CHAIRMAN. How long is that road? Where does it go to?

Mr. MARSHALL. It is an old road that was constructed from Crockers on the Big Oak Flat Road, the west end, to reach to the Tioga silver mine, just over the Sierra Divide. In 1873, when the bottom dropped out of silver, nothing more was ever done with the road. It is a fairly good grade, but it had washed out a great deal in all these years. The State paid $3,000 for the portions east and west of the park line, and I think there were private subscriptions of $2,000 or $4,000, and Mr. Mather paid the balance personally.

Mr. RAKER. It is supposed to have cost those people at the time in the neighborbood of $60,000.

Mr. MARSHALL. About $60,000; yes.

Mr. RAKER. They claimed in their affidavits that it was something over $80,000. Those were the statements they filed with the court and the board of supervisors of Tuolumne County, as well as the affidavits presented heretofore.

Mr. MARSHALL. Regarding automobile charges in the national parks, I for one am just as much opposed to it as any man in the world. There is nothing that quite gets on my nerves so much as to have to pay toll over a road. But I submit to you, gentlemen, what are we to do? I am not criticizing anybody. I am simply stating the facts. Congresss does not give the money necessary to put the roads in shape. The automobilists paying the fee to go over the roads get it all back, as it goes into the improvement of the roads for their use. This is the only possible way in which we can keep the roads in condition at all. The roads in the Yosemite—and in many other parks it is pretty nearly the same, anywhere from 10 to 20 per cent of the roads—are impossible for an automobile under reasonable conditions, because the roads are very narrow, chucky, and rough. With the old horse that could lie to the collar and push and push we seemed to get along with poor roads, but that will not work with an automobile; and until we can get sufficient money from Congress to make the roads passable—and it does take probably 50 per cent more to keep up the roads for automobile use than for a hard-tired wagon—there is nothing else to do but to charge the man that uses the automobile. I do not see how we can do otherwise and keep the roads open.

Mr. RAKER. Of course, that applies generally, but so that the committee may understand it or get my viewpoint—now, take Mariposa County and Tuolumne County; they have both been energetic and earnest in disposing of all the toll roads leading to the Yosemite.

Mr. MARSHALL. With two exceptions, the Wawona and the Coulterville Roads.

Mr. RAKER. Well, the county has still been trying to do that, but of course they could not do it as long as the franchise had not expired. but notwithstanding they have not secured that road, the county has always been—at least for the last 10 years—strongly urging that these toll roads be placed in the public roads—I mean opened as a public road, not as a toll road, and with the advent of the machines being able to land in the Yosemite Park, with the people in Tuolumne County from Jamestown and Sonora, Coulterville, then down along the line to Chinese Camp, and to Stockton; then it goes on from the other side, from Merced, until you get to Mariposa and Mariposa County—now those people have paid their taxes and are paying their taxes for the upkeep and maintenance of the roads until they get to the border of the park, the man that has his little Ford, and his family, who like to take an outing, he pays taxes, and it is a little hardship on that man with his six or seven children to pay this extra $5 to take a little view in the Yosemite, isn't it, Mr. Marshall?

Mr. MARSHALL. That is quite true, Judge. But if I may be allowed to state, we all know—most of us have ridden in automobiles, and when we are on a nice easy road we sigh with joy and delight, but as soon as we get to the end of the road, the edge of the parks, we fall into the worst roads in the United States, and who gets the blame? We do—those of us who administer the parks. Is that fair?

Mr. RAKER. Now, just a moment, while you are having this delightful joy with the automobile—you possibly never rode behind

a three-minute team, like many of our people used to have in our country. The joy is just the same as that with the automobile. They used to drive in there and they did not pay a tax. Now, the question is the man who was unfortunate enough not to own a good buggy, a Studebaker buggy, costing $350, and a team costing $500—he can get a Ford now for $300 and something, he gets his rebate on it, and he can take all his family out and his neighbors—it is a little hard for him to have to go down in his pocket and pay $5 to go in and see the park which we are holding for the public.

Mr. MARSHALL. I do not deny that it is, but what are we to do?

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Let the judge answer that proposition.

Mr. MARSHALL. Give me the money, sir, to put those roads in shape so that we will not be criticized, and we will be glad to do it. It is not fair to criticize the department for the frightful conditions of the roads. What are we to do? We have taken the bit in our teeth and said that we will stand the criticism for $5, and in a few years we will have the roads in shape.

Mr. RAKER. I am not criticizing anybody.

Mr. MARSHALL. No; I meant to say the public criticized the department.

Mr. RAKER. I know, but I want the committee to know that there are those who have given this subject attention, who have given time and money to maintain these parks, who live in the community and who do not have a large amount of money, and do not really feel as though they ought to have this extra tax placed upon them.

Mr. MARSHALL. That is very true.

Mr. RAKER. You must remember that those people are in my district, and it is my duty to look after the people of the second congressional district of California.

Mr. TAYLOR. Let me suggest, Judge, that the people of Colorado, who live in another congressional district, pay taxes just the same, and they do not have the advantage of living in the vicinity where they can go into the park so readily.

The CHAIRMAN. It rather seems to me that if we are going to remove this charge for admission on these automobile trips, the task is ours rather than the department's, and that we ought to go before the Appropriations Committee to see if we can remedy it. I think, frankly, there ought not to be this charge. It makes difficult administration in the first place, and in the second place, I am not at all sure that the great central Government is not able to take care of these parks; and we ought to be very careful of the creation of them unless we can take care of them. I think that is in harmony with your view, Judge, and yours, too, Mr. Taylor. It is not the administration's move now.

Mr. RAKER. I want the committee to understand me, that I am not placing anything against the administrative features of the parks; but without any credit on my part at all, I did go to the Yellowstone Park on a mission three years ago, to obtain evidence for the purpose of putting it before the Secretary of the Interior and a gathering of all the park superintendents of the United States. We have been making a fight for years upon the inhibition of automobiles going into the national parks, and by concentrated effort, by being able to get evidence to show why the man with the team was holding them up, because he could make something out of it, we were able to bring the

matter before the Secretary of the Interior. When Secretary Fisher was in office he had tentatively agreed to permit automobiles to enter into the parks, and Mr. Lane consummated that by opening the parks, and the people are now getting the benefit of it, both the automobile and the horse-driven vehicle people. Now, for the same reason, I am calling it to the attention of the committee in regard to this charge on the public to enter the playgrounds of the people, that I myself, as well as the rest, like to dwell on so much, because we talk so much about it and hurt nobody; and these parks are so valuable that I would like to see them really free in name and not simply in talk. That is the idea that I wish to convey.

Mr. SMITH of IDAHO. I think we are all in favor of having it free, but it seems to me we ought to go ahead and get the park bill through, and raise the money later by appropriation.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. What is the approximate amount it would take in appropriation to take care of the roads and make them free?

Mr. MARSHALL. I might answer that, sir, by saying in round figures, in the Yellowstone Park, I think the amount that has been spent on the roads will reach close to $2,000,000.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. That is the cost of the roads?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes, sir; the cost of making them and maintenance since.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. I mean how much appropriation would we have to make now so that we could make the automobiles free? Of course, I do not take into consideration that we would have to reimburse the Government for all the money spent for the construction of the roads, unless the roads belonged to private individuals.

Mr. MARSHALL. Speaking for all the parks, I could not answer the question offhand. I would have to make a rough estimate; it would run up into the millions of dollars to build the needed roads and to put the present roads in order.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. I feel like Judge Raker does about this.

Mr. MAYS. Could you give the committee the figures as to the amount you collect from automobiles?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes, sir; but I haven't it with me.

Mr. MAYS. Will you supply that for the record?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes, sir. Revenues received from automobile fees during calendar year 1915, $42,282.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to inquire—this is suggested by Mr. McClintic's question—what portion of these roads in the park are privately owned and would have to be bought and paid for before we could put them on a free basis?

Mr. MARSHALL. In Yosemite, only two; that is, the road from the Yosemite Valley to Wawona, about 35 or 40 miles all told, owned by the Yosemite State Turnpike Co., and the Coulterville Road, about 20 miles. There are some poor county roads in several of the parks.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know just where we could put a hand on another man so generous as Mr. Mather to buy that road for us?

Mr. MARSHALL. No; but I may explain to the committee that Mr. Mather is working on a scheme now that will acquire the road without cost—he has a wonderful mind and accomplishes many things—and that is this: The company that owns that road wants to operate

an automobile service into the park. They have been given a one-year concession. They wanted a longer term of concession, the same as some of the others have been given, and we put the proposition up to them that as that is a toll road, if they would give us that road free, so that it would not be a toll road any more, we would grant them the free use over the road for five years, and then after that they would pay a toll for running over their former-owned road, thus creating a revenue to improve the road.

The CHAIRMAN. You would still protect that permit to the extent that they would not practice extortion?

Mr. MARSHALL. Exactly. The Government controls every rate used in the parks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any exception to that at all, of the Government controlling the rates?

Mr. MARSHALL. None whatever that I know of.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the same in each and every place?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes, sir; and the Secretary has such authority under the law as we interpret it that any contract would be abrogated if the man did not live up to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any doubt about your being able to give this automobile company a five-year permit there, in order to take over this road?

Mr. MARSHALL. There is no question about it.

Mr. MATHER. In connection with that matter of automobiles, I want to have it clear to the committee that we are planning to get our resources built up so that we will have other sources of revenues besides the revenue from automobiles. Of this $150,000 that came in last year, $43,000 came from automobiles. We think we will do better next year on other forms of revenue. The concessioners in the Yellowstone, particularly, will be charged a usage tax on the basis of $1 and $1.50, as against 25 cents and 50 cents last year. In the Yellowstone alone we increased our revenue $7,000 or $8,000 last year. It is the same way in one of the other parks. A power company that is located in one of the national parks was paying $300 or $400 a year, and the rates have been readjusted so that it is paying $7,000 or $8,000 a year for its privileges. Secretary Lane has taken the stand that a water-power proposition in a national park is on a different basis than on public lands and should pay a reasonable charge, contributing toward the revenue of the park. As our plans are developed we expect to increase the general revenues in the parks, and as we increase those we can drop down the automobile charges. But the point is that for the present, while we are in this situation and want some immediate results, we have got to continue this charge, but we are going to try to do all we can for the motorists.

I want to say right here publicly that if it had not been for the work Mr. Marshall has done we would not have had automobiles in the Yellowstone last year. We were told when we went there, and Secretary Lane was told, that it was impossible to run the machines in there. We were told by the concessioners that the blood of the stage passengers would be on our heads; that the stage would go over the precipice when the machines came along. Mr. Marshall was at that time in the Geological Survey, and he evolved a plan by which the automobile was to go ahead of the stages in going around the circuit

on such a schedule that the automobile never saw the stage at all. The department was loath to allow machines in the park in view of the strong statements made by the concessioners, but we went ahead and took the bit in our teeth. Col. Brett, superintendent of the park, carried the scheme out very efficiently and did not have a single accident. I bring that up to show the interest we have in bringing the parks into full use by the motorists as well as everyone else.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you are entitled to great credit for working in that direction; and it seems to me that there would be less criticism and it would aid you in administering the parks if you could get most of the money out of the concessions. For example, you brought before us this morning a passenger traffic man of the Burlington, Mr. Eustis. Now, he is spending their money, and you are spending your own money, your own efforts for these matters. Of course that redounds to the benefit of the concessioners, the hotel keepers as well as the automobile lines. Now, where you make a profit-sharing proposition out of it—and I assume you do that as far as you can now—that would be a better place to get the money than to have a man coming into a park, driving onto a Government reserve—it is rather a red flag to a citizen who drives into a public reservation and has to be halted and made to pay a fee. There is disposition to criticize anybody, and I am very glad you gentlemen are working in this direction, and I wish we could get some scheme to get the money out of the Appropriations Committee and appropriate for the park.

Mr. KENT. I think one of the criticisms we are liable to meet in the House will be the fact that if Uncle Sam gets anything out of these concessioners, it must be taken out of the traveling public. The point that you are bringing up has occurred to the rest of us, that we are doing their advertising for them. We are popularizing their business, and they can afford to pay Uncle Sam for that, instead of paying an advertising agency, because that is what we are doing.

The CHAIRMAN. We were confronted with that. I think we might have a right to assume that their profits are more than normal, and when their profits are more than normal and are paying more than a reasonable return, it seems to me that their profits should be reduced, or they should be made to contribute more largely toward the support of the park.

Mr. KENT. They are making their profits out of our work.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely, and if we can get some of it back it seems to me the legitimate thing to do.

Mr. SINNOTT. Do you recollect what they charge for gasoline in the parks? I heard a great many complaints in Crater Lake Park last season about the price of gasoline there. I was informed that the charge for gasoline in Crater Lake Park was 60 cents a gallon. Twenty-two miles from the hotel, from the park at Fort Klameth. I bought gasoline twice there. The first time I paid 35 cents for it and the second time I paid 30 cents, and I do not know whether that price of 60 cents is warranted. It is only 22 miles from Fort Klamath, and there is a good road up to the park, with not over a 5 per cent grade except in a few places, as I remember.

Mr. MARSHALL. I can not answer that specific instance, Mr. Sinnott, but the effort is to control everything. I may say—I am not trying to defend myself—if I can have a force to help me do something, I can watch all those little details, but I can not do it now.

Mr. RAKER. The concessioners are not in any way modest in their charges. They are mighty good fellows in Yosemite, but I had a little experience there a few years ago. I wanted to buy some overalls, a jumper, and a pair of shoes. I spoke about it at Merced, but they said I could get them in the park. I wanted to spend a couple of days there, and I needed these things. I found that the overalls I could buy in Merced for 50 cents cost me $1.50 in Yosemite, and the shoes that would have cost me $1.50 in Merced cost me $4.50. The concessioners had to have that to keep up business, I suppose.

Mr. MARSHALL. Right in that line, Judge Raker, if the committee wants to know all my ideas, I personally would like so see everything done in the national parks by the Government itself.

Mr. TAYLOR. Well, why shouldn't the Government do it?

Mr. MARSHALL. I would like to see them run the hotels and the automobile stages and everything else. As an illustration, the business that was done in the Yellowstone last year in dollars and cents was in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. That was on their sworn statement, and of course they have put in everything they could to keep down their acknowledged profit—which is fair from a business point of view—yet their profit, after paying the Government its revenue, was $583,198.59. That was the profit out of the $2,000,000 business that they did. Now, the average of the percentage on their total capital stock, regardless of what it happened to be, will be about 20 or 25 per cent. Isn't that a good business for the Government to do itself?

Mr. RAKER. Did you ever stop at the Canyon Hotel?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAKER. I got a ticket to go the whole rounds there, and when I got down to the hotel they asked me if I wanted a room with a bath in it. I said I did; I could have gone and taken a bath in the river; but when I came to pay my bill in the morning they charged me $3. I asked them what that was for. They said that was for the bath last night. That is all right, but of course I wanted to know how it was that after you get a ticket, one price for the whole thing, they keep soaking you at every turn for a little more. I am not making any complaint, but this just occurred to me.

Mr. MARSHALL. We had some complaints there last summer, and it will not occur again. I may say that in the Yosemite the new company that has started in there now gives a free shower or a free tub bath, just as many as you want, and the concessioner maintains it is cheaper for him, and I guess that is true.

Mr. Mather made a reference yesterday about my leaving the Geological Survey, and I would like to explain a little of the work that I have done in the survey in connection with the work that is before me in the national parks.

I have been with the survey for 27 years and have lived out-of-doors and know what the field organization is. I have lived in the office in the winter months, and I have had a great deal to do regarding the personnel, being a member of the personnel committee for the last seven years and chairman for nearly five years. I think Mr. Lenroot yesterday asked about how the Secretary would appoint the force of the park service in Washington and what salary they would get. As you know, the Geological Survey's fund is a lump-sum appropriation. I am not sure, but I think it is one of the few branches of the

service that have a lump-sum appropriation, and I want to state in support of that law that Congress created years ago that it is the best law in the world for efficiency and economy. Mr. Chairman, if a man joins the Government service and starts in at $1,200 or $1,000 a year, and looks around him in the room and finds that everybody is as healthy and young as he, and knows that there is no possible chance for his promotion until some man dies or resigns you have killed all that man's ambition and all that is in him of worth to the Government. The personnel committee of the Geological Survey has not hesitated to work up and down the ladder in their promotions or demotions, and in all fairness—and I think I can speak with authority on that, because I have been chairman of that committee for five years—I can say that there has not been any criticism of any appreciable amount by the force. They seem to recognize the fact that the person who can deliver the best and most work gets the best job; but a statutory position is the worst possible position, in my point of view, and it will only tie us down and make the administration more difficult when we are starting something new, and make it more difficult for Mr. Mather and I to follow the lines that we are trying to follow.

If you can not trust us to organize this service and put it on a reasonable business basis; if you can not believe that we are going to give you the best for the least amount of money, discharge us. That is the best thing to do. If we can not be trusted, we should not hold office. Mr. Mather is a business man. He knows what it means from that side. And I am scientific and business man combined, because in the last seven years I have had the personal responsibility of signing vouchers for something nearing $5,000,000 of the Government's money; and so far as I know not a cent of it has been lost or wasted. Just trust us. This is a big job that we are starting. The entertainer of 100,000,000 people and more. Last summer we had 335,000, and if we can get the park service going and get a reasonable amount of money to put it in shape, we will double that number pretty soon, and in a few years we will have an enormous population in the national parks. It is worth while. It does not cost much money, and eventually the people will pay for the pleasure we give them.

Mr. RAKER. Right in that connection, practically all of the places are fixed by statute, are they not, in salary?

Mr. MARSHALL. Not in the national park service.

Mr. RAKER. I am not referring to the national park service particularly. I am speaking generally, both for county, State, and Nation, and don't you believe that it is inaugurating a principle that will really not work out well if you give the head of the department full opportunity to fix salaries instead of the legislative branch to fix them?

Mr. MARSHALL. I might answer that, Judge. by saying that the Government does an enormous business, but the business men of the United States do many times greater business, and they do not have any such principle. And I am speaking from 27 years' experience, where the same thing each year has been in effect and force, and it was found to be absolutely the best thing.

Mr. RAKER. You mean the Geological Survey?

Mr. MARSHALL. The Geological Survey.

Mr. RAKER. Is that the only service where that is a rule?

Mr. MARSHALL. It may be there are one or two others. I believe they have that plan partly in the Bureau of Mines. I am only speaking of the service I have lived with 27 years.

Now, just one other remark before closing. I want to say something. While it is not in connection with the service, I want to say just one word in regard to the corps in the Secretary's office that is trying to do three men's work. You have in this room now a man, Mr. Acker, whom you all probably know. He has more to do than any 10 men ought to do and is worth double his salary and he does it and never complains at all. It is not fair for Mr. Acker to stand the brunt of all the national park work that is thrown on him without any additional assistance. The Secretary's office has not had any increase in clerical force for several years. We must draw contracts running for years, involving I don't know how many millions. One for Yosemite and one for Mount Rainier have just gone out and each one of those contracts, Mr. Chairman, has to be revised after it has been delivered to the companies three times, because there was not enough time; there was not enough brains to concentrate to do the work properly. It is not right; it is not fair. Again, I ask your committee, Mr. Chairman, to create the park service with the amendments suggested by the department, especially allowing the department to have somewhat a free hand in its organization. Do not set any specific amount of money we may spend or the number of persons to be employed. The amount of money spent and the number of persons employed shall both be the smallest consistent with economy and efficiency. Put us on trial and trust us, and next winter, when we make a detailed report to Congress of what we have done, if you are not satisfied with it no great harm will have been done and no great loss incurred before you will have time to restrict the service or control it as you desire.

Some one was asking this morning, I think, about the national monuments. I have a list of them here, where they are and all about them, which I will leave with you.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, that will go into the record.

(The paper referred to follows:)

*National monuments.*

ADMINISTERED BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

| | Location. | Date of creation. | Area (acres). | Custodians. | | Description. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Employed. | Needed. | |
| Devils Tower | Wyoming | Sept. 24, 1906 | 1,152 | ..... | 0 | Remarkable natural rock tower, of volcanic origin, 1,200 feet in height. |
| Montezuma Castle.[1] | Arizona | Dec. 8, 1906 | 160 | ..... | 1 | Prehistoric cliff-dwelling ruin of unusual size situated in a niche in face of a vertical cliff. Of scenic and ethnological interest. |
| El Morro | New Mexico | ....do | 160 | ..... | 0 | Enormous sandstone rock eroded in form of a castle, upon which inscriptions have been placed by early Spanish explorers. Contains cliff-dweller ruins. Of great historic, scenic, and ethnologic interest. |
| Chaco Canyon | ....do | Mar. 11, 1907 | [2] 20,629 | ..... | 1 | Contains numerous cliff-dweller ruins, including communal houses, in good condition, and but little excavated. |
| Muir Woods | California | Jan. 9, 1908 | 295 | 1 | ..... | Contains one of the most noted redwood groves in California, and was donated by Hon. William Kent, Member of Congress. Located 7 miles from San Francisco. |
| Pinnacles | ....do | Jan. 16, 1908 | 2,080 | ..... | 0 | Contains many spirelike rock formations, 600 to 1,000 feet high, which are visible for many miles; also numerous caves, and other formations. |
| Tumacacori | Arizona | Sept. 15, 1908 | 10 | 1 | ..... | Contains ruin of Franciscan mission dating from sixteenth century, until recent years in fair preservation, but now rapidly disintegrating. |
| Mukuntuweap | Utah | July 31, 1909 | [2] 15,840 | ..... | 0 | Contains magnificent gorge, depth from 800 to 2,000 feet, with precipitous walls and many waterfalls. Of great beauty and scenic interest. |
| Shoshone Cavern | Wyoming | Sept. 21, 1909 | 210 | ..... | 0 | Cavern of considerable extent, located near Cody. |
| Natural bridges | Utah | Sept. 25, 1909 | [2] 2,740 | ..... | 0 | Contains 3 natural bridges, among largest examples of their kind. Largest bridge is 222 feet high, 65 feet thick at top of arch; arch is 28 feet wide; span, 261 feet; height of span, 157 feet. Other two are only slightly smaller. |
| Gram Quivira[1] | New Mexico | Nov. 1, 1909 | [2] 160 | ..... | 1 | One of the most important of earliest Spanish mission ruins in the Southwest. Monument also contains Pueblo ruins. |
| Sitka | Alaska | Mar. 23, 1910 | [2] 57 | ..... | 1 | Park of great natural beauty, and historic interest as scene of massacre of Russians by Indians. Contains 16 totem poles of best native workmanship. |
| Rainbow Bridge | Utah | May 30, 1910 | 160 | ..... | 0 | Unique natural bridge of great scientific interest, and symmetry. Height 309 feet above water, and span is 278 feet, in shape of rainbow. |

[1] Patrolled occasionally by officers of the Forest Service, because of their remoteness from a field office of the Interior Department and nearness to a national forest.
[2] Estimated.

*National monuments*—Continued.

ADMINISTERED BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—Continued.

| | Location. | Date of creation. | Area (acres). | Custodians. | | Description. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Employed. | Needed. | |
| Lewis and Clark Cavern. | Montana..... | May 16, 1911 | 160 | ..... | 1 | Immense limestone cavern of great scientific interest, magnificently decorated with stalactite formations. Cavern now closed to public because of depredations by vandals. |
| Colorado..... | Colorado..... | May 24, 1911 | 13,883 | 1 | ..... | Contains many lofty monoliths, and is wonderful example of erosion, and of great scenic beauty and interest. |
| Petrified Forest.. | Arizona..... | July 31, 1911 | 25,625 | 1 | ..... | Contains abundance of petrified coniferous trees, one of which forms a small natural bridge. Is of great scientific interest. |
| Navajo..... | .....do..... | Mar. 14, 1912 | 360 | ..... | 1 | Contains numerous pueblo, or cliff-dweller ruins, in good preservation. |
| Papago Saguaro.. | Arizona..... | Jan. 31, 1914 | 2,050 | ..... | 0 | Contains splendid collection of characteristic desert flora and numerous pictographs. Interesting rock formations. |
| Dinosaur..... | Utah..... | Oct. 4, 1915 | 80 | ..... | 0 | Contains deposits of fossil remains of prehistoric animal life of great scientific interest. |

ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cinder Cone..... | California..... | May 6, 1907 | [1] 5,120 | ..... | ..... | Extinct volcanic area, embracing a lava field, and 2 lakes. Of scientific importance as illustrative of volcanic activity and in tracing the history of volcanic phenomena in that vicinity. |
| Lassen Peak..... | .....do..... | .....do..... | [1] 1,280 | ..... | ..... | Marks terminus of extinct volcanoes in Cascade Range. Of scientific interest as in case of Cinder Cone National Monument. |
| Gila Cliff Dwellings. | New Mexico... | Nov. 16, 1907 | 160 | ..... | ..... | Contains numerous cliff-dweller ruins of much interest and in good preservation. |
| Tonto..... | Arizona..... | Dec. 19, 1907 | [1] 640 | ..... | ..... | Do. |
| Grand Canyon... | .....do..... | Jan. 11, 1908 | [1] 806,400 | ..... | ..... | Contains the most wonderful portion of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado: |
| Jewel Cave..... | South Dakota. | Feb. 7, 1908 | [1] 1,280 | ..... | ..... | Contains a limestone cavern of much beauty and considerable extent, limits of which are as yet unknown. |
| Wheeler..... | Colorado..... | Dec. 7, 1908 | 300 | ..... | ..... | Of much interest from geological standpoint as example of eccentric erosion and extinct volcanic action. Of much scenic beauty. |
| Oregon Caves.... | Oregon..... | July 12, 1909 | 480 | ..... | ..... | Extensive caves in limestone formation of much beauty; magnitude not entirely ascertained. |
| Devil Postpile.... | California..... | July 6, 1911 | 800 | ..... | ..... | Spectacular mass of hexagonal basaltic columns, like an immense pile of posts. Said to rank with famous Giant's Causeway, in Ireland. |

[1] Estimated.

*National monuments*—Continued.

ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued.

| | Location. | Date of creation. | Area (acres). | Custodians. | | Description. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Employed. | Needed. | |
| Mount Olympus. | Washington... | Apr. 17, 1912 | 299,370 | ..... | ..... | Contains many objects of great and unusual scientific interest, including many glaciers. Is summer range and breeding ground of the Olympic elk. |
| Walnut Canyon.. | Arizona..... | Nov. 30, 1915 | 960 | ..... | ..... | Contains cliff dwellings of much scientific and popular interest. |
| Bandelier..... | New Mexico... | Feb. 11, 1916 | 18,000 | ..... | ..... | Contains vast numbers of cliff-dweller ruins, with artificial caves, stone sculpture, and other relics of prehistoric life. |

ADMINISTERED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Big Hole Battle Field. | Montana..... | June 23, 1910 | 5 | ..... | ..... | Site of battle field on which battle was fought Aug. 9, 1877, between a small force of United States troops and a much larger force of Nez Perce Indians, resulting in rout for the Indians. |
| Cabrillo..... | California..... | Oct. 14, 1913 | 1 | ..... | ..... | Of historic interest because of discovery of the territory now partly embraced in the State of California by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who at this point first sighted land on Sept. 28, 1542. |

Mr. MARSHALL. I shall be glad to answer any questions, gentlemen, if anybody desires to ask any.

Mr. KENT. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Brown would like to speak for a few minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, we will be glad to hear you, Mr. Brown.

## STATEMENT OF MR. H. K. BUSH BROWN, REPRESENTING THE AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORICAL PRESERVATION SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, I represent the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society of New York, of which I have been trustee since its inception. I have had quite a good deal to do with the parks of the State of New York, and in representing the society here.

I think it is not necessary for me to dwell at all upon the beauties of the scenery and the desirability of the preservation of points of historic interest, because that seems to be well disposed of in the statements that I have heard before this committee.

I would like, however, to supplement a little of what Mr. Yar said yesterday in regard to Switzerland. Some 25 years ago I lived for two summers in Switzerland and became fairly familiar with the Swiss management of their public affairs; and I would like to remind this committee—if they are not already advised of it—that the first large

park that was ever established was presented by the Emperor Charlemagne to the city of Zurich a thousand years ago; and that mountain park of Zurich is one of their choice heritages that every citizen of Zurich cherishes and enjoys in summer and in winter, and from from which he derives a small revenue in the way of wood that is cut from the park for the benefit of the citizens of Zurich.

It is a long step from the Emperor Charlemagne to this country, but we are told here that this is the first effort at great national parks that ever has been established by any country, and I would like to call your attention to the fact, which is apparent to everybody, that the use and value of these parks is descendant upon the facility of the use of the people in the parks; and that there is one element in this, and that is the educational element, that has not been opened in this country as related to our public parks. But the time is coming, and I hope it is coming soon, when we will go into the open and study nature at first hand intsead of devoting ourselves to the study of nature through books at second hand, but get out in the open and live in the open. And one of the elements that particularly pertains to me as an artist is that we have not yet made very much headway in the physical development of our people, and if we are going to have a normal, healthy, and vigorous people, we have got to develop them further physically. In order to do that we have got to live out of doors in the open. The parks are their resources and there is their opportunity.

Now the educational value of these parks—as I said, that has not been touched upon here, and I wish to emphasize that fact, because I am one of the group who believes that we ought to do a large part of our education of our youth, after the age of the high school, in the open and out of doors, and I hope to see the time when every citizen of this land of ours between the ages of 15 and 21 will have the privilege of going to one or any of our parks, where he not only will have the opportunity of this free land, but may be able to work out his education by his own self support out of what he can contribute toward the management of the park, and the tilling of such soil as may be necessary to make the educational scheme self-supporting. It is quite possible to work this out. This is a larger question than I wish to introduce, because it covers too large a field, but it is the very essence of the subject, and its possibility is dependent upon this being administrated in a uniform way, so that all the parks of the United States may be brought into close association with the entire school system of our cities and our country; so that from our cities and from our country districts the youth of our land may go into these parks and receive and attain that freedom of spirit that goes to make the life of the American citizen in its ideal form that we might conceive it to be, and apparently attain ultimately that right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness which we have declared in the Declaration of Independence is the inalienable right of mankind.

Therefore, gentlemen, the measure that you have before you is the full foundation—not the cornerstone or the keystone, but the whole foundation of the physical, mental, spiritual, and moral forces that are latent among our people; and I can not too strongly urge upon you the necessity of making this bill as reasonably broad and simple as you can, in order that it might be available for the whole youth of our land in the time to come, to say nothing of those who go there

for their recreation after mature years. You have got to enlarge upon that, the use of these parks as recreation centers. But its larger use is in its educational function that the future has in store for use that has not yet been developed.

Mr. KENT. Mr. Chairman, I understand that some pictures are going to be run right away, and I think if any members or any of their friends want to attend these pictures, I suppose it would be a good thing to have the pictures start at 4 o'clock.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman, I want to be heard before the pictures are shown, but I will take my time to-morrow or any time that is convenient.

The CHAIRMAN. Judge Raker has given a great deal of time and work to this subject, and we need his assistance very badly. Do you want to be heard now?

Mr. KENT. Mr. Chairman, as far as the pictures are concerned, they are at our pleasure, and we do not need to see them now.

Mr. MCFARLAND. I have been interested in this subject of parks for many years, and there has come to be a pretty clear understanding that you must pay so much per citizen of a community if you are going to obtain parks. Philadelphia, for instance, has a million and a half of people. Each of those persons is taxed $1.25 a year for park facilities. Baltimore has round half million people, and they contribute about a dollar a year apiece for parks. They do not all go to the parks, of course, but the figure is not based upon the park attendance; it is based upon the population. The city of which I am a resident, Harrisburg, charges 42 cents per person per year for parks.

Now the national park is just as much mine as the city park. I give it exactly the same intensity of usage. I am protected against assault. My health is safeguarded, my desire to see is promoted precisely as much in the Yosemite, the Yellowstone, or Glacier Park as it is in Central Park, New York, or in any other park in the United States. Therefore the usage may be assumed, Mr. Chairman, to be the same.

Now, what did it cost the Federal Government—100,000,000 of people have had the usage of the national parks—it costs them one-third of 1 cent each per year, according to the whole amount that has been spent, and about one-sixth of 1 cent each per year, according to the direct appropriations of Congress. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully submit that the maintenance of the national parks is not wild and unbridled extravagance as it is now conducted. If each person in the United States was asked to contribute 1 cent for the opportunity of seeing when he wanted to see it, Yellowstone, Yosemite, or Glacier Park, I think he would give up the penny without a great weep; and that would give these gentlemen more money than they would know what to do with. Therefore I would be willing to consider that the cost is very low from the standpoint of what is being done in the cities of which you are all citizens. We do not ask you to give $1.25 apiece, which would cover the parks with silver—we do not like silver very much these days—but we ask you to give some money, on the basis that its use is worth while.

The parks with which I have personally been connected have had to fight through this matter of separated personality and separated appropriations. I remember the time when the park commissioners

of Harrisburg having to O. K. various buills, used a rubber stamp, and it was a beautiful job to use 53 rubber stamps in paying a man $2.78 for using a cart. He had worked at a lot of different jobs, and they had a rubber stamp for each different appropriation. Then the common-sense idea of trusting the park commission or kicking it out came in, and the trouble ceased. The public got more for the money, of course, because the commission did not have to put in so much time putting on rubber stamps. Therefore, I beg of you, gentlemen whatever you do with the appropriation—and I wish it was all in this committee—you see that these good people who are giving of their time—and this one good man who is giving also of his money—are turned loose on this job without too much hampering. From the national standpoint I can tell you I believe, and with some assurance, that the people will like what you are going to do, and I believe you are going to do the right thing.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you, if I may, Mr. Mather, have any statistics been compiled as to the expenditure made by the several leading cities of the United States for parks?

Mr. MATHER. I think we can get that.

Mr. MCFARLAND. I can say that that is compiled, and I will take pleasure in sending that to you within a few days.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish some one of you would send that in and let it become a part of this record.

Mr. MCFARLAND. I will be very glad to do so.

## STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN E. RAKER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, it is seldom that I take the time of the committee, irrespective of my interest in a matter, to present a subject to the committee of which I am a member.

There are a number of reasons why I wanted to make this short statement to the committee. I want to say that the work of the department since my experience with them in the last five years—which has been very pleasant—their effort has been, as I believe, to try to systematize the parks so that we might get the most out of them at the least expense, and make them really the playgrounds of the people, as they are intended to be. I think we should take off the restrictions as to the method and mode of travel, giving every one an opportunity to enter these parks, and make the regulations as inoffensive as they can be, and remove the soldiers from the parks. They are there, and the thought of—well, it is not pleasant to the citizens to go to their parks and find soldiers in the Yosemite and soldiers in the Yellowstone, and they think those parks ought to be conducted and controlled by civilians.

Before I came to this House, on numerous occasions I have gone over California, in different ways, and have been into most of the towns, small as well as large, on trails and roads frequently traveled, and those but little traveled; and I have become impressed with the value of securing national parks, for the Nation as well as for the county and the State, so that we could get as much benefit and pleasure out of them for the people not only of our own State and adjoining States, but for the people of the United States generally.

Mr. SINNOTT. Will you pardon an interruption there? I am interested in your remark about the soldiers. I had never heard of that before. Do they render themselves officious, offensive?

Mr. RAKER. No, I would not say that exactly. In the Yellowstone I think they are not officious. In the Yosemite the management was of a soldierly character, somewhat strict and stern, and it created a great deal of comment and friction. I am glad to say that is being eliminated.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Do you not think that in some instances it is necessary and desirable to have soldiers in the parks, as a matter of protection for the traveling public?

Mr. RAKER. No.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Now, over in the Yellowstone Park there was a holdup last summer; a number of people were robbed, and probably if the soldiers were not there, that would occur very frequently.

Mr. RAKER. There have been holdups in Washington, and there have been holdups in all of the large cities, on the most populous streets.

Mr. SMITH of Idaho. Probably there would have been a great many more if you did not have these men on the lookout.

Mr. RAKER. Trains have been held up all along the line, and I suppose they will continue to be. But it is the idea of the people that this is a playground, and it is not a place for the soldiers. I simply refer to that. Of course, that can be limited. There must be protection, police protection, unquestionably, just as we have in the cities. That could be disposed of.

Having found, in a general way, the value to the foreign countries of their scenery, having had some investigation as to the scenery of this country, in comparison to their wonders, their lakes and their mountains and their streams, it is conceded by all that there is nothing at any place in the old world but what can be duplicated in this on a grander and more magnificent scale at every point of the road. One thing that called my attention to this was an address 10 years ago by Mr. Grant lecturing on the scenic beauties and the value of western scenery.

Mr. SINNOTT. Is that Rowland D. Grant?

Mr. RAKER. Yes, sir; and we have much of it, not only in California but in adjacent States farther north and south, which are practically in my neighborhood. as far as neighborhood goes—50 or 100 miles is neighborhood out in that country.

In going before the people of the district that I have the pleasure of representing, and part of the first district now represented by my distinguished colleague from California, I have devoted a good deal of my time in presenting the value of their property and what it meant in the way of actual economic value, as well as pleasure, if legislation was had along lines that would make it accessible and give the people of the State and the adjoining States in the country an opportunity to see it and advertise it, and actually use it; and not permit any individual, association or otherwise, to control these valuable properties, that meant so much to all. And the people seemed to think I was right in it, and acted in my behalf. I always like to carry out a promise as near as I can.

I want to make a struggle at least, either with odds against or in my favor, because a failure to try to do what you promised does not leave a man standing very well in any community or any place. I have been insistent upon everything that would bring about the utilization of our parks, the utilization of our country, and of its scenic value, its absolute commercial value. And with that in view upon my arriving here, I investigated the matter and introduced—I simply want to call this to the attention of the committee—in 1912 I introduced a bill for the purpose of creating a bureau of national parks, and for other purposes. This bill, H. R. 22995, was presented to the department, then Mr. Secretary Fisher, and was approved in the form as provided in that bill, and thereafter hearings were had before this committee on April 24, 1912, at which time Mr. Fisher appeared personally before the committee and presented his views strongly in favor of a national park service and urged the enactment into law of that legislation. He gave it as his opinion that if the work that was being done in the department, in its desultory way, with the work done in the field, was placed under one bureau or one head, it would be more economical for the Government by 20 or 30 per cent, as well as probably that much more in the way of efficiency, and Mr. Fisher urged strongly the adoption of the bill. While those hearings are printed, to the end that the committee may get the benefit of Mr. Fisher's statement, I would like to have that hearing printed as part of this hearing. That shows the matter fully.

(The paper referred to follows:)

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Wednesday, April 24, 1912.*

The committee met at 10.30 a. m., with the chairman, Hon. Joseph T. Robinson, presiding, and the following members present: Messrs. Taylor, Raker, Fergusson, Rubey, Mondell, Pray, Morgan, and Pickett.

Mr. RAKER. Now, Mr. Chairman, there is a bill, H. R. 22995, before the committee. I desire to have the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Fisher, heard upon it. The bill is as follows:

[H. R. 22995, Sixty-second Congress, second session.]

"A BILL To establish a national park service, and for other purposes.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there is hereby established in the Department of the Interior a bureau to be called the National Park Service, which shall be under the charge of a director who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive a salary of six thousand dollars per annum; and there shall also be in said service such experts, assistants, and other employees as may from time to time be authorized by Congress.

"SEC. 2. That the director shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, have the supervision, management, and control of the several national parks, the national monuments, the Hot Springs Reservation in the State of Arkansas, lands reserved or acquired by the United States because of their historical associations, and such other national parks, national monuments, or reservations of like character as may hereafter be created or authorized by Congress.

"SEC. 3. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the general expenses of the National Park Service, including the pay of the director and the necessary experts, assistants, and other employees at Washington, District of Columbia, and in the field, and other expenses requisite for and incidental to the general work of the National Park Service, whether at Washington, District of Columbia, or in the field, to be expended under the direction of the

Secretary of the Interior, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

"SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, for the management, use, care, and preservation of such parks, monuments, and reservations, and for the protection of property and improvements, game, and natural scenery, curiosities, and resources therein, and any violation of the provisions of this act or of such rules and regulations shall be punished as is provided for in section fifty of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, as amended by section six of the act of June twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and ten (Thirty-sixth United States Statutes at Large, page eight hundred and fifty-seven). He may also, upon terms and conditions to be fixed by him, sell or dispose of dead or insect-infested timber and of such matured timber as in his judgment may be disposed of without detriment to the scenic or other purposes for which such parks, monuments, or reservations are established, grant leases and permits for the use of the land, the development of the resources, or privileges for the accommodation of visitors in the various parks, monuments, and reservations herein provided for, for periods not exceeding twenty years. The funds derived from such sales, leases, permits, and privileges shall be covered into the Treasury, to be expended by the director, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, in the administration, maintenance, and improvement of the parks, reservations, and monuments herein provided for.

"SEC. 5. That the director and other officers and employees of the service in Washington when traveling on duty in the field, and the experts, assistants, and other employees when away from their posts of duty in the field on official business shall be allowed a per diem in lieu of subsistence, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, exclusive of transportation or sleeping-car fares.

"SEC. 6. That the parks, monuments, and reservations herein provided for shall not at any time be used in any way contrary to the purpose thereof as agencies for promoting public recreation and public health through the use and enjoyment by the people of such parks, monuments, and reservations, under the natural scenery and objects of interest therein, or in any way detrimental to the value thereof for such purpose.

"SEC. 7. That the publications of the National Park Service shall be published in such editions as may be recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, but not to exceed ten thousand copies for the first edition."

The report of the Department of the Interior on bill H. R. 22995 is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
*Washington, April 11, 1912.*

Hon. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
*Chairman Committee on the Public Lands, House of Representatives.*

SIR: The department is in receipt of your letter of April 9, 1912, transmitting for report H. R. 22995, entitled "A bill to establish a national park service, and for other purposes."

In response, I have to say that said bill is identical with S. 3463, except that it embodies the changes suggested in said Senate bill by this department on February 6, 1912, in a report to Senator Smoot, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands in the United States Senate.

The bill meets with the approval of the department, and I earnestly recommend its enactment into law.

Very respectfully,

CARMI A. THOMPSON.
*Assistant Secretary.*

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture upon the bill H. R. 22995 is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
*Washington, April 15, 1912.*

Hon. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
*Chairman Committee on the Public Lands, House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. ROBINSON: I am in receipt of your letter of April 9, inclosing a copy of the bill (H. R. 22995) introduced by Mr. Raker, to establish a national park service, and for other purposes.

On February 15, 1912, I had the honor to submit to you the views of this department on the bill (H. R. 16090) introduced by Mr. Davidson, which also had for its object

the establishment of a bureau of national parks in the Department of the Interior. The bill now before me, down to section 6, is, with one or two exceptions not affecting its purport, similar to H. R. 16090. Section 6 seems to make it clear that no uses of the land or its resources will be permitted if such use will be inconsistent with the objects for which the park is established.

In my letter of February 15 I have expressed my views on the definite policy concerning the establishment of national parks and the creation of the national park bureau. The bill before me contains nothing which would change my views expressed at that time. I therefore inclose a copy of that letter for consideration in this case.

Very sincerely, yours,

JAMES WILSON, *Secretary*.

---

FEBRUARY 15, 1912.

Hon. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON,
*Chairman Committee on the Public Lands, House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. ROBINSON: In response to your request of February 9, 1912, for a report on H. R. 16090, a bill to establish a bureau of national parks, and for other purposes, I have the honor to inform you that in general the establishment of a bureau of national parks meets with my approval.

Heretofore there has been no definite policy in regard to what areas or what classes of land should be included within national parks or to the principles which should be applied in their management. It is my belief that there are many areas containing natural wonders or features of great scenic interest which should be included within national parks. Some of these areas are now within the boundaries of the national forests, and in transferring them to national parks the policy which will thereafter govern them should be well understood, in order that proper determination may be made of the boundaries of the areas to be transferred.

It is my feeling that national forests should be managed with a view to their fullest possible development and use, in order that the industries dependent upon them may secure necessary supplies, and that the national parks should be managed with a view to preserving their scenic interest and furnishing a recreation ground for the people, only allowing such use of their resources as may be necessary to improve and protect them. If the parks are in a timber country, there should be included some timber, and these timberlands should be handled with reference to their scenic beauty. Very large bodies of heavy timber which are not needed for national park purpose should not be included, however, as there would ultimately be a pressure on the park bureau to cut it on a commercial basis. In this regard I believe the intent of the bill is clear, but in reference to other uses of the parks I fear that it gives the impression of authorizing a fuller use than should be allowed. Therefore I would suggest that the portion of section 4, beginning with the words "grant leases," in line 10, and ending with the words "twenty years," in line 14, be stricken out and that there be inserted in place thereof the following: "grant leases and permits for such use of the land and such development of its resources as may be necessary for the improvement and protection of such parks, monuments, and reservations, or for privileges for the accommodation of visitors to the various parks, monuments, and reservations herein provided for, for periods not exceeding twenty years."

This will make it clear that the preservation of the scenic interest and the accomplishment of the purposes of the park is to govern the use and development of its resources.

I would also suggest that, as the work of caring for the national parks is of a highly technical character, requiring the services of experts and well-trained technical men, the entire organization of the bureau of national parks should be subject to civil-service rules.

Very sincerely, yours, JAMES WILSON, *Secretary*.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand the Secretary of the Interior desires to be heard on this bill (H. R. 22995) to establish a national park service, and for other purposes.

We will be glad to hear from you Mr. Secretary concerning it.

STATEMENT OF HON. WALTER LOWRIE FISHER, SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Secretary FISHER. Mr. Chairman, this bill is a bill which creates a national park service, so called, in the nature of an organization in the Department of the Interior to handle the national-park business. It seems that our whole national-park system has been more or less as an accident. We have established a national park in one place because of the fact that some particular piece of territory contains natural

wonders or scenery that was particularly interesting to the public, and we have attempted to make recreation grounds of it for the people. Then we have found somewhere else a similar piece of land that has been created into a national park and gradually we have accumulated quite a number of these parks. Local pressure or the interests of the general public, either expressed through individuals or through associations, has led to the selection of these different parks where they are now established. Perhaps one of the most remarkable and one of the most useful of them all is one with which you are especially familiar, at Hot Springs, Ark., where the medicinal waters have been the principal attraction.

Now, there has been no coordiantion whatever between those parks. Congress each year makes appropriation for each particular park as it comes along. The local pressure, the pressure of the particular individuals or organizations, that are interested in it determines in each case what amount of money shall be appropriated. The appropriations can not be used for other parks. It is a specific appropriation for the particular park in each case, usually with considerable detail, and the result is that there is no coordination whatever between them.

The experience that we gain in one park is of no practical use to us at all in another park except as we can make it useful through the main circumstance that the administration with regard to matters connected with our parks is in charge of a man in the department here in Washington in the Secretary's office. We have no engineer to study the engineering questions connected with the parks, which are of the greatest importance—not only those that relate to the construction of roads and bridges, but also the questions that relate to sanitation and sewerage, the construction of the hotels in the parks, the location of camps, and the development of such incidental power from the natural waterfalls as can appropriately be developed without interfering with the scenic values and yet can be used for lighting the hotels and lighting the roads, and that sort of thing. There is a constant pressure in that connection.

As to the means of locomotion, changes from horse vehicles to automobiles, there is a constant pressure on the department to permit the automobiles to enter the park. That has been done in a few cases; but, in the main, the roads that are constructed are entirely unsuitable for automobiles, especially if they are to be combined in any way with horse travel. The roads are narrow, curves are all over the parks, and comparatively little progress has been made in the construction of roads that were originally made for a large, heavy, lumbering coach, drawn by two to six horses. That presents a question of considerable importance.

We have, as I say, no engineer of the department who can study any of those questions.

And, then, there is the landscape side of the parks. I do not mean in the sense of landscaping as applied to the city parks, but as should be applied to these large parks on a scale commensurate with their importance. That can not be given any attention at all.

The question of the cutting of timber which has matured and in some parts has matured all at once in broad areas—that is to say, the timber in some of the parks is very large in certain sections and will mature and begin to decay at about the same time. Unless the timber is properly harvested, what is going to happen? We are going to have a large collection of dead trees, from which there will be no return on the timber and, besides, will be an eyesore on the scenic side. While we get such assistance as we can from the Forestry Service incidentally by communications between the departments and also by asking for the detail of a man to help us out—we have done that in the Glacier National Park during the last year; we had a man detailed or given a leave of absence and sent up there to look into those things; but whether or not he will be available when the question comes up in some other park, like the Yellowstone, depends on whether the Forestry Service can spare him—we have nobody in our department to look after those parks.

The question of administration is one of constantly increasing and very great importance. For instance, we are about to have a very important exposition in San Francisco, which will bring a tremendous amount of travel to all of these parks. You have a park at Hot Springs, and we have the Yellowstone and Glacier Parks, and the people who come out West will incidentally stop at one or more of those parks, and we should try to make our people spend their money in this country instead of abroad, and certainly so far as spending it abroad for the scenic effect; because we do not have to ask any odds of any other country on earth in that respect. There are a number of people who are not thoroughly familiar (I am speaking of the people as a whole) with the parks. They have only a loose impression as to how to get to them, and what it costs to see them, and it takes some such thing as the San Francisco exposition to really bring them home to the people. Now, the traveling public going west is going

to visit these parks, and we have not proper hotel accommodations for them. Take the Yosemite: It is perfectly apparent that unless you get the hotel accommodations there, the people who go to the Yosemite Park will come away with a feeling of disappointment and resentment against the National Government, because they have not been properly taken care of. There ought at least to be reasonable accommodations provided for all of them who come there. The lease for the hotel will expire soon. We have been continuing it from year to year, and I find the people who are interested in the park, including the railroads that lead to it, recognize the fact that something must be done.

The railroad people have said to me that they do not want in any way to get involved in the hotel business at the Yosemite Park, but they must take care of their travel. They have built the line up there, and they must take care of it, and they would like to know what they can do, and what they can say to others whom they might get interested in the question; or the basis upon which they would be permitted to construct a hotel. Well, I have inquired in the department, and I find there has been no study of the fundamental question which should underlie hotel permits. The people who have had charge of these matters have incidentally considered, and have their views which are as well founded as is possible under the circumstances, but there is not a man in the Secretary's office who has given particular attention to those matters. The truth of the matter is that all of the details of the national parks are handled through the chief clerk's office because we have not any place else to handle them. There is no other way in which that can be done—we have no other machinery, no other organization, and no money. The chief clerk, Mr. Ucker, is here. He was selected for his efficiency in handling the clerical organization and administrative business of the department here in Washington; and under our present system, he must be the chief official who passes, either directly or through assistants, on those park questions. Since I have been in office I have referred all these questions to the Assistant Secretary, simply because I had to refer them to somebody, and I have asked the Assistant Secretary to look into these questions and try to familiarize himself with them so that he would have some knowledge of the questions and be able to work out something in the way of a consistent policy.

Last year we had the first conference at Yellowstone that has ever been held on the park question. We picked the very last of the season, and at that time we had come to Yellowstone the superintendents and others connected with all of these parks, and the men under them who were interested; we took the men in our own department who had had anything to do with those in the past, and had them there, and the railroads interested in the parks in any way, and got them there, and got the real men handling these questions in the railroads. For instance, the Great Northern had Mr. Louis Hill there, and then we had representatives from the Northern Pacific people, and the Oregon Short Line, and the men who are really interested in these questions. Then we had representatives of the outside organizations. The Chief Forester was there, and Mr. Macfarland, the president of the American Civic Association, and these different organizations that are interested from a public point of view, and then we had all the concessions represented either directly or indirectly—practically all of them were represented directly, and all the principals were there, at least, who had hotel concessions, transportation concessions, photograph concessions, camping outfits, guides, and things of that sort.

We put in the greater portion of the week in a practical discussion of those problems relating to the parks, and it was the unanimous opinion of all there represented, the railroad representatives and all others, that if we are going to handle our national park system on anything like a consistent basis, we must have something in the nature of a central organization that is going to take care of them; and everyone was unanimous in favoring the creation of a National Park Bureau, or a National Park Service, or something of that nature.

Of course, the principal thing to be accomplished is that we will get some consistent and efficient administration. For instance, if we work out in the Yellowstone some problems of road or bridge construction, or some problems connected with the hotel, or stage or automobile management, that we will have somebody in the department who will know what our experience has been there, and have the same kind of data with reference to the Yosemite, the Glacier, or Mount Rainier, instead of being as we are now, absolutely unable to use any information, except by mere accident, as it happens to come to the knowledge of the people here in Washington. An illustration of what the situation is are the provisions of the laws relating to the lease of hotels and other privileges. For instance, the acts of June 4, 1906, and March 2, 1907, provide for a 20-year lease. That is applicable, I believe, to the Yellowstone. The act of June 30, 1862, and the act of October 1, 1890, applicable to the Yosemite, provide for 10 years. The Sequoia and General Grant, under the act of September 25,

1890, 10 years. The Mount Ranier, act of March 2, 1899, contains no limit of time. The same is true for Crater Lake and Wind Cave. At Sullys Hill no provision is made for granting privileges at all. The Glacier Park act of 1910 provides for a 20-year limit.

Now, in talking the matter over with the Appropriations Committee, or the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, of the House the other day there seemed to be no difference of opinion on the policy. They raise some question—for instance, as to whether we ought to charge the people who use the parks sufficient fees to get a revenue for running the parks in that way. Personally, my view has been that it was not a wise policy for the Federal Government to attempt to run the national parks on the charges made to the people who travel to them and use them in that manner. But that is one of the questions that we can not give any attention to now except in this very loose and inefficient manner I have described. We ought to have somebody to act as superintendent or director of national parks who would be a big enough man and a man of sufficient training to be able to form an opinion on this question and let him study it. If we had such a central organization we could get appropriations for it, so that we would really add very little to the appropriations now made. It is doubtful whether we would add anything after we get thoroughly established unless Congress wishes to go into some more comprehensive development of the parks than it is now doing, but even then I believe the additional expense of administration would not be as much as it would under the present haphazard system if we decided to go ahead with the real development. We have got these great parks and playgrounds, and if we are going to develop them to meet the increasing demand and needs it is time to take it up in a systematic and economic way.

Mr. RAKER. Is it not your opinion that so far as the cost contemplated in an act of this kind, it would not cost practically as much as it costs now?

Secretary FISHER. I think in the sense that you would get more for your money, that your money would go farther, I think you would make a substantial saving. There is one parricular feature I wish to demonstrate that may interest you. We have, for instance, at Yosemite and Yellowstone, Army officers in charge, that are detailed there as acting superintendents. They are not appointed as regular superintendents, but appointed as acting superintendents. Now at Yellowstone all the road construction and bridge construction goes on under the board of Army engineers. There is a representative of that corps there, and under the practice and the method heretofore adopted by Congress, the entire control of that question rests with the Army engineers. There was, until this fall, when I interfered with it personally, no coordination at all, even on the ground, between those two sets of people. Of course, the superintendent of the park, Col. Pray, reports to me, as Secretary of the Interior, and the officer in charge of construction reports through his regular organization, and the result has been that those two men did not even get together and determine what roads ought to be built, and the Army Engineer Corps put a man there who, from a construction point of view, is a suprtintendent, to find out and establish in there what the engineering officer thought ought to be built. That just illustrates the whole situation.

Mr. RUBEY. How much is being spent annually for the building of roads in the national parks?

Secretary FISHER. We do not expend it; it would only be incidentally that we would know that.

Mr. RUBEY. Can you give us just an idea, without being definite?

Mr. UCKER. I think the appropriation for the last two years for the Yellowstone has been $70,000.

Mr. RAKER. Yellowstone, 1910, $75,000; 1911, $70,000—for road construction of the Army. To the Department of the Interior, 1910, $55,000; 1911, $50,000. That is under the Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary FISHER. Well, it seems to me so unbusinesslike that really I hesitate to take up the time of the committee, and I just want to point out some of the salient features.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you concluded your general statement?

Secretary FISHER. Yes; except one thing. The question of road maintenance is one of those questions in which the public is mainly concerned, particularly as it relates to the dust nuisance. Now, that is not an easy problem to work out, and we ought to have the benefit of the experience in each park, and we ought to have some man who has the accumulated experience of all the parks, so as to decide how to handle this thing most intelligently. But if you do not know, for instance, what would be the effect of the use of oil on those roads, or how sprinkling ought to be done, or what the roadbed or surface ought to be, you ought to dertermine that in some proper, scientific way. As it is now, the Secretary of the Interior, the chief clerk, and some

of the assistants in the office take up this question, incidentally in the performance of their regular duties. They know nothing about it personally. They may get a report from the superintendent of one park that he has done such and such a thing—made such and such experiments—and they would accept his judgment relating to so and so. There would be no man in touch with that in any way where we could get a good expert opinion on it at all. And that illustrates the thing.

Our people go to the parks, and come away, as many of them do, utterly disgusted with the physical conditions that prevail in some of them, and it is working a detriment to the parking system and to the country as a whole, and to some degree is responsible for the failure of the people in this country to appreciate what we have to show them. I think, therefore, that you people out West, who want to get the people there, ought to take interest in this question and see if we can not work it out either on the lines of this bill or of some other bill. This bill seems to me correct in substance, and we ought to work out some form of organization by which to carry on this work.

Mr. PICKETT. Have you now, in the Agricultural Department, an office of roads?

Secretary FISHER. We have; yes. We have a bureau that takes up the question of road construction.

Mr. PICKETT. What is the scope of their work?

Secretary FISHER. As I understand it, their principal work is devoted to the construction of experimental roads, relating particularly to the agricultural communities. What they are trying to work out is a sort of road construction that will benefit the farmers, with which question the Department of Agriculture is more particularly concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. It is experimental, too.

Mr. PICKETT. Have they given any attention to what are called trails, or roads, in national parks?

Secretary FISHER. So far as I know, not particularly.

Mr. PICKETT. Wouldn't you just be getting to the point of the duplication of some one's work?

Secretary FISHER. No; you see there would not be any necessary duplication at all, Congressman; because, if we had some man who was acting on these questions, and had some competence, and a superintendent who had had some experience, he could get the result of the Department of Agriculture's experience, and he could say how far that would be applicable to the parks. But, as it is now, what you have now is a lot of men interested, and necessarily interested, in the carrying on of an immense mass of detail in the Department of the Interior, of a clerical and ordinary administrative character, and those men are the only men that can take up those problems.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Secretary, under the present system, who determines the use that shall be made of the roads, and who excludes automobiles?

Secretary FISHER. The Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. TAYLOR. I know there has been considerable complaint among the automobile people of not being permitted to use the roads in the parks; and some feel that the stage lines hold them up from one end to the other.

Secretary FISHER. A lot of people would like to go into the parks, as automobiles, but when we put the problem up to them of whether with the existing roads it would be practicable, whether there would not be all sorts of accidents and trouble, there is a little difference of opinion. There was a board of Army engineers—I think under an appropriation, or under the direction in a resolution, or some act of Congress—that was asked to make a report on the cost of changing the roads.

Mr. UCKER. That was a Senate resolution, introduced by Senator Heyburn, in relation to the Yellowstone, asking Congress to build suitable roads, or place the roads that are there now in such shape that they could be used jointly.

Mr. TAYLOR. Have these stage lines, or have those that are operating there at the present time, any lease or contract which gives them a monopoly of the highways?

Secretary FISHER. No; they have no monopoly of the highways. That is one of the fundamental principles that was discussed at this park conference, as to which of two policies it was wise to adopt in the parks—a competitive policy or the policy of regulated monopoly. Now, I think it was practically the unanimous opinion, including the opinion of the concessioners themselves, many of whom were active and in everyday competition with each other, that the correct theory was regulated monopoly. That is the only way to take care of properly the public in those parks. You ought to separate it into proper classes, and then you ought to insist upon the concessioners furnishing the service to the public at the very lowest rates consistent with a reasonable return, and a great many of the lines have a regulated monopoly in the parks that have any system; but there is no consistent system, and it is only possible to apply a consistent system under one department of the Government.

Then, as to existing conditions in the parks: What happens, for instance, in the Yellowstone Park is that they have granted a concession to a certain stage company to take care of the traffic from one entrance. Now, they have to run the stages to the hotel and to the camp. Then we have another concession from the west end, so the people coming in there come in by a different route. Now, a private individual can go through the park any way he choses and take any path he wants, but he simply can not go in there and run a stage line without a permit from the department, and we do not grant a permit to anybody and everybody.

Then there is a system of permanent camps and movable camps, and the people who have that concession furnish transportation and also the camp outfit. They are different. The reason for granting that concession is because it is essentially different from the other concessions. It furnishes a different class of service, and appeals to a different class of patrons, but any individual can come in with a vehicle, and there is a very considerable amount of travel around the park of people who come in without any vehicle.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you an accurate statement of the total number of national parks now in existence, and their areas?

Mr. UCKER. I have not any statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put it in as a part of your remarks?

Mr. UCKER. We have first, in point of creation, the park at Hot Springs, Ark.; the Yellowstone, of Wyoming; the Yosemite, the General Grant, and Sequoia, in California; the Mount Ranier, in Washington; the Crater Lake, in Oregon; the Mesa Verde, in Colorado; the Platt National, at Sulphur, Okla.; the Wind Cave, at Hot Springs, S. Dak.; Sullys Hill, N. Dak.; and the last created is the Glacier, in Montana. That, I believe, makes 12. There is also sometimes referred to what is known as the Casagrande Ruin, in Arizona. And, then, we have under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, I believe, 26 national monuments of varying area. This national monument act permits the reservation of national monuments on Executive proclamation. There is one existing under the War Department, and, I believe, 26 in our department, but I am not advised as to the number in the Agricultural Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it contemplated that this service shall have jurisdiction of them also?

Mr. UCKER. The scope of the bill is to gather together those monuments and to place them all under one jurisdiction.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know about what the total cost to the Government of the National Park Service now is, or have you data from which you could state that?

Mr. UCKER. The cost of administration in Washington City approximated—that is, in Washington City a prorate of the time of the Secretary and the officials, at their annual compensations, amounts to $14,781.25. We have simply taken the salaries and the estimated cost of publications, printing, binding, and stationery that is devoted to the national-park business. That totals $14,781.25. I do not believe we would have; gathered together, any higher cost except the cost which would result necessarily in the administration on the ground.

The CHAIRMAN. Could that be approximated?

Mr. UCKER. That you may approximate very readily by consolidating your appropriations from year to year, because it is very seldom there is any of the appropriations left; and as to those parks which produce a revenue, which revenue we are permitted to use, that we have never encroached upon, generally, unless the appropriation becomes exhausted. So that you may arrive at this by taking these figures I give you, $14,781.25, and adding to that the appropriations for the parks which were carried in the sundry civil bill for the current fiscal year, and the only thing missing would then be the amount of revenues used this year.

Now, the revenues for the year ended June 30, 1911, amounted to $104,680.01. For the current year, from July 1, 1911, up to the 17th day of April (when these figures were tabulated), it amounted to $80,512.55. Those revenues are produced from concessions of all kinds. For instance, at Hot Springs, they lease the bathhouses to the Arlington Hotel, and sell timber, and all the miscellaneous sources from which money may come from the parks go into the Treasury. Some parks are permitted to use them and others are not. Those in which they are not permitted to use them the funds go into the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury, and those in which they are permitted are segregated and set aside for use by the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made any estimate of what the additional cost of this service will be?

Mr. UCKER. Well, we have made an estimate here. The Secretary has discussed this before the Senate committee, and he may want to segregate some of those first.

Secretary FISHER. Well, the estimate, of course, was only a tentative estimate. For instance, we estimated a director at $6,000, which I think should be paid. Cer-

tainly it ought not to be less than $5,000. Then I have a chief clerk to act as director in the absence of the director, $3,000; engineer, $3,000; assistant attorney, at $2,500, and then necessary clerical assistants. We figure that will be about $26,420 for the services in such a bureau.

Mr. MONDELL. Did you include traveling expenses in that?

Secretary FISHER. No. Then we have made an estimate of a per diem in lieu of subsistence and traveling expenses of $4,000, which, if used in full, would make a total of $30,420. Then we have figured, in addition, the sum of about $10,000 to fit up an office with the sort of things we ought to have—literature, reports, and maps, and things of that sort, which we ought to have to carry on this national park work. That, of course, is only an approximation. So we have estimated that for the first year it would take about $40,000 to put this system on its feet.

Now, of course, you can do whatever you choose. Any step in that direction is an advance, even if we do not have anything but just the money to employ a director and engineer, it would be a tremendous help to us.

The CHAIRMAN. Would there probably be an increase in the revenue from the parks if this system was inaugurated?

Secretary FISHER. In my opinion it would, very decidedly, Mr. Chairman. For instance, take this automobile question. It seems to me perfectly clear that a handling of the automobiles in the parks on a proper basis ought to give a revenue. And then, to help the scenic beauty of the parks, they ought to be kept properly; but there is no one in the service now who has studied that question from the park point of view. The Forest Service, for instance, in its regulations, treats of the matter only from a timber point of view and not from a scenic point of view at all; and there ought to be some one who is looking after that and can decide how far we can cut this timber and in what way so as to get the advantage of it and at the same time not to destroy the scenic effect. Such men as I have talked to are quite of the opinion that that problem can be worked out so as to produce a net revenue from it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you given attention to the details of the provisions of this bill, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary FISHER. Yes; I have; and I think the bill, as it is drawn, is substantially correct. We have made a report on the bill to the Senate, and I think also to this committee.

Mr. RAKER. Their report is on file.

Mr. MONDELL. Is the Senate bill identical with the House bill?

Secretary FISHER. I think it is. I think it was only introduced.

Mr. MONDELL. Has it passed the Senate?

Secretary FISHER. No; it is before the Senate committee, but we have had a hearing on it. The only question about it on which there seemed to be any difference of opinion, so far as I could tell from the hearing, was whether or not the bill should make the principal positions statutory, or whether there should be a lump sum appropriation. The prevailing opinion seemed to be—the prevailing opinion of those in attendance at that meeting, at least, was that it ought to take the principal officers—the director, chief clerk, engineer, and assistant attorney—and specify them, and then say "such other clerical and other assistance as Congress may authorize from time to time," and let that be in a general appropriation and let these principal officers be statutory in character.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. Why would it not be better to let the Agricultural Department, where we have men who are engaged in timbering, and building roads, and things of that kind, take charge of this matter, rather than the Interior Department?

Secretary FISHER. Well, sir, that is a question about which each person is entitled to his own opinion; and it depends on what you regard as the proper function of the two departments, respectively.

The CHAIRMAN. The Interior Department now has jurisdiction of most of the parks?

Secretary FISHER. It now has jurisdiction of all the parks, and my understanding of the functions of the Interior Department is that it is intended to be an administrative department; whereas the Department of Agriculture is intended to be primarily an experimental department. The Department of Agriculture is intended to be scientific and experimental, and it is upon that theory it was established. It now has some administrative functions, arising chiefly on account of the fact that the Forest Service is in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. RAKER. That was originally in the Department of the Interior, and then transferred a few years ago to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. UCKER. It was under a divided jurisdiction, and it was considered better to have it under some one department. It was purely an administrative bureau under the General Land Office, and the act of February 3, 1905, transferred it from an administrative department over to a scientific department.

Secretary FISHER. When the parks were discussed at this conference—and at that conference, so far as any opinion was expressed, that opinion was unanimous, including all the railroad people and such expressions as the Chief Forester made—it was that when you analyzed the thing the Forest Service ought to be in the Department of the Interior; but since that time the Chief Forester has given a great deal of consideration to the matter and is of the opinion now that the Forest Service ought to remain in the Department of Agriculture, the chief reason for that being its relation to the experimental departments in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Secretary, may I make this suggestion? I understand that the Forest Department are willing, and not only willing, but believe that this service ought to be in the Department of the Interior. That is my understanding from talking with both of them.

Secretary FISHER. You mean the park service?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Secretary FISHER. That is the report on the bill, and there is no difference of opinion, as I understand, now.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. As between the two departments, my impression was that the Forest Service ought to have remained in the Interior Department; but it seems to me the Forestry and Parking Service ought to remain together. I feel that there is a good deal of work in common. They are now engaged in building roads in the forests, and I think it would be of value in building roads in the parks. Then there is the question of preserving the timber, and, for instance, the ravages of insects in the Forestry Service is of value in the park service, and it seems to me they ought to be together.

Now, they have in the Agricultural Department at present a bureau for the purpose of building roads, and there would be no question but that a great deal of work they do there would be of value in the park service, and it occurs to me that you are going to duplicate work by creating this bureau in the Interior Department and at the same time to allow the Forest Service to remain in the Agricultural Department. The two ought to be together.

Secretary FISHER. In every one of these matters, Congressman, I find there is a certain amount of inevitable duplication. That is not only true of the Government service, but practically of the large business concerns of which I have knowledge, and you can not avoid a certain amount of it. For instance, the very fact that you have an Engineering Corps in the Army gives you in that service a certain number of constructing engineers that have a peculiar experience that ought to be utilized for the benefit of the parks; that is what they are doing in the national parks. You might just as well argue from that that you ought to put the national parks under the War Department or take the Board of Army Engineers and transfer it to the Interior Department.

Mr. VOLSTEAD. I understand the Board of Army Engineers may be used practically in any service.

Secretary FISHER. If you will pardon me, I have my own very clear ideas about the kind of coordination between these departments. I may be wrong, but it seems to me to be very clear that your Department of Agriculture ought to be confined to scientific agricultural work and ought not to have any administrative functions whatever. I think the Forest Service in the United States ought to be confined to those areas where you not only want to retain timber, but which are going to be permanently retained to grow timber. In other words, the land where the present timber is, if it is going to be cut off, ought not to be used for any other purpose than growing new trees, and that ought to be confined in the Department of Agriculture and ought to stay there. And I think it is fundamentally wrong to have any portion of the national forests in the forest reserves proper where you are going to take that land and turn it over for homesteading or other disposition for private interests either before or after the trees are cut off.

Now, I think you ought to confine in the Agricultural Department the strictly scientific agricultural work of the Government, and then we could call on them for all the work of either this or the other departments, just exactly as I stated with the board of Army engineers. We would ask them to detail a man who would look after questions of insects in the national parks. We can assign men from one bureau to another, and in that way, without the slightest trouble. The difficulties that arise from administration—the great problems of the national parks to-day are to take care of the people who come there—the transportation, and hotel accommodations, and all that sort of thing. Now, there is an administrative problem of very great importance, and I do not believe the Agricultural Department is or should be expected to handle questions of that sort.

Mr. RAKER. Those are functions of preserving the parks and keeping them in shape?

Secretary FISHER. Yes. If you want to assign a man to the national parks to look after trees, that is all right. I do not want to interfere with that at all, and if you create this bureau, I do not want to hire men who will study these problems with regard to insects, or tree cultivation, or questions of that kind. What I want is a man put at the center of things, having those problems in his charge, who will take the experts of the Agricultural Department who are apt to work in one park, and another park, and take such information as he gets, he being the center through which the work coordinates. I would not duplicate that; I would not have an employee to go and duplicate work of the Department of Agriculture.

When you follow the thing a little look where it leads: Because there is a certain amount of timber to be taken care of, and that timber happens to be in a national park, you can not turn that work over to the Department of Agriculture unless you turn the whole land office over to the Department of Agriculture. We have an Indian Office in the Department of the Interior. The Indian Office has charge of the problems relating to the forest timber, and the timber lands of the Indians and all that sort of thing should be taken care of there. That is the reason why I have thought that the Forest Service ought to be in the Department of the Interior, putting in the Department of the Interior the administrative functions it now has, and leaving to the Department of Agriculture the scientific work.

I can not see, for the life of me, why experts can not work out the timber problems and all that sort of thing in the Department of Agriculture, leaving the administrative work in the Department of the Interior, and calling the experts into the Department of the Interior from time to time as questions arise.

There is a difference of opinion. The Forest Service, I think, would like to retain the administration of the forests, because of the practical experience it gives them because they have on them experimental stations, and they work out a lot of important problems there. However, we differ, fundamentally, on this proposition, for I think the Forest Service, especially under the present system, the administrative features of it, ought to be in the Department of the Interior, and those questions which relate to the scientific side of it to remain where they are now, in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. PICKETT. Just to what extent does the Bureau of Forestry now have to do with the national parks?

Secretary FISHER. It has nothing to do with the national parks, except that we call them in; and we do that.

Mr. RAKER. To get their scientific information of investigations?

Secretary FISHER. Yes. For instance, a question came up with regard to the Glacier National Park. There was considerable timber that had been blown over, and the question was whether to cut it, and on what terms, and whether we ought to include in the cut areas timber not down, but so related to it that it ought to be harvested now; and what ought to be the form of the contract, if one was made. Well, we got one of their men, an expert lumberman, who had practical experience of a considerable extent, detailed from the Forest Service, and sent him up there, and he went into the territory and went all through it, and came back and made a detailed report, on which we are acting.

Now, that is the sort of thing I think ought to go on all the while, except the purely administrative side of it, I think, ought to be in the Department of the Interior.

Mr. RAKER. Now, Mr. Secretary, relative to the administration of the national parks, as to the accommodation of the public, and as to the building of roads and handling them, that sort of thing ought to be disposed of, and that quickly. Do you believe that any one man, with proper assistants, would be able to handle the parks even cheaper than they are handled now, and then eventually, and within a short time, we will be getting enough revenue from them, from all sources, to make them to a great extent self-sustaining, in addition to maintaining them and preserving the beauties and the valuable timber that is now on them?

Secretary FISHER. I think substantially you are correct. Of course, when I say they will be handled for less money, that depends on whether you mean to do just the same kind of work. My own judgment of it is that the Federal Government could make substantially increased appropriations for these parks. It is perfectly absurd for us to be having these questions about the Hetch Hetchy Valley, for instance, and Lake Eleanor, when there is not a decent road to get to the Hetch Hetchy; and I think it is about one of the worst trails that I ever went over, and I have done some mountain work, too, to get to Hetch Hetchy and Lake Eleanor.

We ought (if we are going to keep these things) to develop these parks and we ought to build roads to get to them.

Mr. RAKER. As a matter of fact, in regard to the hotel accommodations: Just take the Yosemite, where thousands of people go, and where there will be many, many thousands more go in the next three years. The hotel accommodates from 50 to 60 people. That is all the hotel accommodations they have in the Yosemite National Park, and some arrangement ought to be made by which they could build up a good public service, with an opportunity for the public to be cared for.

Secretary FISHER. I do not think it is susceptible of two opinions; but take that fundamental question: What ought we to do with the hotel concessions in the Yosemite? Ought we to make the concession for 20 years; ought we to accept the concessioner, and require him to make payments to the Government, letting him make what profits he can, and fixing his rates in a general way, or ought we to have a right, periodically, to examine his business and adjust his rate so that the traveling public will get the benefit of reductions? Ought we to use the hotel concession, in other words, as a source of revenue for the General Government in the use of the beautiful parks, or ought we to handle the hotel concessions to get the best service at the lowest rates and have the revenue question purely incidental? Now, those are very large questions, and somebody ought to be considering them.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, I would like to have Mr. Ucker to furnish in connection with this hearing, as nearly as possible, an itemized statement of the present expenses of the national parks and anticipated expenses, because that information will be called for and needed before the conclusion of the hearing.

Mr. UCKER. Do you mean for last year or a long period back?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, for last fiscal year.

Mr. UCKER. The last fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. And if it is convenient you might furnish it for two or three fiscal years, for use as a comparison.

Mr. UCKER. I think we have that; we prepared three full years back for the Appropriations Committee the other day.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Secretary, in addition to the Yosemite Park and the Mount Rainier, will it not be a fact that in the rest of the parks during the next three years there will be a large increase in the travel to the parks, and that they ought to be put in shape so that the public will have the benefit of seeing them?

Secretary FISHER. There is no question about it; there is no question, for instance, that they ought to be taken care of. They should not have an opportunity for invidious comparisons. I think we will all agree there are some parks in there which are not national in character, which have been granted under pressure, without consideration or any buureau reporting on them. They are really local parks, and there never will be any general travel in them. I do not believe we ought to maintain those parks at national expense; or, if we do, we ought to do it intelligently, with our eyes open.

Now, there are other parks that ought to be established. For instance, Mr. Taylor, you know there was not any pressure, very strong pressure, in Colorado to establish the park at Denver.

Mr. TAYLOR. A great many of them want it, and others do not.

Secretary FISHER. There is a mooted question; two sides to it, and there is tremendous influence on both sides. I was asked by some of the people interested in it to have a report made as to what the department thought about the availability of that territory for a national park—whether really the territory ought to be set aside for a national park and developed, and asking a day to be set aside in the Department of the Interior for that purpose. We have not a man in the department who could do it. All we could do was to select a man out of the men in the Geological Survey, a man who has personal qualifications and has a great personal interest, and get him to make it a part of his duties this summer to put in from two to four weeks going through that territory in connection with the geological work, so that he could make a report. Now, that is the only way we could get a report on a question like that. That is all wrong.

Mr. TAYLOR. He can only make an investigation as to the lines of territory that should be taken in?

Secretary FISHER. Sure.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is a mooted question.

Secretary FISHER. The question is whether it is suitable for a national park, has qualities for that purpose, and what territory ought to be included. That ought to be the work of the superintendent and director of the National Park Bureau, if one is created. He ought to be the man to make the report as to whether we really ought to make it an additional national park, or what we ought to do.

And there is not any more important question that ought to be settled in the next few years than the Hot Springs question down in Arkansas. We have some of the

most difficult questions down there, as your chairman knows, and they ought to be studied by men who are capable of giving expert opinions.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you concluded your statement?

Secretary FISHER. I have.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Secretary, I think there is no differennce of opinion as to the propriety of securing a better organization for the care of the national parks. There is a question involved, however, in this legislation, of the logical adjustment of a governmental bureau. You propose, or this bill proposes rather, a bureau of public parks. with an officer at the head of it, at a salary of $6,000, which is a thousand more than the Commissioner of the General Land Office receives. You have in your department the Bureau of Pensions, having to do with a matter of very great importance and having very large appropriations. You have the Bureau of Patents, with a commissioner; you have three bureaus at the head of which are directors—the Reclamation Service, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Mines, all of them large questions.

Now, query: Should we create a bureau—a governmental organization of the dignity of a bureau—to take charge of a service, which, while important, is, as compared with those other services, comparatively simple and limited in its jurisdiction and in its field of operations? Could not the same result be obtained, and obtained in a way to leave the administration in your department, more logically adjusted, and secure the same results, by simply providing in your department a division, at the head of which is a division chief in charge of these matters?

Secretary FISHER. I do not think it could be accomplished as effectively, Mr. Mondell. It could be done that way; yes. I have myself attached very little importance to names, in any of these matters. The thing to do is to get results.

Mr. MONDELL. There is this importance in names: A commissioner, a bureau, means a large independent organization. It means, necessarily, a considerable expenditure in the very nature of things. It means a man entirely divorced from all other matters in the department; and if he is the right kind of a man, he is ambitious to build his bureau up. A division may be just as energetic and oftentimes I think much more economical in the discharge of duties connected with the public service.

Secretary FISHER. I do not recognize that distinction. It may exist. You have been longer here in the public service than I have, and you have formed your conclusions. I do not think it would make a particle of difference whether you call it the National Park Service or National Park Bureau, or whether you call it a Division of National Parks in the Department of the Interior, and establish somebody as chief of the division. As a matter of fact it must be independent to some considerable extent. The man who is put at the head of this service can not be used, incidentally, for other things in the department. He will not have the qualifications and ought not to have. He ought to be a man specially qualified for those questions; and, if he is appointed, it makes very little difference whether you call him a chief of a division or the director of the service.

Mr. MONDELL. For instance, you have in the General Land Office a division that has to do with all of the mining operations throughout the country.

Secretary FISHER. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. That is a very important service. No one would suggest making a commissioner, and yet he performs an exceedingly important service, being a chief of the division, and you can utilize for the service the division the general organization of your legal corps and administrative corps of the department. Whereas, when you create a bureau, you gather in the bureau an independent corps, administrative and legal, as suggested in this bill. For instance, you have an Assistant Attorney General.

Secretary FISHER. Oh, no; oh, no. That is not proposed at all.

Mr. MONDELL. Well, you have an attorney, whose entire time is proposed to be taken up with the administration of a few national parks. If this is called a division, the legal questions arising in the national parks would be taken care of by your general legal officers.

Secretary FISHER. That is just the reason why I think it ought to be done this way. The legal questions that arise in connection with these matters in the parks, are wholly different from the questions arising any place else in the department. They relate to the permits, hotel contracts, and things of that sort. Most of them are going to be peculiar, and we ought to have a man specially assigned and detailed to that work. He is going to get a considerable experience, which will be of considerable value to him. I think it will be better to have one man to handle those questions as a law officer in that division or bureau, rather than assign those questions generally to the Attorney General's Office. I think you are wrong about that.

Mr. MONDELL. Well, the Pension Office is a very important office and yet the Pension Office utilizes your general legal officers.

Secretary FISHER. Oh, no.

Mr. MONDELL. In connection with that business.

Secretary FISHER. Oh, yes. It does, to a certain extent. There would be no difference here. For instance, in the proposed National Park Service, the important questions would go over to the Attorney General's Office, just as they do now. Just as in the Patent Office, there are lawyers who pass on these questions, and then the questions of appeal, which are of the greatest importance, only come to the Department of the Interior to be approved, and they are carried to the Assistant Attorney General's Office on appeal, and then from the Assistant Attorney General's Office to the Board of Appeals—a board of lawyers who pass on those very important questions, who have specialized for this very purpose. You undertook to get rid of them—not you, but Congress did—and we had to ask that they be restored to a certain extent, because we could not possibly get along without them. Now, to have men in the Attorney General's Office, generally, attend to general appeals, is a total mistake.

It is not proposed to create a bureau in such a sense as you have described it. In the first place, what you say about salaries of the heads of these different services, like the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Parks, and so on—they all get more money than is proposed here. There is only one exception, I think, at the present time. I think the present Commissioner of the General Land Office (I think his compensation was fixed a great many years ago), and I think one of the most important things for Congress to do is to increase that compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. He ought to get more money.

Mr. MONDELL. There is no question about that; but when you approach a man and ask him if that is a reasonable salary, you do not get much encouragement; but when you propose to create a new bureau, having charge of the parks, a relatively unimportant matter, then you propose to give a large salary to some one, or several people, in connection with that work.

Now, one other question: Mr. Secretary, is it not your idea after the bureau is established, or if one is not established and you conduct the parks under some system of a division in your office, that the work of road construction in the parks should be transferred to your office from the War Department?

Secretary FISHER. My idea about that would be this: You have questions of road construction, and the policy and location for the roads ought to be divorced from the actual work of construction, which should go on under the Board of Army Engineers, just as at present time.

Mr. MONDELL. If you transfer the question of jurisdiction over the roads, would it not be better, would it not be the only logical thing to do, to actually transfer the building organization?

Secretary FISHER. Not necessarily. We find that the construction could go on, but what we want to do is to see that the questions are considered from the point of view of some coordinate, settled, and determined policy, which is not true now, at all.

Mr. MONDELL. For instance, we now make an appropriation for roads in the sundry civil bill, under the War Department?

Secretary FISHER. Yes.

Mr. MONDELL. Would it be your idea that this appropriation should be transferred to the bureau or division of the Interior Department?

Secretary FISHER. My idea is it should; but I think Congress ought to provide in the appropriations for the work to be performed under the War Department; or, in this case, that the Secretary of the Interior ought to arrange with the Secretary of War to utilize the board of Army engineers for the purpose of superintending or carrying on this construction.

Mr. MONDELL. But the responsibility for the character of the road and general plan——

Secretary FISHER. That ought to be in the Interior Department, because it is a preliminary and administrative question. You want to look at those roads from the point of view of the use of this territory for park purposes. After we locate the road and decide on the location of it, then the construction problems would come under the War Department, and we would utilize the Army engineers to supervise the construction.

Mr. MONDELL. There is one other feature: Perhaps I take a different view in regard to the policy of the Government in regard to the national parks. In the administration of the national parks there are important questions, and I might think a bureau was necessary; but I happen to be one of those who take the view that we have about as many national parks as we ought to have as such, and that therefore you have here given the dignity of a bureau organization, or propose to, to a comparatively unimportant service. If we want to follow out that method, according to the relative importance of the service and the relative importance of the questions to be considered—

if we want to carry this through the Government service—we would have half a dozen new bureaus in the departments.

Secretary FISHER. I do not think so.

Mr. MONDELL. We will have applications for bureaus in other departments.

Secretary FISHER. I do not recall any other bureau that we have created in the department. The illustration you gave of the Land Office seems to be wholly inapplicable. The division in the Land Office all relate to the Land Office, and they are properly conducted under the Commissioner of the General Land Office. They have to do with the public domain, and there are a great many questions arise about the park service referred to nobody except me, as Secretary of the Interior. There is no organization to handle them.

Mr. MONDELL. Is it not simply the fault of the—I won't say the Secretary, but the organization of the Secretary's office, that no division has been provided for? One could have been provided for at any time?

Secretary FISHER. Well, Mr. Mondell, of course there is not room for dispute. This could be done through a division in the Secretary's office. You could apply exactly the organization named in this bill, but simply create it as a division of the Secretary's office; and, as I say, I have no interest in names. I am interested in the substance of things. If you did that, all you would then do would be to deprive that particular division of the dignity and importance, which carries some efficaciousness with it, that is proposed by this bill.

Mr. MONDELL. But, of course, you have added to the expense of administration.

Secretary FISHER. You would not add one dollar more expense in the cost of administration of the National Park Service by creating a bureau than would be expended by a division.

Mr. RAKER. Could you give, approximately, an idea of the area of these national parks—that is, a lump acreage?

Secretary FISHER. I have never totaled it.

The CHAIRMAN. You can put that in the hearing.

Mr. UCKER. I believe I can give that now. The total area of the 12 national parks that I named here a while ago, and the national monuments, is just a little bit less than the State of Massachusetts. The State of Rhode Island could be put four times in the Yellowstone Park. The total area of them is a little bit larger than Switzerland, and just a little bit less than what is known as Ireland.

Mr. MONDELL. A statement of areas may or may not convey some idea of the importance of the questions involved. There are very large areas which I know of where there are no questions of any importance involved.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Mondell, you do not find any on earth that contains the scenic beauty and grandeur and necessity for preservation as in those national parks.

Mr. Chairman, may Mr. Ucker, in addition to the statement requested, give a statement as to the relative cost of handling these parks, in connection with the statistical statement?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Thereupon, at 11.55 o'clock a. m., the committee adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, April 25, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior called for by the chairman of the committee upon the hearing of the bill is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
*Washington, May 4, 1912.*

Hon. JOS. T. ROBINSON,
*Chairman Public Lands Committee, House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR MR. ROBINSON: Referring to H. R. 16090, 22474, and 22995, to estabish a Bureau of National Parks or National Park Service, I herewith inclose, pursuant to instructions from your committee, the following data:

1. Approximate estimate of cost of administration of the National Park Service in Washington, D. C., for the fiscal years 1910, 1911, and 1912.

2. Statement of appropriations made for, and revenues received from, the various national parks, together with expenditures therefrom for the fiscal years 1910, 1911, and from July 1, 1911, to April 18, 1912.

3. Statements showing the amounts expended from the appropriations and revenues of the national parks under the Interior Department, for the construction of roads and trails, and repair of roads, trails, bridges, and culverts, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.

4. Memorandum of appropriations for national parks expended under the supervision of the Secretary of War for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1910, June 30, 1911, and June 30, 1912.

5. Statement showing the number of visitors to the national parks, 1906 to 1911.
6. Statement giving some comparative data as to the area of national parks and of certain States and foreign countries.
7. Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for 1911, on pages 61 and 62 of which will be found lists of the national parks and national monuments under the Department of the Interior, arranged according to date of creation, and giving area of each. On page 64 will be found a list of the national monuments under the control of the Department of Agriculture and Department of War.
8. Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1911, on page 47, of which will be found table giving area of States and Territories.

At the hearing before your committee upon the bills referred to, at which the Secretary of the Interior and myself were present in behalf of the department, I was informally asked to incorporate my views upon this point in this letter—whether I believed that the national parks might become self-supporting.

I am decidedly of the opinion, after several years of close contact with the supervision of national park work and after repeated personal visits to the national parks, that if the national parks were put in the condition which would render them wholly and adequately equipped to receive and care for a maximum of travel, charges were carefully adjusted, a proper use or head tax imposed, and such parks as are not ntaional in character eliminated, and such areas of the public domain as should be included in national reservations so included by legislative enactment, that the national parks would not only become self-supporting under wise and judicious administration, but would ultimately reimburse the Government for the moneys appropriated for road building and other constructive work deemed necessary to fit the parks for the reception of a maximum of public travel.

It is to be understood of, course, that I am assuming that all the revenues derived from the several national parks shall be covered into a common fund, and that this fund shall be available in all the parks, so that the excess in one may be used for the possible deficiency in another.

Mr. W. B. Acker, assistant attorney in the office of the Secretary, who has charge of the miscellaneous section of the office of the chief clerk, in which is handled national park matters, and who has had close supervision and connection with the national park work since 1890, concurs fully in this statement.

Very truly, yours,

CLEMENT S. UCKER, *Chief Clerk.*

*Approximate estimate of cost of administration of the national parks in the office of the Secretary.*

| | Fiscal years— | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 |
| The Secretary, $12,000, one-eighth time | $1,500.00 | $1,500.00 | $1,500.00 |
| The Assistant Secretary, $4,500, one-fourth time | 1,125.00 | 1,125.00 | 1,125.00 |
| The chief clerk, $3,500, one-half time | 1,750.00 | ..... | ..... |
| The chief clerk, $4,000, one-half time | ..... | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Assistant attorney, $2,500, three-fourths time | 1,875.00 | 1,875.00 | 1,875.00 |
| Assistant attorney, $2,000, three-fourths time | 625.00 | 1,500.00 | 1,500.00 |
| Clerk, $1,600, full time | 1,600.00 | 1,600.00 | 1,600.00 |
| Clerk, $1,600, three-fourths time | ..... | 1,200.00 | 1,200.00 |
| Clerk, $1,400, three-fourths time | 1,050.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Clerk, $1,400, one-half time | ..... | 700.00 | 700.00 |
| Clerk, $1,400, one-fourth time | ..... | 175.00 | 350.00 |
| Clerk, $1,200, full time | ..... | ..... | 1,200.00 |
| Clerk, $1,200, one-half time | 600.00 | 600.00 | 600.00 |
| Inspector, $2,500: | | | |
| One-eighth time | ..... | 312.50 | ..... |
| Three-eighths time | ..... | ..... | 937.50 |
| Disbursing division: | | | |
| Clerk, $1,800, one-eighth time | 225.00 | 225.00 | 225.00 |
| Clerk, $1,600, one-eighth time | 200.00 | 200.00 | 200.00 |
| Publications, printing and binding, clerk in charge, $2,250, one-eighth time | 281.25 | 281.25 | 281.25 |
| Supplies Division, clerk in charge, $2,250, one-twentieth time | 112.50 | 112.50 | 1,112.50 |
| Total | 10,943.75 | 13,406.25 | 15,406.25 |

*Statement of appropriations made for and revenues received from the various national parks, under the Department of the Interior, together with expenditures therefrom (administration in field [1] and park improvements [2]), for fiscal years 1910 and 1911, and from July 1, 1911, to April 18, 1912.*

| Name of national park. | Appropriations. | | | | Revenues. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fiscal year ending June 30— | | | Total appropriations, fiscal years 1910, 1911, and 1912. | Fiscal year ending June 30— | | Fiscal year 1912, July 1, 1911, to Apr. 18, 1912. | Total revenues, fiscal years 1910 and 1911, and from July 1, 1911, to Apr. 18, 1912. |
| | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | | 1910 | 1911 | | |
| Yellowstone | $8,000.00 | $8,500.00 | $8,500.00 | $25,000.00 | $5,110.05 | $23,420.13 | $15,768.63 | $44,298.81 |
| Yosemite | 30,000.00 | 62,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 142,000.00 | 21,378.59 | 35,765.48 | 20,257.04 | 77,401.11 |
| Mount Rainier | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 11,000.00 | 9,053.79 | 7,748.48 | 5,245.36 | 22,047.63 |
| Glacier (created by act May 11, 1910) | None. | 15,000.00 | 69,200.00 | 84,200.00 | None. | 326.88 | 1,440.94 | 1,767.82 |
| Sequoia | 15,550.00 | 15,550.00 | 15,550.00 | 46,650.00 | 121.78 | 255.65 | 305.16 | 682.59 |
| General Grant | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 50.00 | 210.64 | 123.54 | 384.18 |
| Mesa Verde: | | | | | | | | |
| Regular appropriations | 7,500.00 | 20,000.00 | 7,500.00 | 35,000.00 | | | | |
| Appropriation for examination and leasing coal lands, 1910–11 | | 2,000.00 | | 2,000.00 | [3] None. | 100.00 | 798.92 | 898.92 |
| Total | | 22,000.00 | | 37,000.00 | | | | |
| Platt (no appropriation prior to 1911, fiscal year) | | 5,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 15,000.00 | 164.50 | 422.75 | [4] 162.50 | 749.75 |
| Wind Cave | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 2,500.00 | 7,500.00 | 523.25 | 340.00 | 550.00 | 1,413.25 |
| Crater Lake | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 9,000.00 | 11.00 | 30.00 | 323.00 | 364.00 |
| Sullys Hill | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Grand total | 71,550.00 | 138,550.00 | 173,250.00 | 383,350.00 | 36,412.96 | 68,620.01 | 44,975.09 | 150,008.06 |

| Name of national park. | Expenditures from national-park appropriations. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fiscal year ending June 30— | | | | Fiscal year 1912, July 1, 1911, to Apr. 18, 1912. | | Total appropriation expenditures, fiscal years 1910, 1911, and from July 1, 1911, to Apr. 18, 1912. | |
| | 1910 | | 1911 | | | | | |
| | Administration in field. | Park improvements. | Administration in field. | Park improvements. | Administration in field. | Park improvements. | Administration in field. | Park improvements. |
| Yellowstone | $5,526.12 | $2,473.59 | $5,758.33 | $2,741.64 | $5,850.00 | $2,436.50 | $17,134.45 | $7,651.73 |
| Yosemite | 6,757.03 | 23,226.79 | 7,849.16 | 54,150.84 | 10,732.02 | 38,998.80 | 25,338.21 | 116,376.43 |
| Mount Rainier | 1,766.66 | 1,233.34 | 1,900.00 | 1,098.90 | 5,000.00 | None. | 8,666.66 | 2,332.24 |
| Glacier (created by act May 11, 1910) | None. | None. | 8,378.97 | 6,619.62 | 25,747.75 | 37,773.26 | 34,126.72 | 44,392.88 |
| Sequoia | 5,545.97 | 9,968.61 | 6,932.45 | 8,610.89 | 6,215.15 | 9,334.85 | 18,693.57 | 27,914.35 |
| General Grant | 1,000.00 | 999.90 | 1,431.38 | 568.51 | 1,424.00 | 576.00 | 3,855.38 | 2,144.41 |
| Mesa Verde: | | | | | | | | |
| Regular appropriations | 3,286.09 | 4,157.00 | 3,624.03 | 16,184.60 | 3,465.10 | 2,493.90 | 10,375.22 | 22,835.50 |
| Appropriation for examination and leasing coal lands, 1910–11 | None. | None. | 339.50 | 608.50 | None. | None. | 339.50 | 608.50 |
| | ..... | ..... | 3,963.53 | 16,793.10 | ..... | ..... | 10,714.72 | 23,444.00 |
| Platt (no appropriation prior to 1911 fiscal year) | None. | None. | 4,221.50 | 773.14 | 5,509.98 | 4,373.32 | 9,731.48 | 5,146.46 |
| Wind Cave | 997.35 | 1,502.65 | 1,002.71 | 1,410.89 | 900.00 | 1,550.00 | 2,900.06 | 4,463.54 |
| Crater Lake | 1,590.00 | 1,409.97 | 1,704.75 | 1,295.02 | 1,909.11 | 985.95 | 5,203.86 | 3,690.94 |
| Sullys Hill | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Grand totals | 26,469.22 | 44,971.85 | 43,142.78 | 94,062.55 | 66,753.11 | 98,522.58 | 136,365.11 | 237,556.98 |
| | | | | | | | | 136,365.11 |
| Total appropriation expenditures for administration in field and park improvements, fiscal years 1910–11, and July 1, 1911, to Apr. 18, 1912 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 373,922.09 |

[1] Expenditures under "Administration in field" consist of salaries of park employees, charges for printing and binding, stationery, filing, and miscellaneous supplies. The salaries of park employees for 1912 fiscal year under this head are figured to July 1, 1912.

[2] Expenditures under "Park improvements" are for construction of roads, trails, bridges, buildings, and repairs thereof, and miscellaneous supplies incident thereto.

[3] The expenditure of the revenues received from the Mesa Verde and Crater Lake National Parks, for administration and improvement of these parks, is not authorized by the statutes.

[4] Revised.

*Statement of appropriations made for and revenues received from the various national parks, under the Department of the Interior, together with expenditures therefrom (administration in field [1] and park improvements [2]), for fiscal years 1910 and 1911, and from July 1, 1911, to Apr. 18, 1912*—Contd.

| Name of national park. | Expenditures from national-park revenues. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fiscal year ending June 30— | | | | Fiscal year 1912, July 1, 1911, to Apr. 18, 1912. | | Total revenue expenditures fiscal years 1910, 1911, and from July 1, 1911, to Apr. 18, 1912. | |
| | 1910 | | 1911 | | | | | |
| | Administration in field. | Park improvements. | Administration in field. | Park improvements. | Administration in field. | Park improvements. | Administration in field. | Park improvements. |
| Yellowstone | $1,834.50 | $1,525.30 | $4,517.51 | $3,480.96 | $3,665.16 | $5,055.69 | $10,017.17 | $10,061.95 |
| Yosemite | 3,374.90 | 31,111.19 | 2,039.15 | 17,011.24 | 675.91 | 38,755.56 | [3] 6,089.96 | [3] 86,877.99 |
| Mount Rainier | 1,927.95 | 835.91 | 3,335.57 | 2,006.90 | 1,199.81 | [3] 8,183.38 | 6,463.33 | 11,026.19 |
| Glacier (created by act May 11, 1910) | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Sequoia | None. | None. | 25.00 | 6.25 | 42.79 | 4.50 | 67.79 | 10.75 |
| General Grant | None. | None. | 18.88 | None. | .99 | None. | 19.87 | None. |
| Mesa Verde: | | | | | | | | |
| Regular appropriations | | | | | | | | |
| Appropriation for examination and leasing coal lands, 1910–11 | [4] None. | [4] None. | [4] None. | [4] None. | [4] None. | [4] None. | [4] None. | [4] None. |
| Platt (no appropriation prior to 1911 fiscal year) | [3] 5,860.91 | [3] 5,873.83 | [3] 557.08 | [3] 221.98 | [3] 44.46 | [3] 193.46 | [3] 6,462.45 | [3] 6,289.27 |
| Wind Cave | None. | 62.88 | [3] 191.67 | [3] 370.59 | 319.36 | 23.30 | 511.03 | 456.77 |
| Crater Lake | [4] None. | [4] None. | [3] None. | [4] None. | [4] None. | [4] None. | [4] None. | [4] None. |
| Sullys Hill | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Grand total | 12,998.26 | 39,409.11 | 10,684.86 | 23,097.92 | 5,948.48 | 52,215.89 | 29,631.60 | 114,722.92 |
| | | | | | | | | 29,631.60 |
| Total revenue expenditures for administration in field and park improvements fiscal years 1910–11, and from July 1, 1911, to Apr. 18, 1912 | | | | | | | | 144,354.52 |
| Like expenditures from appropriations and revenues during the same period, being total of all expenditures | | | | | | | | 373,922.09 |
| | | | | | | | | 518,276.61 |

[1] Expenditures under "Administration in field" consist of salaries of park employees, charges for printing and binding, stationery, filing, and miscellaneous supplies, etc. The salaries of park employees for 1912 fiscal year under this head are figured to July 1, 1912.

[2] Expenditures under "Park improvements" are for construction of roads, trails, bridges, buildings, and repairs thereof, and miscellaneous supplies incident thereto.

[3] Where the expenditures from the revenues of any park exceed the revenues received during any fiscal year, the excess expenditure is covered by the balance of revenue funds remaining from the preceding fiscal year.

[4] The expenditure of the revenues received from the Mesa Verde and Crater Lake National Parks, for administration and improvement of these parks, is not authorized by the statutes.

On April 18, 1912, the unallotted balances [1] remaining to the credit of the park appropriations and revenues were as follows:

| | 1912 appropriations. | Revenues. |
|---|---|---|
| Yellowstone | $213.50 | [2] $29,541.54 |
| Yosemite | 269.18 | 11,992.92 |
| Glacier | 5,678.99 | 1,767.82 |
| Mount Rainier (all allotted) | | 5,989.83 |
| Platt | 116.70 | 227.04 |
| Mesa Verde | 1,541.00 | 898.92 |
| Sequoia (all allotted on appropriation) | | 814.66 |
| General Grant (all allotted) | | 428.06 |
| Wind Cave | 50.00 | 866.65 |
| Crater Lake | 104.94 | 389.00 |

Sullys Hill; no appropriation made; no revenues ever received.

[1] Unallotted balances. By this is meant the unexpended amounts remaining to the credit of the park appropriations or revenues, from which allotments for various classes of work are now being made and will continue to be made hereafter.
[2] Revised balance.

*Statement showing the amounts expended from the appropriations and revenues of the national parks under the Interior Department for the construction of roads and trails and repair of roads, trails, bridges, and culverts during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

| Name of national park. | Construction of roads. | Construction of trails. | Repair of roads, trails, bridges, and culverts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yellowstone | | $906.41 | |
| Yosemite | [1] $30,997.70 | 5,635.31 | [2] $4,751.56 |
| Glacier | [3] 2,000.00 | [3] 3,701.76 | |
| Mount Rainier | | [3] 300.00 | [4] 1,636.57 |
| Mesa Verde | 15,478.38 | | |
| Sequoia | | 3,113.03 | 3,181.58 |
| General Grant | 80.38 | | [3] 50.00 |
| Platt | | | [5] 406.29 |
| Wind Cave | | | 299.75 |
| Crater Lake | | [3] 500.00 | [3] 795.02 |
| Total | 48,556.46 | 14,156.51 | 11,120.77 |

[1] Includes estimated amount of $12,000.
[2] Includes estimated amount of $3,888.06 and $863.50.
[3] Approximated amounts.
[4] Includes estimated amount of $242.78.
[5] Includes estimated amount of $30.44.

*Appropriations for Yellowstone and Mount Rainier National Parks, expended under supervision of the Secretary of War, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.*

[Sundry civil act approved Mar. 4, 1909.]

Improvement of the Yellowstone National Park: For maintenance and repair of improvements, $65,000, to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War, and to be immediately available..... $65,000

Mount Rainier National Park: For completion of the wagon road into said park from the west, heretofore surveyed and commenced, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to be immediately available..... 25,000

*Appropriations for national parks, expended under supervision of the Secretary of War, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.*

[Sundry civil act approved June 25, 1910.]

Yellowstone National Park: For maintenance and repair of improvements, including $20,000 for improvement of the roads leading into the park from the eastern and southern boundaries, $75,000, to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War, and to be immediately available: *Provided*, That no portion of the appropriation shall be expended for the removal of snow from the roads for the purpose of opening them in advance of the time when they will be cleared by seasonal changes..... $75,000

Crater Lake National Park: For surveying, locating, and preparing plans and estimates for roads and trails in Crater Lake National Park, Oreg., and to cover all expenses incident thereto, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War..... 10,000

Mount Rainier National Park: For additional work upon the wagon road into said park from the west, heretofore surveyed and commenced, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to be immediately available..... 25,000

110,000

*Appropriations for Yellowstone National Park, expended under supervision of the Secretary of War, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.*

[Sundry civil act approved Mar. 4, 1911.]

Yellowstone National Park: For maintenance and repair of improvements, including $2,500 for maintenance of roads leading out of the park from the east and south boundaries and such amount as may be necessary to extend the road to properly connect with the new Canyon Hotel, $70,000, to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War, and to be immediately available: *Provided*, That no portion of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal of snow from any of the roads for the purpose of opening them in advance of the time when they will be cleared by seasonal changes..... $70,000

*Visitors to national parks, 1906–1911.*

| Parks. | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yellowstone | 17,182 | 16,414 | 19,545 | 32,545 | 19,575 | 23,054 |
| Yosemite | 5,414 | 7,102 | 8,850 | 13,182 | 13,619 | 12,530 |
| Sequoia | 700 | 900 | 1,251 | 854 | 2,407 | 3,114 |
| General Grant | 900 | 1,100 | 1,773 | 798 | 1,178 | 2,160 |
| Mount Rainier | 1,786 | 2,068 | 3,511 | 5,968 | 8,000 | 10,306 |
| Mesa Verde [1] | ..... | ..... | 80 | 165 | 250 | 206 |
| Crater Lake | 1,800 | 2,600 | 5,275 | 4,171 | 5,000 | [2] 4,500 |
| Wind Cave | 2,887 | 2,751 | 3,171 | 3,216 | 3,387 | 3,887 |
| Platt [3] | ..... | 28,000 | 26,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 30,000 |
| Sullys Hill [3] | ..... | 400 | 250 | 190 | 190 | [2] 200 |
| Hot Springs Reservation [4] | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120,000 | 130,000 |
| Glacier | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | [2] 4,000 |

[1] No record kept, 1906 and 1907.
[2] Estimated.
[3] No record kept, 1906.
[4] No record kept, 1906–1909.

NOTE.—Platt National Park—actual count of visitors during 1911 was 63,149. As many persons included in the count visited the park several times during the season, 30,000 is estimated as the number of individuals who visited the park.

[Memorandum.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
*Washington, May 2, 1912.*

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department, in a recent address before the American Scenic and Historic Association, in New York City, gave some interesting statistics with respect to the area of the national parks, and these figures are accurate and have been verified. He stated that the Yellowstone National Park is two-thirds the size of the State of Connecticut, and that one could lay little Rhode Island down into Yellowstone's borders nearly three times; that the Yosemite would make a

State just the size of Rhode Island; that the total area of all our national parks is over 4,000,000 acres, but little less than the entire State of Massachusetts; and that, to carry the comparison across the Atlantic, is but little less than that of Wales and is almost half that of Switzerland.

*Comparative statement.*

| National parks. | Acres. | State or country. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yellowstone | [1] 2,142,720.00 | Porto Rico | 2,198,400 |
| | | Connecticut | 3,177,600 |
| | | Delaware | 1,516,800 |
| | | Rhode Island | 798,720 |
| Yosemite | 719,622.00 | ....do | 798,720 |
| Total area of all parks | [2] 4,606,153.85 | New Jersey | 5,263,360 |
| | | Massachusetts | 5,290,240 |
| | | Wales | 4,712,300 |
| | | Switzerland | 10,224,640 |
| | | Hawaii | 4,127,360 |
| Total area of all parks and national monuments. | 6,115,179.85 | Vermont | 6,120,960 |

[1] Approximately two-thirds the area of Connecticut, one and one-fourth times the area of Delaware, and two and two-thirds times the area of Rhode Island.
[2] Approximately one-half the area of Switzerland.

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Total area of all national parks | 4,606,153.85 |
| Total area of national monuments under Interior Department | 83,921.00 |
| Total area of national monuments under Agricultural Department | 1,425,100.00 |
| Total area of national monuments under War Department | 5.00 |
| Total area of national parks and national monuments | 6,115,179.85 |

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVATIONS.

The policy of setting aside tracts of land in various sections of the United States as pleasure grounds for the people was inaugurated by Congress by the act of March 1, 1872, in establishing the Yellowstone National Park, in Wyoming, and thereafter from time to time other lands in various sections of the country were set aside for such purpose and as a practical means of preserving the wonders of nature therein from desecration. These reservations now aggregate 12 in number, embracing over 4,500,000 acres, to which should be added the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, for the creation of which as a national park recommendations have heretofore been submitted.

The area of these parks, with date of establishment of each, are as follows:

| Name. | Date of establishment. | Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Yellowstone, in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho | Mar. 1, 1872 | 2,142,720.00 |
| Yosemite, in California | Oct. 1, 1890 | 719,622.00 |
| Sequoia, in California | Sept. 25, 1890 | 161,597.00 |
| General Grant, in California | Oct. 1, 1890 | 2,536.00 |
| Mount Rainier, in Washington | Mar. 2, 1899 | 207,360.00 |
| Crater Lake, in Oregon | May 22, 1902 | 159,360.00 |
| Wind Cave, in South Dakota | Jan. 9, 1903 | 10,522.00 |
| Sullys Hill, in North Dakota | Apr. 27, 1904 | 780.00 |
| Platt, in Oklahoma | July 1, 1902<br>Apr. 21, 1904 | 848.22 |
| Mesa Verde, in Colorado | June 29, 1906 | 42,376.00 |
| Five-mile strip for protection of ruins | ....do | 175,360.00 |
| Hot Springs Reservation, in Arkansas | June 16, 1880 | 911.63 |
| Glacier, in Montana | May 11, 1910 | 981,681.00 |
| Total | | 4,606,153.85 |

Public interest in these national reservations, not only in this country, but abroad, is constantly increasing, as is indicated by the number of visitors thereto. During the past year the total number of visitors to all these parks aggregated approximately 224,000, as against 198,506 in 1910. There is every reason to believe that travel thereto will be greatly augmented in the future, especially during 1915, when the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be held in San Francisco, and the

various transcontinental roads will doubtless provide a transportation rate calculated to attract visitors to the various reservations as well as to the exposition.

For the purpose of bringing together the superintendents of the various parks and discussing the many difficult problems presented in the administration of the affairs of each, I presided at a conference held under my direction in the Yellowstone National Park in September, 1911, at which there were in attendance the assistant secretary, the chief clerk, and other representatives of this department, representatives of the Department of Agriculture and War, the various transcontinental railroads, and of concessionaires in the several reservations. Many phases of park administration were discussed, including hotel accommodations, public transportation, construction of roads, trails, and bridges, fire protection, forestry, protection of game, and the enforcement of the park regulations generally. This conference should result in more effective administration than it has heretofore been practicable to secure. The consensus of opinion, however, at the conference was that development of the national reservations should proceed along more liberal lines than has heretofore obtained and that the supervision of the activities of the various parks should be centralized in a bureau especially charged with such work.

There are hereto appended tables giving the location, date of establishment, area, private holdings, if any; the number of visitors, and the special characteristics of the various national parks under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior; the appropriations made by Congress for the protection and improvements thereof during 1911 and for five years prior thereto, as well as the revenues derived from leases, privileges, and concessions in said reservations received during the said period.

### NATIONAL MONUMENTS AND PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

By an act approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," the President of the United States is authorized, "in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments." Under such authority the President has created the following monuments:

*National monuments administered by Interior Department.*

| Name. | State. | Date. | Area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Acres.* |
| Devils Tower | Wyoming | Sept. 24, 1906 | 1,152 |
| Montezuma Castle | Arizona | Dec. 8, 1906 | 160 |
| El Morro | New Mexico | do | 160 |
| Chaco Canyon | do | Mar. 11, 1907 | 20,629 |
| Muir Woods [1] | California | Jan. 9, 1908 | 295 |
| Pinnacles | do | Jan. 16, 1908 | [2] 2,080 |
| Tumacacori | Arizona | Sept. 15, 1908 | 10 |
| Navajo [3] | do | Mar. 20, 1909 | [4] 600 |
| Mukuntuweap | Utah | July 31, 1909 | [2] 15,840 |
| Shoshone Cavern | Wyoming | Sept. 21, 1909 | 210 |
| Natural Bridges [5] | Utah | Sept. 25, 1909 | [2] 2,740 |
| Gran Quivira | New Mexico | Nov. 1, 1909 | [2] 160 |
| Sitka | Alaska | Mar. 23, 1910 | [2] 57 |
| Rainbow Bridge [3] | Utah | May 30, 1910 | 160 |
| Lewis and Clark Cavern | Montana | May 16, 1911 | 160 |
| Colorado | Colorado | May 24, 1911 | 13,883 |
| Petrified Forest | Arizona | July 31, 1911 | 25,625 |
| Total | | | 83,921 |

[1] Donated to the United States.
[2] Estimated area.
[3] Within an Indian reservation.
[4] Based on 15 known ruins with a reserved area of 40 acres surrounding each ruin. Exterior limits of tract specified in proclamation contain 918,310 acres.
[5] Originally set aside by proclamation of Apr. 16, 1908, and contained only 120 acres.

By proclamation of May 24, 1911, a new national monument under the department has been created, designated as the Colorado National Monument, Colorado. The lands embraced within this reservation are in part identical with those included within the boundaries of the Monument National Park proposed in H. R. 22549, introduced in the Sixty-first Congress, which failed of passage. The monument,

however, contains nearly 5,000 acres of land less than the area proposed to be segregated by the national park bill.

In the case of the Lewis and Clark Cavern Monument, Montana, set aside by proclamation of May 11, 1908, a new proclamation was issued on May 16, 1911, more specifically defining the boundaries thereof.

The Pinnacles National Monument, California, was set aside by a proclamation dated January 16, 1908, at which time it was under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, being within a national forest. By proclamation dated December 12, 1910, the lands on which this monument is located were eliminated from the national forest, and since that date it has been under supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

The Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona, was originally set aside on December 8, 1906, with an area of 60,776 acres. The definite location of the principal deposits of silicified wood was not known, the intention being to reduce the area after the lands could be examined and the location of the valuable deposits determined. During the year Dr. George P. Merrill, head curator of geology, National Museum, visited the reservation at the instance of this department, and submitted a report thereon recommending the reduction of the metes and bounds of the reservation and suggesting the segregation of such portions thereof as are desirable for the use of collectors having permits under the act of June 8, 1908, to take specimens of silicified wood from the reservation. This report met with the approval of the department, and accordingly on July 31, 1911, a new proclamation was issued reducing the area of the Petrified Forest National Monument to 25,625 acres.

The supervision of these various monuments has, in the absence of any specific appropriation for their protection and improvement, necessarily been intrusted to the field officers of the department having charge of the territory in which the several monuments are located. This supervision in many instances is necessarily limited, and considerable difficulty has been experienced in protecting the monuments from vandalism, unauthorized exploration, and spoliation. It is recommended that adequate appropriation be made by Congress for the protection and improvement of these reservations. Only such monuments as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, are subject to depredations by vandals and unauthorized collections on the part of the public should be provided with a custodian or superintendent.

The following national monuments are not administered by the Secretary of the Interior. Those that should be continued should be placed under the proposed Bureau of National Parks.

*National monuments administered by Department of Agriculture.*

| Name. | State. | Date. | Area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Acres.* |
| Cinder Cone | California | May 6, 1907 | [1] 5,120 |
| Lassen Peak | do | do | [1] 1,280 |
| Gila Cliff Dwellings | New Mexico | Nov. 16, 1907 | 160 |
| Tonto | Arizona | Dec. 19, 1907 | [1] 640 |
| Grand Canyon | do | Jan. 11, 1908 | [1] 806,400 |
| Jewel Cave | South Dakota | Feb. 7, 1908 | [1] 1,280 |
| Wheeler | Colorado | Dec. 17, 1908 | 300 |
| Mount Olympus | Washington | Mar. 2, 1909 | [1] 608,640 |
| Oregon Caves | Oregon | July 12, 1909 | 480 |
| Devil's Postpile | California | July 6, 1911 | 800 |
| Total | | | 1,425,100 |

[1] Estimated area.

*National monument administered by War Department.*

| Name. | State. | Date. | Area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Acres.* |
| Big Hole Battlefield | Montana | June 23, 1910[1] | 5 |

[1] Set aside by Executive order.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

## *Area of States and Territories.*

[Based upon careful joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census.]

| States or Territories. | Land surface. | | Water surface. | | Total areas. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Sq. miles.* | *Acres.* | *Sq. miles.* | *Acres.* | *Sq. miles.* | *Acres.* |
| Alabama | 51,279 | 32,818,560 | 719 | 460,160 | 51,998 | 33,278,720 |
| Arizona | 113,810 | 72,838,400 | 146 | 93,440 | 113,956 | 72,931,840 |
| Arkansas | 52,525 | 33,616,000 | 810 | 518,400 | 53,335 | 34,134,400 |
| California | 155,652 | 99,617,280 | 2,645 | 1,692,800 | 158,297 | 161,310,080 |
| Colorado | 103,658 | 66,341,120 | 290 | 185,600 | 103,948 | 66,526,720 |
| Connecticut | 4,820 | 3,084,800 | 145 | 92,800 | 4,965 | 3,177,600 |
| Delaware | 1,965 | 1,257,600 | 405 | 259,200 | 2,370 | 1,516,800 |
| District of Columbia | 60 | 38,400 | 10 | 6,400 | 70 | 44,800 |
| Florida | 54,861 | 35,111,040 | 3,805 | 2,435,200 | 58,666 | 37,546,240 |
| Georgia | 58,725 | 37,584,000 | 540 | 345,600 | 59,265 | 37,929,600 |
| Idaho | 83,354 | 53,346,560 | 534 | 341,760 | 83,888 | 53,688,320 |
| Illinois | 56,043 | 35,867,520 | 622 | 398,080 | 56,665 | 36,265,600 |
| Indiana | 35,815 | 23,068,800 | 309 | 197,760 | 36,354 | 23,266,560 |
| Iowa | 55,586 | 35,575,040 | 561 | 359,040 | 56,147 | 35,934,080 |
| Kansas | 81,774 | 52,335,360 | 384 | 245,760 | 82,158 | 52,581,120 |
| Kentucky | 40,181 | 25,715,840 | 417 | 266,880 | 40,598 | 25,982,720 |
| Louisiana | 45,409 | 29,061,760 | 3,097 | 1,982,080 | 48,506 | 31,043,840 |
| Maine | 29,895 | 19,132,800 | 3,145 | 2,012,800 | 33,040 | 21,145,600 |
| Maryland | 9,941 | 6,362,240 | 2,386 | 1,527,040 | 12,327 | 7,889,280 |
| Massachusetts | 8,039 | 5,144,960 | 227 | 145,280 | 8,266 | 5,290,240 |
| Michigan | 57,480 | 36,787,200 | 500 | 320,000 | 57,980 | 37,107,200 |
| Minnesota | 80,858 | 51,749,120 | 3,824 | 2,447,360 | 84,682 | 54,196,480 |
| Mississippi | 46,362 | 29,671,680 | 503 | 321,920 | 46,865 | 29,993,600 |
| Missouri | 68,727 | 43,985,280 | 693 | 443,520 | 69,420 | 44,428,800 |
| Montana | 146,201 | 93,568,640 | 796 | 509,440 | 146,997 | 94,078,080 |
| Nebraska | 76,808 | 49,157,120 | 712 | 455,680 | 77,520 | 49,612,800 |
| Nevada | 109,821 | 70,285,440 | 869 | 556,160 | 110,690 | 70,841,600 |
| New Hampshire | 9,031 | 5,779,840 | 310 | 198,400 | 9,341 | 5,978,240 |
| New Jersey | 7,514 | 4,808,960 | 710 | 454,400 | 8,224 | 5,263,360 |
| New Mexico | 122,503 | 78,401,920 | 131 | 83,840 | 122,634 | 78,485,760 |
| New York | 47,654 | 30,498,560 | 1,550 | 992,000 | 49,204 | 31,490,560 |
| North Carolina | 48,740 | 31,193,600 | 3,686 | 2,359,040 | 52,426 | 33,552,640 |
| North Dakota | 70,183 | 44,917,120 | 654 | 418,560 | 70,837 | 45,335,680 |
| Ohio | 40,740 | 26,073,600 | 300 | 192,000 | 41,040 | 26,265,600 |
| Oklahoma | 69,414 | 44,424,960 | 643 | 411,520 | 70,057 | 44,836,480 |
| Oregon | 95,607 | 61,188,480 | 1,092 | 608,880 | 96,699 | 61,887,360 |
| Pennsylvania | 44,832 | 28,692,480 | 294 | 188,160 | 45,126 | 28,880,640 |
| Rhode Island | 1,067 | 682,880 | 181 | 115,840 | 1,248 | 798,720 |
| South Carolina | 30,495 | 19,516,800 | 494 | 316,160 | 30,989 | 19,832,960 |
| South Dakota | 76,868 | 49,195,520 | 747 | 478,080 | 77,615 | 49,673,600 |
| Tennessee | 41,687 | 26,679,680 | 335 | 214,400 | 42,022 | 26,894,080 |
| Texas | 262,398 | 167,934,720 | 3,498 | 2,238,720 | 265,896 | 170,173,440 |
| Utah | 82,184 | 52,597,760 | 2,806 | 1,795,840 | 84,990 | 54,393,600 |
| Vermont | 9,124 | 5,839,360 | 440 | 281,600 | 9,564 | 6,120,960 |
| Virginia | 40,262 | 25,767,680 | 2,365 | 1,513,600 | 42,627 | 27,281,280 |
| Washington | 66,836 | 42,775,040 | 2,291 | 1,466,240 | 69,127 | 44,241,280 |
| West Virginia | 24,022 | 15,374,080 | 148 | 94,720 | 24,170 | 15,468,800 |
| Wisconsin | 55,256 | 35,363,840 | 810 | 518,400 | 56,066 | 35,882,240 |
| Wyoming | 97,594 | 62,460,160 | 320 | 204,800 | 97,914 | 62,664,960 |
| | 2,973,890 | 1,903,289,600 | 52,899 | 33,855,360 | 3,026,789 | 1,937,144,960 |
| Alaska | | | | | 590,884 | 378,165,760 |
| Guam | | | | | 210 | 134,400 |
| Hawaii | | | | | 6,449 | 4,127,360 |
| Panama Canal strip | | | | | 474 | 303,360 |
| Philippine Islands | | | | | 115,026 | 73,616,640 |
| Porto Rico | | | | | 3,435 | 2,198,400 |
| Tutuila Group, Samoa | | | | | 77 | 49,280 |
| Total | | | | | 3,743,344 | 2,395,740,160 |

Owing to their location adjoining the Great Lakes, the States enumerated below contain approximately an additional number of square miles as follows: Illinois, 1,674 square miles of Lake Michigan; Indiana, 230 square miles of Lake Michigan; Michigan, 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of Lakes St. Clair and Erie; Minnesota, 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior; New York, 3,140 square miles of Lakes Ontario and Erie; Ohio, 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie; Pennsylvania, 891 square miles of Lake Erie; Wisconsin, 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan.

In addition to the water areas noted above, California claims jurisdiction over all Pacific waters lying within 3 English miles of her coast; Oregon claims jurisdiction over a similar strip of the Pacific Ocean 1 marine league in width between latitude 42° north and the mouth of the Columbia River, and Texas claims jurisdiction over a strip of Gulf water 3 leagues in width, adjacent to her coast and between the Rio Grande and the Sabine River.

Mr. RAKER. The matter was called to the attention of the committee frequently and being new, tender, and unobtrusive I still urged the adoption of the law, because I believed in the benefit that would come therefrom. But the question of possible expense was a matter that was thought of a good deal by the committee, and it got down to the last of the session, and because matters of possibly more importance to some peoples' minds—not to mine—they took precedence of this legislation.

Following this, after voluminous correspondence as well as personal visitations to many of these parks and a number of the monuments, and a volume of affidavits presented to Mr. Fisher in regard to the automobile use of the parks, particularly Yosemite, which is in my district, and which the people have been doing so much to advance and to make it accessible to the public so that they might use it, relieving the toll roads and putting them into the county and into the State, efforts were made through Mr. Mather, and finally we got the Tioga Road and finally the Oak Flat toll road in my district disposed of. We also got the Coulterville toll road, in which case I went to the county to take the matter up in regard to it, so that we might have results.

Following these affidavits and statements the proposition was made by the railroad who had, it is true, spent $80,000 of its own money, with no return from the Government, and built the road from El Portal to where the Big Oak Flat Road enters Yosemite Valley—they opposed the automobiles entering the park on account of their business. Upon investigation in the Yellowstone I found the same conditions obtained on the part of the concessioners, who had the stage lines; from personal information from them as well as the drivers I ascertained that their objection was due to the fact they were afraid the automobiles would dispose of their business.

I simply went there on my own business, and I did not tell them who I was, and I found what I wanted. Finally this conference was called in the Yosemite Valley in which the superintendents of parks of the United States and those interested attended, and some 250 people in California interested in opening the Yosemite National Park to the admission of automobiles, at which hearings were had, a large conference, and a meeting of the interested people that had not been out before, and, in a few words, as I stated before, it was finally determined by Mr. Fisher to permit the following season the opening up of the parks to automobiles. Then through the good work of Mr. Lane, and Mr. Mather, and others it has been extended on to the Yellowstone and others.

The same condition now applies to the charging of fees to automobilists. I do not take the view that I hear some do in regard to an automobile road crossing the continent, that it is only highbrows who travel, that it is only highbrows that enter the parks. From personal observation I find that there are many thousands of people, people of comparatively moderate means, who desire to go into these parks.

Mr. SMITH. What do you mean by highbrows—men who have money?

Mr. RAKER. Yes. That doesn't apply to you or myself. There is no personal reference at all.

We hear that remark. We hear it in regard to the good-roads bill. I simply used that as a little piece of slang that will not hurt anybody.

Mr. TAYLOR. A figure of speech.

Mr. RAKER. A figure of speech which isn't offensive to the ladies present, I know.

Following that, this work was still continued. I have a happy faculty of explaining or telling the facts as near as I know how. I told the facts to the people of California, not only in my own district, but elsewhere, as to the conditions surrounding the park-service bill. I took it up with the civic association, with the association in California known as the Mountain Climbers, and others, and they, realizing my use, said, "Continue, young man, and we will be with you as long as you persist in this good cause," and when I came back, in April, 1913, I introduced H. R. 104 of the Sixty-third Congress, first session. It is, in substance, a counterpart of 22995 of the Sixty-second Congress. Upon that bill extensive hearings were had. The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lane, under date of June 16, 1913, made an extensive report upon the bill and urged that the bill be passed.

I trust that the committee will not think that, in my few feeble remarks, I am in any way opposed to the park-service bill, but my whole soul is wrapped up in this legislation; and if a little personal touch should be connected with it, knowing that we are all more or less human, I trust you will overlook that and get to the merits of the case.

Under date of June 16, 1914, the Secretary of the Interior wrote me as follows:

> In response to your letter of May 8, 1913, transmitting a copy of H. R. 104, entitled "A bill to establish a national park service, and for other purposes," and requesting that report be made thereon to the chairman of the House Committee on the Public Lands, I have to say that favorable report has this day been made on said bill with suggestion that the word "under," in line 8 of page 4, be eliminated and that the words "and of" be inserted in lieu therof. With this change, it has my hearty approval, and I earnestly recommend its early enactment into law.

I got from under and put the words "and of" in.

The position occupied by my distinguished friend from Chicago, Mr. Mather, was then occupied by Mr. Miller, who gave much attention with me on the bill. A subcommittee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Taylor, Mr. Lenroot, and myself, to interview the officers of the Department of Agriculture to see that they had no objection, and I think I have a letter here some place saying that although this bill did say "monuments," there was no practical objection from the Department of Agriculture. I have a letter here of April 23, 1914, from Dr. Houston on the same subject, which I will just insert in the record without reading, and also one of April 23, 1914, from Mr. Graves, Chief Forester.

(The letters referred to follow.)

APRIL 23, 1914.

Hon. JOHN E. RAKER,
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. RAKER: Your letter of April 21, suggesting that I be present at the hearing on H. R. 104 before the Public Lands Committee on April 29, is received. The bill concerns the establishment of a bureau in the Interior Department to administer the national parks. All of the national parks are under the administration of the Interior Department, and the bill in question contemplates merely the establishment of a different organization in that department for their continued administration. It would appear, therefore, that this is essentially a matter for the consideration of the Department of the Interior and not of the Department of Agriculture. I shall, therefore, not be able to attend the hearing myself. I have, however, requested the Forester

to be present at the hearing in order to answer any questions about the administration of the national forests which may come up in the discussion. The Department of Agriculture was requested to report on this bill under date of December 19, 1913, and the views of this department are expressed in the report submitted under date of December 30, 1913.

Very sincerely, yours,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

---

APRIL 23, 1914.

Hon. J. E. RAKER,
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. RAKER: I have your letter of April 21 suggesting that I be present at the hearing of the Public Lands Committee on H. R. 104. This is essentially an Interior Department matter, because all of the national parks are under the administration of the Interior Department, and your bill merely provides for a somewhat different organization in that department. Inasmuch as none of the national parks are under the administration of the Forest Service, I can not, of course, give adequate information regarding their present administration. I shall, however, be very glad to be present, in case there are any questions which the committee wish to ask about the administrztion of the national forests adjoining national parks.

Very sincerly, yours,

H. F. GRAVES, *Forester.*

I want to call your attention to the fact that the bill on page 1, lines 13 and 14, reads the same as one of the bills before the committee:

That the directors shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, have the supervision, management, and control of the several national parks, national monuments, etc.

There the same question was involved as is involved in this. The matter is now pending before the committee, which applies to all bills before the committee.

At that time in addition to the recommendation, Dr. Galloway, then Acting Secretary, under date of December 30, 1913, made a report on the bill in substantially the same language as that just read, with practically no objections to it. Then Mr. Miller presented the matter fully before the committee at that time, showing the question of cost and the amount of saving that there would be to have a national park service.

Now, the department gave much consideration in preparing an itemized statement of the parks for three years, as to the amount of expenditure in the way of assistance, amount of money received, the amount of employees in each park specifically set out, which was made a part of the hearing, and also presented to the committee a statement showing the approximate cost in the Department of the Interior in administering parks. This is contained on page 65 of the hearings. It showed $15,648.21, and then stated the amount that was used for these eighty-one some odd employees and that with a consolidated service it would be less expensive to the Government—in substance as Mr. Fisher presented it. More efficiency, from 20 to 30 per cent, would be obtained, and it would be under one management, by which we would be able to get better service than we are getting, because the men would be more particular and could devote their entire time to that one subject rather than to be a few hours on the national parks and then the rest of the time on something else. This report of the hearings, having Mr. Miller's statement, the former Assistant Secretary's statement, with a statement prepared by the department at so much expense and trouble, I scattered over the United States and California until no more copies of the hearings can

be obtained. For the benefit of the committee, in addition to the splendid presentation of the matter made by Mr. Mather and Mr Marshall, I would like Mr. Miller's statement, with the statement as to the approximate cost of each park and the cost of the service and the saving to the Government, made a part of this hearing, if there is no objection.

Mr. TAYLOR. Let me ask, is there anything in Mr. Miller's statement that may conflict with conditions at present?

Mr. RAKER. No; his statement brings everything down to 1914.

Mr. MATHER. It is not quite up to date as to those monuments.

The CHAIRMAN. The judge's statement will show what it is.

Mr. RAKER. The idea is to show the continuation of this good work.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF MR. ADOLPH C. MILLER, ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. MILLER. Do you want a statement from me, or do you wish to ask me some questions?

The CHAIRMAN. This is Judge Raker's program, however he cares to have you proceed.

Mr. RAKER. I would like to have you make a statement generally as to the facts of the situation, and then the committee can propound questions to you.

Mr. MILLER. I have been connected with the administration of the parks now for almost a year, and I have almost come to the conclusion that unless there is some more efficient agency for administering these parks than exists at the present time the Government had almost better go out of the business of attempting to handle these reservations. At every point I have been embarrassed and handicapped by the lack of necessary machinery. I think it is very difficult to find anything analogous that exists in the administration of any private business. We have about as ineffective and clumsy and awkward a method as could be devised.

Mr. TAYLOR. Chaotic, is it not?

Mr. MILLER. Yes. They are administering from Washington reservations that are for the most part distant 2,000 to 3,000 miles. The gist of the whole matter, I think, is very well set forth in the excerpt that was read by the chairman of the committee from the report of the Secretary.

There are 12 of these national parks, and in addition there are some 30 national monuments, partly under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and partly under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and for these latter there is absolutely no administrative provision whatever. From time to time requests come to the department to do this and to do that, but we have no machinery and no money—we have not a single cent to protect from depredations the Lewis and Clark National Monument. We have not any provision by which we can send anyone there to view with his own eyes what the conditions are and what best needs to be done.

Now, with respect to these 12 parks the situation is not so serious, but it is very bad, and we are proceeding in the most uneconomic and inefficient manner. For the most part the needs of all these parks are similar. They present essentially identical engineering problems, identical problems in road engineering, sanitary engineering, and landscape engineering, and we ought to have the services of a competent road engineer and a landscape engineer that we could draw upon whether he was required during any season at Glacier Park, Rainier Park, Yosemite Park, or some other park. I have become very keenly sensitive of the needs of these parks, but there is no machinery through which you can operate. Suppose we want to have some advice, some judgment on the best method of handling the road problem in Yosemite Park, for instance. We have nobody with whom we can work. We have a resident engineer, but he is not a man of large experience. We ought to have some man who is competent to give us the best advice that we need in these matters. From day to day something comes up in the Department of the Interior upon which we want advice or we want to do something, but we have not the instruments—the tools with which we can work.

Take for instance, the situation that is presented by reason of the condition along the frontier. The War Department has served notice upon him that it wants to remove at the earliest possible moment the troops that are now in charge of the park in the Yosemite Valley. Our superintendent there is an officer detailed from the Army in charge of a troop of cavalry. The troop is now marching through the park, but their

march has been interrupted and they have been sent down to the Imperial Valley, and Maj. Litterburn, acting superintendent there, is likely to be taken away at a moment's notice. We ought to have somebody right here in Washington that we could send out there to cope with this emergency situation. We should have immediate charge of the reservation in a way that would be satisfactory to the Secretary's office. The work is being as well done as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances, but we absolutely have nothing.

Take another case that came up about two weeks ago. The power and electric company is operating under a permit in the Sequoia National Park, and they want to make certain changes in the location of their conduits and intakes. In brief, they want to come from 125 feet nearer the falls in Wolverton Creek. They ought to have it if it is not going to be a detriment to the enjoyment of the scenery of the park at that point. If it is, they ought not to have it. Now, we ought to have some one of competent judgment to pass upon that thing, but we have not. We have got to depend upon our chief ranger, who is an excellent man so far as his experience goes and who is acting as superintendent of the park, for advice in this matter.

From one point of view that is a very simple matter; from another point of view it is a matter of a great deal of importance. If the decision is wrong the injury may be almost irremediable, and we ought to have a competent agent or expert in the department here, such as would exist if we had a park service or bureau, to send out there to view this matter. Another thing has come up within the last few days. We have a situation of strained relations between a concessionaire in the Rainier Park and the superintendent. They both seem to be excellent and competent men, but they do not get along together. I am satisfied that in the interests of the good administration of that park they ought to be made to get along together, and thot they could be made to get along together if we had somebody that could go out there and reconcile their differences. As it is, we can simply write letters at long distance or send telegrams or perhaps some one of our land agents is in that part of the country to lend his friendly services, and do the best we can. There is a situation there at this moment which is of vital concern to the welfare of that park. The park service in Rainier Park may be crippled and delay for many weeks the opening of the park, and the hotel accommodations there may be seriously delayed; so that, in the absence of any bureau, we are really in the very worst condition. About all the administration we can do is with the pen. We have no fingers; we have no arms; we have none of the essential elements that suit the service. We want eyes to look with and ears to hear with, but they do not exist.

Then we have road problems—problems in road engineering. We have problems in the scenic treatment of important points in the park, but we have no one upon whose judgment and skill and experience in the matter we can rely.

So we are in this peculiar position, that practically the initiative with respect to these parks rests with the superintendents, who for the most part are a body of untrained and unexpert men with little knowledge or experience gained from the point of view of experience or observation elsewhere. Their experience is largely local, sometimes excellent within the limits of their experience and training, but that training is very limited. They are constantly suggesting to us what they think ought to be done, and I have found that wherever I have had any personal acquaintance with the park in question—for instance, Sequoia or Yosemite Parks—they are suggesting things that we can very well afford to dispense with until other more urgent needs have been attended to.

With respect to a few of the parks that I know personally, I am able to take the initiative because I know them; and with respect to other parks that I have investigated or visited each very hastily I won't miss it very much, but in the general conditions there is an undesirable dependency upon the initiative and suggestion of the superintendent on the job. So you will find, for instance, among the 12 parks, that each one has its separate history and each one has its own peculiar form of organization. There is no uniformity in the methods of procedure, though practically the problems that arise in one park are essentially the same identical problems that arise in other parks, but we have no common machinery for getting in touch with them.

Mr. SINNOTT. Are the questions similar or dissimilar in these parks?

Mr. MILLER. Very similar. For instance, take this condition. We are expending for the parks in the Interior Department about $300,000 a year, and through the War Department almost the same amount; $500,000 or $600,000 is spent on these reservations every year. From one point of view that is not a large sum; from another point of view it is a very considerable sum.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Tell the committee briefly how that money is consumed.

Mr. MILLER. The large appropriation for parks, for the Yellowstone, for Glacier National Park, and for Yosemite Park, is made through the War Department.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I mean what do they use it for? How much goes into roads, how much into salaries—who gets it?

Mr. MILLER. Well, it is hard to make a general statement there, because the funds vary in the different parks. In the Glacier National Park I should say, roughly, in average years, about four-tenths goes for administration. By that I mean maintenance of the ranger force. There is no protection given the parks except through the rangers in the employ of the park service. The balance of it goes to the maintenance and construction of roads and trails. In the matter of roads, for instance, we would have been unable to do anything in Glacier National Park had it not been for the happy accident that the Reclamation Service was engaged in some work near by in which it wanted to use the park waters and joined with us in the construction of a road, and we utilize their engineering force for this purpose.

In the case of the Yosemite Park, it gets one of the largest appropriations—the largest part of the money goes into the maintenance and construction of roads. There we operate through what seems to me a very clumsy and uneconomical and wasteful form of organization, and I have been trying within the narrow limits that exist to overcome it and do the best I can by giving the cooperation of the Bureau of Roads and the Department of Agriculture. They have just sent out there one of the best road engineers to give us a survey and give us a plan for development, extension, improvement, and maintenance of roads and trails in the Yosemite Valley and Park, so that we shall have something that this office in Washington can rely on; by which we make intelligent estimates and formulate a program that we can follow from year to year as these appropriations go on.

There does not exist, for instance, at the present time any plan under which we can advise ourselves here in Washington—any plan that has been passed upon by competent engineers—which will form a program for the future The situation would be very analogous to that of attempting to go ahead and build a house or a considerable structure without plans, or leaving the plan to the man who was the foreman of the work, planning and changing his plans from time to time, as seemed best to him. The policy has been a hand-to-mouth policy, and there has not been very much done except that when the sundry civil act has been passed, the superintendent, who is usually a new man, makes such recommendations as he can, to be sure that the money will all be spent within the fiscal year before the appropriation lapses.

Now, I am satisfied that if this thing could be handled in a businesslike manner, without perhaps a single cent of additional cost to the Government, if we could get hold of some of the park revenues and utilize them for general administration, we could not only do the work that is being done at the present time, but could do very much better and do some work that has not been undertaken at all.

Mr. RAKER. Are you through with your general statement?

Mr. MILLER. Yes; that is the substance of it.

Mr. RAKER. Now, in regard to the plan to deal with the roads and the plan for the development of the parks, when a man that is experienced in park management would go from park to park, the work could be done much more economically than it is being done now, could it not?

Mr. MILLER. I think so, distinctly. We ought to have a competent road engineer and a competent landscape engineer who would survey all of these tracts, who would evolve a plan for each one of these tracts from year to year as they are developed.

Mr. RAKER. Taking the question of general administration, comparing the cost of the parks as they exist under the present system with the plan in contemplation, under which they would be handled by one supervision, what is your view as to the relative cost of conducting them now and under the plan by which they could be under a general park service?

Mr. MILLER. If I get your question aright, it is the relative cost of doing the thing as it ought to be done, as compared with the present methods?

Mr. RAKER. Yes.

Mr. MILLER. As near as I can make out, the amount chargeable to the general administration of the Interior Department for parks is about $15,000 a year. That represents the proportionate part of the service of the men concerned with the parks. In addition to that there are some considerable expenses for printing and publicity Those ought to be very considerably enlarged in order thoroughly to acquaint the people of this country and other countries with what we possess in the way of park resources and facilities. I should say—I am speaking here from a rather limited experience—that with a very moderate addition to the expense that is being actually incurred for park administration at the present time—but which does not appear as such, being a part of the general expense of the Secretary's office—these parks could be well administered.

Mr. RAKER. Now, as to the amount of benefits to be derived by the Government from proper management and proper handling of the parks as well as the receipts from concessionaires, etc., from the parks, what is your view as to the relative benefits to the Government financially, and to the public, of the system as described by you, as compared with the present sort of inchoate system that we have at the present time?

Mr. MILLER. I think a great deal could be done, and I am sure it ought to be done, to reimburse the Government for this expense. I have satisfied myself that a great many of the concessions that are given in the park are of very considerable commercial value, and I found by exercising the necessary degree and kind of inquiry that this can be found out. Let me give you an instance. We have had a photograph concession in the Yellowstone Park that has been yielding us $850 a year, plus a certain payment for the use of land. By getting up some competition in this matter, I find that the man who has held this concession heretofore came to my office yesterday and has gotten up to the point now where is he is ready to pay $3,000, and I think his competitor is ready and willing to pay as much; so that I expect to get for the Government from the handling of this one concession a revenue of $5,000 or $6,000 as compared with $850, or with the ground rental perhaps $1,000.

I do not mean to say that the opportunity for getting as handsome returns as this are hanging all around, but I have been surprised, as I have had time to look into these matters, the benefit of letting these concessionaires find that they are being looked into. All sorts of extraordinary things come to light, and I think that through skillful handling of this matter as a commercial proposition—it has been my determination to charge all the traffic will stand in these matters—I think we can make this park service pretty nearly pay for itself.

For instance, the last time we granted a stage concession for the Yellowstone Park we had the question of whether we should take advantage of the opportunity to give reduced rates to the public or increase the revenue to the Government. My own view was to increase the revenue for the Government, but the Secretary's view was to give the public the benefit in the shape of reduced rates. I think we might easily have gotten from $30,000 to $35,000 a year revenue for the Government. That is, we would simply have taken for the Government a part of the profits that the concessionaire had been putting in his pocket year after year, because the concession was really a very valuable concession. But at any event, there was a saving for some one there—in this case the public—it might have been the Government—of an amount sufficient to pay the expenses of a park service organized on a reasonably economical basis.

Mr. RAKER. That was just one case.

Mr. STOUT. What was the reduction?

Mr. MILLER. The reduction was a cut of 20 per cent in the stage rates of the Yellowstone Western Transportation Co., and I expect to see the other companies fall in line with the pressure of competition and reduce their rates. In that case it will amount to a saving to the traveling public of probably $100,000 a year.

Mr. STOUT. For how long a time do those concessions run? Can you revoke them at any time?

Mr. MILLER. They can be revoked only for cause.

Mr. STOUT. Won't the other concessions have 20 years to run?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Mr. STOUT. And they are charging the same old rate, are they not?

Mr. MILLER. They have reduced their rates somewhat and I expect to see them reduce them still more if they want to get any traffic.

Mr. STOUT. The routes are really not in competition. One comes into one section of the park and one comes into another section.

Mr. MILLER. Yes; but I suppose an intelligent traveler going to Yellowstone Park who is not indifferent to pecuniary conditions will not waive the fact that the trip from one point is $5 cheaper than from another point.

Mr. STOUT. But it may cost the intelligent traveler $5 more to get to that point.

Mr. MILLER. It would depend on where he started from, of course.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Do you allow automobiles to go there now?

Mr. MILLER. No, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Why don't you?

Mr. MILLER. Because conditions are not right for it.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. What conditions? Is it because these livery fellows have got a monopoly of the business?

Mr. MILLER. Not in the least. There is not any monopoly there except that is imposed through poverty of resources. As soon as the roads are ready, I want to see the automobiles go in.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. It seems as though they have enjoyed a monopoly for a good many years.

Mr. STOUT. You expect to have it ready for automobiles by next year, do you not?

Mr. MILLER. I would like to see it, but it depends entirely upon the progress made in putting the roads in shape. We have been fortunate enough to get a new engineer assigned in charge of the road construction there. I do not know whether you gentlemen know it, but that is not in the hands of the Interior Department, and it was a matter of surprise and chagrin to me when I found last summer that the most important work in the park, the road construction, was something over which the Interior Department, which is nominally charged with the administration of the parks, had absolutely no supervision.

Mr. RAKER. Still it costs the Government just the same.

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Mr. STOUT. Whose supervision is that under?

Mr. MILLER. The Secretary of War. Through cooperation with the Secretary of War, however, I think things are going to move along more satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN. The War Department has charge of the road construction there?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a Bureau of Roads in the Agricultural Department, is there not?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they have anything to do with the roads in the parks?

Mr. MILLER. Nothing officially, although I expect to get their cooperation. They have sent one of their engineers into Yosemite Park at the present time to make some surveys and to advise as to the proper method of surfacing our roads—whether they should be oil or water; and to give us some figures on unit cost of different improvements. In other words, to give us material upon which we can formulate the road problem.

The CHAIRMAN. Just a word right there. I suppose that in these park roads—I want to get your opinion on this—I suppose that during the time the Federal Government was constructing these roads it was working on the theory that we had no right to make appropriations for roads direct from the Treasury, and I suppose that was put under the War Daprtment in order to overcome that supposed difficulty. Now, the Bureau of Roads has authority over roads just as the War Department has authority over military roads, and now that Congress has come to the conclusion that they have authority to construct roads with appropriations out of the Federal Treasury directly, would it not seem to be advisable and practicable to relieve the War Department of this feature of administration, and let it all come back to you people, where it belongs?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Have you any assurance that that bill you speak of will pass Congress?

Mr. GRAHAM. Isn't that a criticism of another branch of Congress?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the platforms of all political parties have said that they would appropriate money directly out of the Treasury for the purpose of establishing good roads, so that that part I believe I am not assuming.

Mr. RAKER. Congress has assumed that it is right to appropriate money and construct roads in these national parks.

Mr. MILLER. Yes; and we are doingit.

The CHAIRMAN. I think there is nodifference of opinion about that point—that we have authority to construct roads.

Mr. MILLER. We do construct roads now.

The CHAIRMAN. Then why not in this case?

Mr. MILLER. Just because there has never been any centralized administrative policy for the parks, and each park has a separate history and a separate management. It would be a very much similar situation, if you can imagine it, under which half a dozen or 10 ranches, where all are controlled by a single person or individual who lets the individual organizations stand exactly as they were in the beginning without any attempt to standardize them. Each park is different from any other park, because of the lack of any adequate facilities for administration. There has been very little disposition in the Interior Department to disturb that. Yellowstone Park has been under the administration of an Army officer as superintendent there, with troops under him, so I suppose it seemed altogether natural for the road work there to be done by the Army engineers.

The CHAIRMAN. Some of this is news to me. You say that you have exclusive jurisdiction over some of the parks?

Mr. MILLER. Over Glacier Park and Yosemite; yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And Yellowstone Park is run by the War Department?

Mr. MILLER. As far as the road work is concerned, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, there are 12 parks in all. Over how many of them do you have exclusive jurisdiction?

Mr. MILLER. You mean so far as doing the work is concerned?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. How many of these parks, embracing 4,500,000 acres of land? In how many of them do you have the power to appoint superintendents that can do all the different things necessary for their proper administration?

Mr. MILLER. We have that substantially in all parks, where there is no special provision to the contrary. That may vary from year to year. The appropriation for the construction of roads in Yellowstone Park was made through the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the theory of that?

Mr. MILLER. The theory was, I suppose, that it was an important work and could be done best in that way. And I think on the whole the theory is right. We have no engineers in the Interior Department, and we would have had to organize these to carry out the work or do it by contract, and my idea is that all this work ought to be done by the engineers until we have some administrative force here in Washington for the parks.

The CHAIRMAN. What part does the Agricultural Department play in it?

Mr. MILLER. They have nothing to do with it directly. Indirectly they have done things from time to time which show a disposition to aid us. As I was suggesting a moment ago, the Bureau of Roads is going to give us the services of two of their engineers this summer for the purpose of making surveys and locations, advising us generally upon the problem of road engineering with respect to Yosemite Park and Glacier Park particularly, and making a reconnaisance in Rainier and other parks.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, let me get down to one or two things. You have 12 national parks that embody 4,500,000 acres of land, and you expend through the War Department and through the Interior Department approximately $600,000 a year on them, an equal amount for each per annum. Now, is it or is it not good administration to have half of the park administered by the War Department and half by the Interior Department? Would it not be better to have them all in one department?

Mr. MILLER. No question about that.

The CHAIRMAN. And would it not be better if there were a responsible head, a responsible place, that Congress could go to, someone they could put their finger on, in the administration of these parks?

Mr. MILLER. Absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, following that up for a moment, how many employees are there, both in the War Department and in your department, that are giving their exclusive time and attention to these parks?

Mr. MILLER. I can not answer that, Mr. Chairman. We have 82 in our department.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include everybody?

Mr. MILLER. That means everyone that is employed in that service.

The CHAIRMAN. So you people have 82, but you do not know how many the War Department has?

Mr. MILLER. That varies of course. They hire a large body of teamsters and common laborers, and I suppose that varies from week to week.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, of course, getting right down to the practical side of this thing, the trouble that you are going to have and the trouble that the committee is going to have in the House, is the creation of a lot of new jobs here, and that is where the big fight will be.

Mr. MILLER. Yes; I know.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, with these 82 people that you already have why can not you and Judge Raker and the people who are behind this bill just start in here at the beginning and say that hereafter the administration of the parks shall be under the Interior Department? The War Department has got enough to do without trying to do something they do not know anything about. They do not handle public lands, and I do not think that the War Department and these other departments ought to be twisted up with the Interior Department, which has the issuance of patents, the issuance of titles, and has to do with the final control and dealing with public lands generally. Wouldn't that accomplish what you want, and let you people in this way reorganize your force and get your heads together and reorganize these 82 men and get some others in also? I am afraid that what you are going to do here, creating a lot of $6,000 jobs, will never go through. Couldn't you work out your own salvation in this committee to draft this bill so that it will start right at the beginning and put all of these parks under one department?

Mr. MILLER. How would you get it there? If the money that is appropriated for the work in these different parks were assigned to the Interior Department, we would still be in a position of not having instrumentalities with which to work. For instance, this $125,000 is given to Yosemite Park, $100,000 to Glacier Park, and $15,000 or $20,000

for Rainier Park. We have no general fund, and we can not hire an engineer for the Yosemite Park. We could hire one good engineer if we had the money for all three parks, and that would be better than three inferior engineers. I have been bent on getting something done, and when it is demonstrated that that is impossible I will be ready to give up the job and let somebody else have it. I have now gotten the services of the best landscape engineer in California for $10 a year for Yosemite Park. He is going in there to make plans for the entire park, and he is a man who is worth $15,000 or $20,000. It was with great difficulty that I got that by the Civil Service Commission. I think they thought there was a negro concealed in the woodpile and this was a thing to be viewed with grave suspicion.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose you are under great obligations to them for letting you get by?

Mr. RAKER. In regard to these men that you now borrow from the Bureau of Roads, these men are costing the Government just the same, and even more, than if they were under your bureau. If you had authority to get a man who was competent to go and handle all of this work in the various parks, the work in one would apply to great extent to similar conditions in another and he would not have to go over all this work again?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. And these 80 men that you speak of in the service, they are getting a salary now, and if all their time upon this subject was given to the park service it would not cost the Government any more, would it?

Mr. MILLER. It ought to cost less. I have sometimes thought that if there were a little provision in the act making these appropriations for parks, a provision of, say, $25,000 for administrative expenses in connection with the parks and the office of the Secretary of the Interior, it would take care of this thing for a good while. As a business proposition, if we could proceed in that way I should be willing to see 10 per cent knocked off of each one of the park appropriations in order to constitute a fund for the purpose of general administration.

Mr. CHURCH. Make a lump-sum appropriation for the parks?

Mr. MILLER. I think that would be better. Each one of these parks is regarded as a local matter and the appropriations are tied up for its administration.

Mr. RAKER. In response to the question propounded by the chairman where he is figuring on a good many new offices, where would there be any additional offices in the park service except director and engineer and a few men that would be in the service all the time, than are now being employed by the Government for this work in different ways?

Mr. MILLER. Well, there would not be—there might be two or three. You would have to have, of course, a competent engineer, but it would mean this, that instead of taking a part of the time of half a dozen men, as we do at present, you would have one or two men who would give their time exclusively to this work. As it is now, the work is passed around from hand to hand and a great number of men are engaged in it as opportunity affords. But even then they are, for the most part, men who have no particular training for some branches of the work. We have our engineering problems and we have sanitary problems, and we should have experts to take care of those problems.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Would it not be a good idea to have a bill containing nothing else but just putting these matters under the Interior Department?

Mr. MILLER. I do not see that that would help matters any.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I mean just as a starter. Then could we not get some appropriations—this committee can not appropriate money—but could we not get some appropriations from the sundry civil bill and help the department out in that way?

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is just what you want.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Get at this thing in a practical way. In the first place this committee can not make appropriations of money at all; in the second place, we are creating a lot of new offices and new bureaus here, and the question whether we should not pull down the whole proposition. While this bill is admirable in its objects the question is whether we would get anywhere.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me explain that statement there. If you do that one thing you could then make a good case to the Appropriations Committee, that has to do with the sundry civil bill, where these parks are now provided for, and you could then go and ask for that $25,000 to be appropriated annually, which would let you people organize your own force in your own way, in your own department, and run these parks, which I confess I think is highly proper, but I think you gentlemen will be on the rocks with a lot of new jobs and new bureaus. The Government and all parties are averse to new bureaus and new jobs, however admirable the jobs are.

It is hard to get them created, and my idea is that if you gentlemen could come right at the question squarely of putting it all under the Interior Department and then go across to Mr. Fitzgerald's committee and show him that new duties have been imposed upon you, to wit, the total administration of these parks, and then ask for an appropriation sufficient, in the sundry civil bill, to take care of your reorganization—and you gentlemen run your own reorganization without making a specific provision for new places—it seems to me you would come nearer getting it.

Mr. MILLER. That would be a very simple method of procedure, if it would be effective, but I do not think we would get it. You gentlemen are in sympathy with the park principle; you know something about it, but the members over there are concerned to keep appropriations down to the lowest possible point as regards matters of this kind. I agree with you that this is an expensive method, but it is the Government's method. I might mention that is a question of whether we are going to have efficiency or inefficiency. We have inefficiency at the present time, but it can not be otherwise. I am satisfied that there is no outlook for the parks that amounts to very much under the system, or lack of system, which is in vogue at the present time. I think it is rarely that you get efficiency and economy in Government work, and we can economize and still economize by simply neglecting things that should be done.

Mr. BROWN. Was there not submitted for the record plans showing exactly what each park costs, where the money is expended, through which department, and in juxtaposition with that an estimate of what thes reorganized service would take?

The CHAIRMAN. There has never been anything like that in parallel columns, but I think they could prepare it.

Mr. GRAHAM. We have a great deal of that data which was presented to the appropriations committee at the hearings.

Mr. BROWN. I should imagine that you could show a probable saving of 20 to 30 per cent by this reorganization, and if you could have the matter set forth in parallel columns it might help the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, Mr. Miller has authority to furnish for the committee use the data referred to. It can be furnished to the reporters later.

*Statement of appropriations made for, and revenues received from, the various national parks and reservations under the Department of the Interior, together with expenditures therefrom (administration in field [1] and improvements [2]), for fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914.*

[Inclosure No. 1.]

| Name of national park or reservation. | Appropriations. | | | | Revenues. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. | Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. | Fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. | Total appropriations fiscal years 1912, 1913, 1914. | Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. | Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. | Fiscal year 1914, July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914. | Total revenues fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914. |
| Yellowstone | $8,500.00 | $8,500.00 | $8,500.00 | $25,500.00 | $16,476.38 | $21,980.10 | $14,930.23 | $53,386.71 |
| Yosemite | 50,000.00 | 80,000.00 | 25,000.00 | 255,000.00 | 23,855.77 | 19,495.83 | 19,811.76 | 63,163.36 |
| Mount Rainier | 5,000.00 | 20,000.00 | [3] 23,400.00 | 48,400.00 | 5,370.36 | 7,301.62 | 8,194.31 | 20,866.29 |
| Glacier (created by act May 11, 1910) | 69,200.00 | 75,000.00 | 100,000.00 | 244,200.00 | 1,490.94 | 4,677.14 | 3,975.45 | 10,143.53 |
| Sequoia | 15,550.00 | 15,550.00 | 15,550.00 | 46,650.00 | 305.16 | 353.85 | 4,089.21 | 4,748.22 |
| General Grant | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 6,000.00 | 173.54 | 158.68 | 434.64 | 766.86 |
| Mesa Verde | 7,500.00 | 15,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 32,500.00 | [4] 898.92 | [4] 615.21 | [4] 659.00 | [4] 2,173.13 |

[1] Expenditures under "Administration in field" consist of salaries, park and reservation employees, charges for printing, binding, stationery, filing, and miscellaneous supplies, etc. Salaries of park and reservation employees for 1914 fiscal year under this head are figured to July 1, 1914.

[2] Expenditures under "Improvements" are for construction of roads, trails, bridges, buildings and repairs thereof, and miscellaneous supplies incident thereto.

[3] Including $10,000 for road surveys.

[4] Expenditure of revenues received from the Mesa Verde and Crater Lake National Parks for administration and improvement; these parks not authorized by existing statutes.

*Statement of appropriations made for, and revenues received from, the various national parks and reservations under the Department of the Interior, together with expenditures therefrom (administration in field and improvements,) for fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914*—Continued.

| Name of national park or reservation. | Appropriations. | | | | Revenues. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. | Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. | Fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. | Total appropriations fiscal years 1912, 913, 1914. | Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. | Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. | Fiscal year 1914, July 1, 1913, to Apr. 6, 1914. | Total revenues fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914. |
| Platt: | | | | | | | | |
| Regular appropriations | $10,000.00 | $8,000.00 | $8,000.00 | | | | | |
| Construction of sanitary sewer system (like amount therefor being contributed by city of Sulphur, Okla.) | | [1] 17,500.00 | | 43,500.00 | $165.50 | $49.95 | $284.81 | $500.26 |
| Wind Cave | 2,500.00 | [1] 375.00 | 2,500.00 | [3] 5,375.00 | 675.00 | 528.26 | 246.20 | 1,449.46 |
| Crater Lake | 3,000.00 | 3,000.00 | 7,540.00 | 13,540.00 | [2] 323.00 | [2] 784.18 | [2] 793.00 | [2] 1,900.18 |
| Sullys Hill | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Hot Springs Reservation | None. | None. | None. | None. | | | | |
| Revenues: | | | | | | | | |
| Sale of Government lots | | [3] | | | 82,518.00 | None. | None. | 196,889.26 |
| Water and ground rents from bathhouses, etc | | | | | 35,279.16 | 40,712.10 | 38,380.00 | |
| Grand total | 173,250.00 | 244,925.00 | 302,490.00 | 720,665.00 | 167,531.73 | 96,656.92 | 91,798.61 | 355,987.26 |
| Yellowstone | 8,341.50 | 158.50 | 8,435.65 | 64.35 | 8,460.70 | 39.30 | 25,237.85 | 262.15 |
| Yosemite | 16,621.97 | 33,377.71 | 17,004.67 | 62,995.33 | 32,011.10 | 91,370.00 | 65,637.74 | 187,743.04 |
| Mount Rainier | 5,000.00 | None. | 5,033.33 | 14,955.47 | 6,842.40 | [4] 15,903.28 | 16,875.73 | 30,858.75 |
| Glacier (created by act May 11, 1910) | 28,103.41 | 41,003.06 | 28,268.73 | 46,731.27 | 29,118.01 | 63,696.33 | 85,490.15 | 151,430.66 |
| Sequoia | 6,159.65 | 9,389.55 | 6,297.28 | 9,252.72 | 7,275.98 | 8,274.02 | 19,732.91 | 26,916.29 |
| General Grant | 1,427.90 | 572.10 | 1,408.55 | 591.45 | 1,404.00 | 596.00 | 4,240.45 | 1,759.55 |
| Mesa Verde | 3,445.79 | 3,905.75 | 4,443.76 | 10,513.15 | 4,648.73 | 4,211.20 | 12,538.28 | 18,630.10 |

[1] Without year.

[2] Expenditures of revenues received from the Mesa Verde and Crater Lake National Parks for administration and improvement; these parks not authorized by existing statutes.

[3] Amount of appropriation made for park by joint resolutions of Congress extending 1912 fiscal year appropriation, and expenditures therefrom, balance unexpended being covered back into "General fund" of Treasury. No appropriation made for Wind Cave Park for 1913 fiscal year. Expenditures this park, outside of $132.50, paid from $375, appropriated, defrayed from revenues derived from this park during 1913 fiscal year.

[4] Including $10,000 for road surveys.

*Statement of appropriations made for, and revenues received from, the various national parks and reservations under the Department of the Interior, together with expenditures therefrom (administration in field and improvements), for fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914*—Continued.

| Name of national park or reservation. | Expenditures from national park and reservation appropriations and revenues. Appropriations. Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. Administration in field. | Improvements. | Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. Administration in field. | Improvements. | Fiscal year 1914, July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914. Administration in field. | Improvements. | Total appropriation expenditures, fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914. Administration in field. | Improvements. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Platt: | | | | | | | | |
| Regular appropriations | $6,666.28 | $3,333.06 | $5,593.79 | $2,406.16 | $3,129.42 | $4,466.40 | | |
| Construction of sanitary sewer system (like amount therefor being contributed by city of Sulphur, Okla.) | | | | 52.10 | | 17,447.90 | $15,389.49 | $27,705.62 |
| Wind Cave | 942.00 | 1,557.86 | [1] 132.50 | None. | 466.67 | 1,400.00 | 1,541.17 | 2,957.86 |
| Crater Lake | 1,912.80 | 1,085.95 | 1,849.21 | 1,129.55 | 2,433.81 | 3,934.82 | 6,195.82 | 6,150.32 |
| Sullys Hill | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Hot Springs Reservation | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Grand total | 78,621.30 | 94,383.54 | 78,467.47 | 148,691.55 | 95,790.82 | 211,339.25 | 252,879.59 | 454,414.34 |
| | | | | | | | | 252,879.59 |
| Total appropriation expenditures (administration in field and improvements), fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914 | | | | | | | | 707,293.93 |

| Name of national park or reservation. | Expenditures from national park and reservation appropriations and revenues. Revenues. Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. Administration in field. | Improvements. | Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. Administration in field. | Improvements. | Fiscal year 1914, July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914. Administration in field. | Improvements. | Total appropriation, expenditures fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914. Administration in field. | Improvements. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yellowstone | $4,196.69 | $3,906.72 | $5,203.29 | $1,246.68 | $2,725.08 | $11,390.97 | $12,125.06 | $16,544.37 |
| Yosemite | 8,857.34 | 27,113.34 | 349.05 | 16,082.11 | 5,486.40 | 16,215.06 | 14,692.79 | 59,410.51 |
| Mount Rainier | 1,534.81 | 7,828.52 | 1,656.44 | 5,135.36 | 632.97 | 6,902.45 | 3,824.22 | 19,866.33 |
| Glacier (created by act May 11, 1910) | None. | None. | 428.84 | None. | 432.62 | 807.00 | 861.46 | 807.00 |
| Sequoia | 43.75 | 4.50 | 70.81 | None. | 78.04 | None. | 192.60 | 4.50 |
| General Grant | .99 | None. | 3.03 | 499.98 | .79 | 350.00 | 4.81 | 849.98 |
| Mesa Verde | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. |

[1] Amount of appropriation made for park by joint resolutions of Congress extending 1912 fiscal year appropriation, and expenditures therefrom, balance unexpended being covered back into "General fund" of Treasury. No appropriation made for Wind Cave Park for 1913 fiscal year. Expenditures this park, outside of $132.50, paid from $375, appropriated, defrayed from revenues derived from this park during 1913 fiscal year.

*Statement of appropriations made for, and revenues received from, the various national parks and reservations under the Department of the Interior, together with expenditures therefrom (administration in field and improvements), for fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914*—Continued.

| Name of national park or reservation. | Expenditures from national park and reservation appropriations and revenues. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Revenues. | | | | | | | |
| | Fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. | | Fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. | | Fiscal year 1914, July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914. | | Total appropriation, expenditures fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914. | |
| | Administration in field. | Improvements. | Administration in field. | Improvements. | Administration in field. | Improvements. | Administration in field. | Improvements. |
| Platt: | | | | | | | | |
| Regular appropriations..... | | | | | | | | |
| Construction of sanitary sewer system (like amount therefor being contributed by city of Sulphur, Okla.).. | $26.38 | $193.46 | $26.03 | $74.00 | $53.06 | $None. | $105.47 | $267.54 |
| Wind Cave..... | 278.56 | None. | 783.82 | 413.57 | 115.94 | 250.00 | 1,178.32 | 663.57 |
| Crater Lake..... | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Sullys Hill..... | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. |
| Revenues: | | | | | | | | |
| Sale of Government lots..... | 35,118.67 | 7,838.51 | 9,300.18 | 25,281.39 | 6.76 | None. | 102,600.39 | 45,424.91 |
| Water and ground rents from bathhouses, etc.... | 2,626.27 | 641.69 | 25,378.08 | 4,060.17 | 30,170.43 | 7,603.15 | | |
| Grand total... | 52,683.46 | 47,526.74 | 43,199.57 | 52,793.34 | 39,702.09 | 43,518.63 | 135,585.12 | 143,838.71 |
| | | | | | | | | 135,585.12 |
| Total revenue expenditures (administration in field and improvements), fiscal years 1912, 1913, and from July 1, 1913, to Apr. 16, 1914 | | | | | | | | 279,423.83 |
| Like expenditures from appropriations and revenues during same period | | | | | | | | 707,293.93 |
| Total, all expenditures | | | | | | | | 986,717.76 |

*Unallotted balances remaining Apr. 16, 1914, to credit of park and reservation appropriations and revenues.*

| | 1914 appropriations. | Revenues. |
|---|---|---|
| Yellowstone | [1] | $47,211.04 |
| Yosemite | $1,618.90 | 20,227.41 |
| Glacier | 7,185.66 | 8,801.95 |
| Mount Rainier | 654.32 | 7,303.40 |
| Platt | 404.18 | 429.71 |
| Sullys Hill | [2] | [3] |
| Mesa Verde | 1,140.07 | 659.00 |
| Sequoia | [1] | 5,107.91 |
| General Grant | [1] | 217.58 |
| Wind Cave | 633.33 | 266.88 |
| Crater Lake | 1,171.37 | 793.00 |
| Hot Springs Reservation | None. | ..... |
| Lot fund | ..... | 4,972.49 |
| Regular revenues | ..... | 60,961.48 |

[1] All allotted. [2] No appropriation ever made. [3] No revenues received.

NOTE.—Where the expenditures from the revenues of any park exceed the revenues received during any fiscal year, the excess expenditure is covered by the balance of revenue funds remaining from the preceding fiscal year.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

STATEMENTS OF ALLOTMENTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND REVENUES OF NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVATIONS FROM JULY 1, 1913, TO AND INCLUDING FEB. 4, 1914 (1914 FISCAL YEAR), WITH ACCOMPANYING MEMORANDUMS PREPARED ON ROAD CONSTRUCTION, TOURIST TRAVEL, ETC.

[Used before House Appropriation Committee in securing national park funds for fiscal year ending June 30, 1915.]

*Yellowstone National Park.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount appropriated for administration and protection, $5,500, and for procuring feed for buffalo, salaries of buffalo keepers, $3,000, fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 | | | $8,500.00 |
| Allotments and expenditures: | | | |
| From $5,500 for administration and protection of park— | | | |
| Salaries of park employees, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914— | | | |
| 1 clerk to superintendent, per annum | $2,000.00 | | |
| 3 scouts, at $900 each, per annum | 2,700.00 | | |
| 1 teamster, per annum | 720.00 | | |
| Total for salaries | 5,420.00 | | |
| Expended on salaries to Feb. 1, 1914 | $3,161.66 | | |
| Allotted for services of blacksmith in shoeing driving team owned by department and used by acting superintendent of park (expended, $9) | 30.00 | | |
| | | $5,450.00 | |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance on appropriation for administration and protection of park | 50.00 | | |
| From $3,000 for feeding of buffalo and salaries of buffalo keepers— | | | |
| Salaries of park employees— | | | |
| 1 buffalo keeper, at $1,200 per annum, July 1–Oct. 20, 1913, and Jan. 1–June 30, 1914 | 966.67 | | |
| 1 buffalo herder, at $75 month, July 1–Dec. 31, 1913 | 450.00 | | |
| 1 assistant buffalo keeper, at $60 month, Dec. 1, 1913–June 15, 1914 | 390.00 | | |
| Total for salaries | 1,806.67 | | |
| Expended on salaries to Feb. 4, 1914 | $1,036.67 | | |
| Expended for irrigating meadows and general ranch work, purchase and repair of tools, putting up hay, etc | 1,185.00 | | |
| | | 2,991.67 | |
| | | | 8,441.67 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance on buffalo appropriation | $8.33 | | |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance on entire appropriation of $8,500 | | | 58.33 |
| Summary of allotments and expenditures from appropriation of $8,500 for park: | | | |
| From $5,500 for administration and protection— | | | |
| Salaries of park employees | | $5,420.00 | |
| Horseshoeing | | 30.00 | |
| | | | 5,450.00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Summary of allotments and expenditures from appropriation of $8,500 for park—Continued. | | |
| From $3,000, for feeding buffalo and salaries of buffalo keepers: | | |
| Salaries buffalo keepers and herders | $1,806.67 | |
| Irrigating meadows, general ranch work, putting up hay, etc | 979.50 | |
| Subsistence supplies ($166.20) and parts for repairing hay mowers ($39.30) | 205.50 | |
| | | $2,991.67 |
| Total | | 8,441.67 |
| Revenues: | | |
| July 1, 1913, unexpended balance (in Treasury) | | 46,396.86 |
| Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)— | | |
| Rentals and usage charges from leasing of park privileges, season 1913 (rentals, $1,834.60; usage charges, $11,455.50) | 13,290.10 | |
| Fees from wagon transportation licenses, season 1913, $10 per wagon and $2 per horse (including 2 special licenses, at $25, 1 at $30, and 1 at $15, each using one wagon), $851; and usage charges, 25 cents per passenger carried by licensees during 1912 season, $62.50 | 913.50 | |
| Charges exacted from lessees for water furnished from War Department water plant (War Department reimbursed $500 per annum by Department of the Interior) | 494.88 | |
| Total receipts | | 14,698.48 |
| Total available revenue | | 61,095.34 |
| Allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Expended for salaries of park employees— | | |
| 1 assistant buffalo herder, June, 1913 | 75.00 | |
| 1 assistant buffalo keeper, June, 1913 | 60.00 | |
| | 135.00 | |
| Expended for erection of wrought iron or steel-picket fence, with necessary walk and drive gates, to take place of dilapidated iron fence on park line in front, town of Gardiner, Mont | 4,788.12 | |
| Expended for erection of about 4¼ miles iron fencing on north line of park, west from town of Gardiner, Mont | 2,503.27 | |
| Expended for construction of additional fire lanes along western boundary and northwest portion of park | 2,345.15 | |
| Expended for purchase of axes and handles, shovels, canthooks, mattocks and handles, canvas pails, etc., for fighting forest fires | 414.00 | |
| Allotted for purchase of bed comforts, cooking utensils, camp stoves, and subsistence stores for stocking snowshoe cabins at outpost stations in park, and material for making repairs to such cabins (expended, $299.78) | 500.00 | |
| Expended in purchasing linoleum, brooms, mops, and cleaning soap for superintendent's office | 39.95 | |
| Expended for reseeding, irrigating, and harvesting alfalfa crop on 45½-acre field near Gardiner, to provide winter forage for game ($53.30 expended for same purpose from park revenues during fiscal year ending June 30, 1913) | 865.04 | |
| Expended for policing camp sites and looking after earth closets, and purchase of lime, etc., for use in latter ($51.50 expended for this purpose from park revenues during fiscal year ending June 30, 1913) | 828.00 | |
| Expended for putting up hay for winter maintenance of buffalo, and general ranch work at buffalo farm | 540.00 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allotments and expenditures—Continued. | | |
| Allotted for reimbursing Geological Survey for preparation of relief map of park, in colors (no expenditure) | $250.00 | |
| Transportation and subsistence, expended | 206.45 | |
| Expended for telegraph service | 26.35 | |
| Expended for express, freight, and drayage charges | 21.03 | |
| Expended for horseshoeing | 3.00 | |
| Expended for making, by survey, of two photographic enlargements of sheet, Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, and furnishing two prints each therefrom, for use in publication circular of information on Yellowstone Park | 1.45 | |
| Total expended and allotted | | $13,466.81 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, available revenue balance | | 47,628.53 |
| Summary of allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Salaries of park employees | | 135.00 |
| Park improvements | | 9,636.54 |
| Supplies and equipment | | 953.95 |
| Miscellaneous purposes | | 2,741.32 |
| Total | | 13,466.81 |

*Glacier National Park.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount appropriated for administration and improvement, construction and repair of roads, bridges, and telephone lines, fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 | | $100,000.00 |
| Allotments and expenditures: | | |
| For salaries of park employees, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914— | | |
| Superintendent, per annum, $3,600 | $3,600.00 | |
| Clerk and special disbursing agent in superintendent's office, per annum, $1,600 | 1,600.00 | |
| Temporary clerk-stenographer in superintendent's office— | | |
| 1, Nov. 15, 1913–Jan. 2, 1914, at $115 per month | $180.00 | |
| 1, Jan., 1913–Feb. 23, 1914, at $100 per month (succeeding above clerk to serve out unexpired portion of three months employment originally authorized, upon resignation of Miss Blaine, first incumbent) | 140.00 | |
| | 320.00 | |
| Registration clerks— | | |
| 1 (at Midvale), July 27–Oct. 26, 1913, at $75 per month | 225.00 | |
| 1 (at Belton), Aug. 15–Sept. 30, 1913, at $75 per month | 115.00 | |
| | 340.00 | |
| Engineer of Government launch, at $75 per month— | | |
| 1, Aug. 5–17, 1913 | 32.50 | |
| 1, Aug. 18–Sept. 7, 1913 | 50.00 | |
| 1, Sept. 13–18, 1913 | 15.00 | |
| | 97.50 | |
| Rangers— | | |
| 1 chief park ranger, $1,500 per annum | 1,500.00 | |
| Regular rangers, at $1,200 per annum— | | |
| 6, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914, Graves, Brewster, Doody, Pearl, Bellah, Nelson | 7,200.00 | |
| 1, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914, less 7 days without pay in Jan., 1914 (Ranger Cosley) | 1,176.67 | |
| 1, July 29, 1913–June 30, 1914 (Ranger Walter Gibb) | 1,106.67 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allotments and expenditures—Continued. | | |
| For salaries of park employees, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914—Continued. | | |
| Rangers—Continued. | | |
| Regular rangers, at $1,200 per annum—Continued. | | |
| 1, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914, less deduction for 8 days service in Nov., and 10 days in Dec., 1913 (Ranger Cavanaugh) | | $1,140.00 |
| 1, Sept. 25, 1913–June 30, 1914 (Ranger Gephart) | | 920.00 |
| 1, Jan. 16–June 30, 1914 (Ranger E. U. Morrison) | | 550.00 |
| Temporary park rangers— | | |
| 2, July and Aug., 1913, at $100 per month each (Rangers Stevenson and Sloan) | | 400.00 |
| 1, Sept. 9–Nov. 30, 1913 (Sept. 9–30, at $90 per month, and Oct. 1–Nov. 30, at $100 per month), (W. H. Cummings) | | 268.00 |
| 3, Oct. 1–Dec. 10, 1913, at $100 per month each (A. D. Jack, C. Wise, and V. Neitzling) | | 699.99 |
| 1, Oct. 3–Dec. 10, 1913, at $100 per month (R. Kirby) | | 226.66 |
| 1, Sept. 25–Dec. 10, 1913, at $100 per month (W. C. Berry) | | 253.33 |
| 1 laborer (hostler), Dec. 11, 1913–June 30, 1914, inclusive, at $75 per month | | 500.00 |
| Total for salaries | | 21,898.82 |
| Expended on salaries to Feb. 1, 1914 | $12,998.48 | |
| Repair and maintenance of Divide Creek Road (expended, $924.25) | | 1,000.00 |
| Construction under supervision of Reclamation Service of 6-mile highway from dam site at outlet of McDermott Lake along Swift Current Creek to park boundary, and 1 mile road from Upper St. Mary Lake Camp to park boundary (expended, $923.33) | | 22,500.00 |
| Repair and maintenance of Belton-Lake McDonald Road (expended, $775.63) | | 800.00 |
| For bridges and culverts, and repair and maintenance of Fish Creek Road (expended, $118.13) | | 700.00 |
| Clearing and grubbing of stumps from a 600-foot right of way commencing at Station 41 on Fish Creek Road (expended, $282.25) | | 400.00 |
| Construction of Cut Bank Road and bridge (expended, $3,450.72) | | 3,450.94 |
| Construction of bridge across St. Marys River between Upper and Lower St. Marys Lakes (expended, $1,197.64). | | 1,200.00 |
| For reconnoissance surveys, new roads and trails, expended | | 70.52 |
| Repair and maintenance of North Fork roads and trails (expended, $2,415.83) | | 2,500.00 |
| Construction, repair, and maintenance of park trails— | | |
| Completion of Gunsight Pass trail (in addition to $2,373.83 expended from 1913 park appropriation) (expended to date, $5,307.09) | | 5,500.00 |
| Construction of Granite Park and Swift Current Pass trail (expended, $6,488.37) | | 6,488.37 |
| Expended for repair and maintenance of Avalanche Basin trail | | 499.88 |
| Allotted for construction of Rock Hill-Nyack Creek trail (expended, $558.14) | | 575.14 |
| Expended for construction of Iceberg Lake trail | | 1,883.75 |
| Allotted for construction of Red Eagle trail (expended, $544.63) | | 545.88 |
| Allotted for repair and maintenance of trails on east side of park (expended, $1,097.48) | | 2,000.00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allotments and expenditures--Continued. | | |
| Construction, repair, and maintenance of park trails—Continued. | | |
| Expended for construction of trail from Going-to-the-Sun Camp to Many Glaciers Camp, via Piegan Pass | | $3,945.93 |
| Construction of new telephone lines, and repair and maintenance of existing lines, allotted (expended, $979.83) | | 1,500.00 |
| Construction of new ranger cabins— | | |
| Allotted for one at Swift Current (no expenditures) | $500.00 | |
| Allotted for cabin on North Fork of Kennedy Creek, $500, expended | 611.85 | |
| Allotted for construction of cabin at St. Marys (expended, $653.11) | 750.00 | |
| Total | | 1,861.85 |
| Allotted for equipment and repair of ranger cabins (expended for equipment, $91.82) | | 750.00 |
| Construction of a stable at Indian Creek ranger station for accommodation of Government stock, and purchase of forage for their feeding, allotted (expended for horse shed, $171.50; forage, $211.25; total, $382.75). | | 500.00 |
| Cleaning out dead and down timber and brush on either side of Belton-Lake McDonald Road between Middle Fork of Flathead River and Lake McDonald, allotted (expended, $1,019.25) | | 1,250.00 |
| Allotted for repairs, placing and anchoring floating dock building approaches at Fish Creek headquarters, and painting of dock house (expended, $382.82) | | 460.00 |
| Expended for freighting and placing ladder up chimney at Sperry Glacier | | 97.75 |
| Allotted for clearing up grounds and underbrush around Fish Creek headquarters (expended, $477.38) | | 500.00 |
| Purchase of tools, electrical, and sundry emergency supplies (expended, $893.36), and emergency repairs, hauling supplies, and other miscellaneous emergency expenditures (expended, $267.65), under allotment of | | 1,500.00 |
| (Total expended under this allotment, $1,161.01.) | | |
| Reimbursed War Department for 1 dozen tents, 14 by 14, and flies therefor, shipped from San Francisco, Cal. | | 773.46 |
| Allotted for purchase of hay and grain for pack train and team used in park (expended, $702); $700 | | 702.00 |
| Allotted for purchase of large team of horses, wagon, sled, harness, chains, and logging equipment (expended, $824.25) | | 900.00 |
| Expended for Short & Mason Abney clinometer for use in connection with making road surveys | | 11.50 |
| Expended for purchase of range and 2 heaters for use in ranger cabins | | 25.00 |
| Allotted for fuel; laborer in charge of heat, light, and water plants; laborers for janitor service, etc.; carbide for light plant; in connection with use of chalet of Great Northern Ry. Co., at Belton, for winter headquarters of superintendent (under contract with company—no rent charged) (expended, $907.90) | | 1,500.00 |
| Allotted for transportation and subsistence expenses (expended, $655.60) | | 1,152.75 |
| Expended for film packs and printing and furnishing of prints from views taken by R. B. Dole, chemist, United States Geological Survey, in making inspection of sanitary and sewerage inspection in park | | 15.24 |
| Total allotted and expended | | $89,458.78 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted appropriation balance | | 10,541.22 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Summary of allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Salaries of park employees | | $21,898.82 |
| Construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, trails, bridges, and culverts | | 54,060.41 |
| Construction, repair, and maintenance of telephone lines | | 1,500.00 |
| Other improvements | | 5,419.60 |
| Supplies and equipment and for miscellaneous purposes | | 6,579.95 |
| Total | | 89,458.78 |
| Revenues: | | |
| July 1, 1913, unexpended balance (in Treasury) | | 6,066.12 |
| Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)— | | |
| Fees from licenses and permits for park privileges— | | |
| Season 1911 | $25.00 | |
| Season 1912 | 25.00 | |
| Season 1913 | 1,545.90 | |
| Season 1914 | 199.92 | |
| Automobile and motorcycle permits, season 1913, 9 season permits at $5 each, 296 round trips at $1 each, for automobiles, and 1 motorcycle permit $1, less money order and exchange fees in transmission | 341.52 | |
| Miscellaneous receipts— | | |
| From cutting of timber and poles | $280.15 | |
| Telephone rentals | 129.00 | |
| Sale of 2 marten skins | 25.00 | |
| | 434.15 | |
| Total receipts | | 2,571.49 |
| Total available | | 8,637.61 |
| Allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Allotted for reimbursing United States Geological Survey for preparation of a relief map of Glacier Park, in colors (no expenditure) | 250.00 | |
| Expended on account construction of a ranger cabin opposite Paola ($307 expended from 1913 fiscal year park appropriation) | 7.00 | |
| Telegraph service (expended) | 141.24 | |
| Express, freight, and drayage charges (expended) | 166.04 | |
| Transportation and subsistence (expended) | 42.55 | |
| Total expended and allotted | | 606.83 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance | | 8,030.78 |
| Summary of allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Improvements | | 7.00 |
| Miscellaneous purposes | | 599.83 |
| Total | | 606.83 |

*Yellowstone National Park.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount appropriated for protection and improvement, construction and repair of bridges, fences, and trails, and improvement of roads other than toll roads, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 | | 125,000.00 |
| Allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Allotted for salaries of park employees, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914— | | |
| 1 constructing and electrical engineer, at $2,000 per annum | $2,000.00 | |
| 1 supervisor (in charge of park during absence of park superintendent, and troops during winter months), at $1,800 per annum | 1,800.00 | |
| 1 clerk-stenographer to park superintendent, at $1,500 per annum | 1,500.00 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Allotments and expenditures—Continued.** | | |
| Allotted for salaries of park employees, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914—Continued. | | |
| 1 chief electrician, $1,200 per annum | | $1,200.00 |
| 1 assistant electrician, $1,080 per annum | | 1,080.00 |
| 1 temporary clerk to park superintendent, July 1, 1913–Dec. 10, 1913, 5 months, 10 days, at $90 per month | | 480.00 |
| Park rangers— | | |
| 3 at $1,200 each, per annum, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914 | $3,600.00 | |
| 1, July 23, 1913–Feb. 10, 1914, at $100 per month | 560.00 | |
| 1, Aug. 24, 1913–June 30, 1914, at $1,200 per annum | 1,023.33 | |
| | | 5,183.33 |
| 1 plumber, at $1,080 per annum | | 1,080.00 |
| Total of salaries | | 14,423.33 |
| Expended on salaries to Feb. 1, 1914 | $8,781.66 | |
| Allotted for continuation of improvement of the lower El Portal Road (inclusive of $3,000, for the purchase of a portable compressed-air drilling outfit) (expended $32,248.85) | | 33,000.00 |
| Allotted for general improvement of roads, construction and repair of trails, bridges, culverts, and fences, repair and improvement of public buildings and plants, sanitation of grounds, removal of underbrush and protection of river banks (expended, $21,194.27) | | 31,463.00 |
| Continuation improvement of water-supply system in Yosemite Valley, allotted (expended, $11,961.15; expended for improvement, water-supply system, from 1912 fiscal year appropriation of park, $15,000.41) | | 20,223.00 |
| Expended for sprinkling El Portal-Yosemite Road | | 717.50 |
| Allotted for beginning construction of firebreak, or fire lane, around the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, and clearing out mountain shrubs and dead timber in vicinity of big trees in grove (expended, $1,873.59) | | 2,000.00 |
| Allotted for construction of telephone line from Yosemite to the Merced Big Tree Grove (expended, $1,117.44) | | 1,124.00 |
| Allotted for removing brush, small trees, etc., along roads in floor of Yosemite Valley and elsewhere in reservation (expended, $56) | | 1,000.00 |
| Allotted for repairing and improving roads leading from Wawona, under contract with Automobile Club of Southern California (no expenditure) | | 50.00 |
| Allotted for purchase of forage for stock used on park improvement work (expended, $3,657.69) | | 9,150.00 |
| Allotted for purchase of general supplies (electrical, hardware, plumbing, paint, etc.) (expended, $586.65) | | 3,000.00 |
| Allotted for purchase and installation of wood sawing and chopping machinery (expended, $2,033.70) | | 2,560.00 |
| Allotted for purchase of 10 additional draft horses and 5 sets of double harness (no expenditure) | | 2,150.00 |
| Allotted for purchase of office furniture (desks, chairs, safe, etc.) (no expenditure) | | 933.00 |
| Allotted for purchase of a garbage wagon (no expenditure) | | 350.00 |
| Allotted for purchase of 2 buckboard wagons and harness (expended, $210) | | 250.00 |
| Expended for developing films, and making prints of views taken in park in connection with sanitary and sewerage inspection therein made by R. B. Dole, chemist, U. S. Geological Survey | | 20.75 |
| Expended for film packs used by R. B. Dole for taking views in connection with above inspection | | 3.04 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allotments and expenditures—Continued. | | |
| Transportation and subsistence (R. B. Dole, chemist, United States Geological Survey, in making sanitary and sewerage inspection in park) expended | $256.75 | |
| Expended in purchase of volume 2, Supplement to Revised Statutes, for use in office of park superintendent | 2.85 | |
| Total expended and allotted | | $122,677.22 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted appropriation balance | | 2,322.78 |
| Summary of allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Salaries of park employees | | 14,423.33 |
| El Portal Road improvement | | 33,000.00 |
| General improvement of roads, construction and repair of trails, bridges, culverts, and fences, repair public buildings and plants, etc | | 31,463.00 |
| Improvement of water-supply system | | 20,223.00 |
| Other park improvements | | 4,174.00 |
| Forage for park stock | | 9,150.00 |
| Supplies and equipment | | 9,243.00 |
| Miscellaneous purposes | | 1,000.89 |
| Total | | 122,677.22 |
| Revenues: | | |
| July 1, 1913, unexpended balance (in Treasury) | | 22,117.11 |
| Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)— | | |
| Fees from leases and yearly permits covering privileges in park— | | |
| Season 1913 | $5,174.00 | |
| Season 1914 | 100.00 | |
| Receipts from leases and special use permits for railway right of way, right to construct and use diverting dam, pipe line, and water tanks (Yosemite Valley R. R. Co.), and right of way for Cherry Valley Reservoir site (city and county of San Francisco, Cal.) on lands segregated from park and included in Sierra National Forest under act of Feb. 7, 1905 (a part of such lands being subsequently included in Stanislaus National Forest) | 2,955.00 | |
| Fees from automobile permits, season of 1913, 129 round-trip permits, at $5 each | $645.00 | |
| Fines collected from 2 parties for failure to secure permits (in addition to requiring payment of regular $5 fee) | 10.00 | |
| | 655.00 | |
| Less transmission fees | .90 | |
| | 654.10 | |
| Miscellaneous receipts from electric lights, telephone rentals, fuel, removal of refuse, etc., in Yosemite Valley, monthly collections May 1–Sept. 30, 1913, inclusive | 7,175.57 | |
| Total receipts | | 16,058.67 |
| Total available | | 38,175.78 |
| Allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Allotted for installation of bathtubs, lavatories, sinks, and other equipment and improvements in quarters occupied by Park Rangers Townsley and Prien (no expenditure) | 200.00 | |
| Unexpended balance to credit of $600, allotted Aug. 26, 1912, for construction 4 cottages for use resident engineer, clerk to superintendent, chief and assistant electricians | 33.06 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allotments and expenditures—Continued. | | |
| Expended from revenues, fiscal year ending— | | |
| June 30, 1912 | $13,367.46 | |
| June 30, 1913 | 2,199.48 | |
| Total | 15,566.94 | |
| Expended on account unloading and storing cement at El Portal warehouse (chargeable to El Portal Road improvement) | $1.87 | |
| Allotted for payment of excess transportation of troops detailed to park (including purchase of buckboard wagon, subsisting and shoeing teams used, employment necessary labor and other expense) (no expenditure) | 3,000.00 | |
| Allotted for prosecution of control operations to prevent further destruction of park timber by insects infesting same (expended, $1,150) | 1,950.00 | |
| Expended in making field examination of lands involved in making proposed exchange of lands of Yosemite Lumber Co. in park for Government lands therein and in abutting Sierra National Forest, including appraisal timber thereon | 1,559.88 | |
| Allotted for reimbursing U. S. Geological Survey for preparation relief map, in colors, of Yosemite Park (no expenditure) | 250.00 | |
| Purchase of 1 No. 11 Remington typewriter for use in superintendent's office, allotted (no expenditure) | 94.50 | |
| Allotted for purchase of duplicating machine and accompanying supplies for use in superintendent's office (no expenditure) | 44.76 | |
| Expended for purchase of 1 dozen transit books, and 1 dozen level books, for use in superintendent's office | 9.40 | |
| Expended in purchase of certified copy of chapter 326 of statutes of regular session of Fortieth Legislature of State of California, used in framing regulations governing admission of automobiles into park | 2.00 | |
| Transportation and subsistence, expended | 163.20 | |
| Expended for telegraph service | 126.04 | |
| Expended for express, freight, and drayage service | 35.98 | |
| Allotted for purchase of apple press and delivery of barrels | 30.00 | |
| Total expended and allotted | | $7,500.69 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, available revenue balance | | 30,675.09 |
| Summary of allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Park improvements | | 234.93 |
| Supplies and equipment | | 315.66 |
| Miscellaneous purposes | | 6,950.10 |
| Total | | 7,500.69 |

*Sequoia National Park.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount appropriated for protection and improvement, construction and repair of bridges, fences, and trails, and improvement of roads other than toll roads for fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 | | $15,550.00 |
| Allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Salaries of park employees (July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914)— | | |
| 1 chief park ranger (in charge of park as acting superintendent during absence of troops therefrom), per annum | $2,000.00 | |
| 3 regular park rangers, at $1,300 each per annum | 3,900.00 | |
| 1 temporary clerk to acting superintendent during July and August, 1913, at $75 per month | 150.00 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allotments and expenditures—Continued. | | | |
| Salaries of park employees (July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914)—Continued. | | | |
| Telephone agents— | | | |
| 1, four months (July, August, and September, 1913, and June, 1914), at $20 per month | $80.00 | | |
| 1, three months (July 1–Sept. 15, 1913, and one-half of June, 1914), at $10 per month | 30.00 | | |
| | | $110.00 | |
| Total salaries of employees | | 6,160.00 | |
| Expended on employees' salaries to Feb. 1, 1914 | $3,676.65 | | |
| Expended for continuation construction of Middle Fork trail from present terminus on Panther Creek to 7-Mile Hill trail in Buck Canyon, 3½ miles (to give access, via connections with this trunk-line trail, to western part of park practically isolated from fire-fighting stations and regimental detachments) | | 2,098.40 | |
| Expended for altering ground return of telephone line from Camp Sequoia to Three Rivers, to metal circuit, 35 miles | | 2,446.15 | |
| Expended for construction of ranger cabin at Camp Sierra on Government land in park | | 600.00 | |
| Expended for construction of a garbage incinerator and contingent expenses, in connection with improvement of sanitation of tourist camp in park | | 79.99 | |
| Allotted for purchase of coal oil for use in camps and ranger cabins (expended, $17) | | 35.00 | |
| Expended for reimbursing War Department for cost of excess transportation, over and above the military allowances provided for troops stationed in park ($232.55 paid from 1913 park appropriation on account excess transportation furnished prior to July 1, 1913) | | 1,068.48 | |
| Expended for photographing and developing photograph of "Inscription rock" in park | | 7.00 | |
| Expended for certificate of forfeiture of charter of Mineral King Wagon and Toll Road, and copy of proclamation of governor of California of said forfeiture | | 5.50 | |
| Total allotted and expended | | | $12,500.52 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted appropriation balance | | | 3,049.48 |
| Summary of allotments and expenditures: | | | |
| Salaries of park employees | $6,160.00 | | |
| Construction trails | 2,098.40 | | |
| Other park improvements | 3,126.14 | | |
| Purchase of coal oil | 35.00 | | |
| Miscellaneous purposes | 1,080.98 | | |
| Total | 12,500.52 | | |
| Revenues: | | | |
| July 1, 1913, balance (in Treasury) | | | 1,096.74 |
| Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)— | | | |
| Fees from licenses issued for park privileges, season 1913, $40, less 10-cent money-order fees | | 39.90 | |
| Fees from automobile and motorcycle permits, season 1913 (automobiles, $5 each round trip; motor cycles, $1 per round trip)— | | | |
| 77 automobiles, at $5 | $385.00 | | |
| 2 motor cycles, at $1 | 2.00 | | |
| | 387.00 | | |
| Less transmission fees | 1.03 | | |
| | | 385.97 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Revenues—Continued. | | |
| Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)—Continued. | | |
| Payment of annual charge due for second year under lease for indeterminate period granted Mar. 5, 1912, to Mount Whitney Power Co., for right of way for power lines and operation of power plants in park, based on charge of 20 cents on net horsepower capacity of lower plant (1,198 horsepower), for year Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1913 | $239.60 | |
| Paid by Mount Whitney Power & Electric Co. for value of timber cut, at Forest Service rates, and used in connection with construction of its power lines, reservoir, etc | 3,399.86 | |
| Telephone tolls collected from public during season of 1913, for messages sent over park telephone lines, $24, less money-order transmission fee | 23.88 | |
| Total receipts | | $4,089.21 |
| Total available revenue | | 5,185.95 |
| Expenditures: | | |
| For telegraph service | 40.28 | |
| Amount reimbursed park telephone agent for tolls paid by him on Government telephone and telegraph messages sent over park telephone lines, season 1913 | 18.00 | |
| | | 58.28 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted revenue balance | | 5,127.67 |

*General Grant National Park.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount appropriated for protection and improvement, construction of fences and trails, and repairing and extension of roads, for fiscal year ending Jun 30, 1914 | | $2,000.00 |
| Allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Allotted for salary of one regular park ranger July 1, 1913 to June 30, 1914, at $1,400 per annum (expended to Feb. 1, 1914, $816.66) | $1,400.00 | |
| Expended for digging of privy pits | 100.00 | |
| Expended for repair and rebuilding of Halstead Meadow trail | 200.00 | |
| Expended for repair and painting of fence about public building in park | 100.00 | |
| Total allotted and expended | | 1,800.00 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted appropriation balance | | 200.00 |
| Summary of allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Salary of regular park ranger | | 1,400.00 |
| Park improvements | | 400.00 |
| Total | | 1,800.00 |
| Revenues: | | |
| July 1, 1913, unexpended balance (in Treasury) | | 133.73 |
| Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)— | | |
| From licenses and permits for park privileges— | | |
| Season 1913, $110, less transmission fee of 10 cents. | 109.90 | |
| Season 1914 | 20.00 | |
| Fees from automobiles and motor cycles (automobiles, season permit $5, round-trip permit $1; motorcycles, $1 per annum) season 1913— | | |
| Automobiles— | | |
| 4 season permits | $20.00 | |
| 146 round-trip permits | 146.00 | |
| 3 motor cycles | 3.00 | |
| | 169.00 | |
| Less transmission fees | 1.32 | |
| | 167.68 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Revenues—Continued. | | |
| Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)—Continued. | | |
| From sale of shakes ($87.33, less transmission fees of 27 cents) | $87.06 | |
| Total receipts | | $384.64 |
| Total available revenue | | 518.37 |
| Allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Allotted for making ¼-mile extension to Stevens Grade Road, extending same to southern boundary of park to connect with public highway constructed to park boundary by counties of Fresno and Tulare, Cal., and repairing 1¼ miles of Stevens Grade Road already built in park (no expenditure) | 350.00 | |
| Expended for telegraph service | .79 | |
| Total allotted and expended | | 350.79 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted revenue balance | | 167.58 |
| Summary of allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Extension and repair of roads | | 350.00 |
| Telegraph service | | .79 |
| Total | | 350.79 |

*Mount Rainier National Park.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount appropriated for protection and improvement, construction of fences and trails, and repairing and extension of roads, $13,400; and for survey extending present road from a point at or about Longmire Springs eastward to eastern boundary line of forest reserve surrounding Mount Rainier National Park, and for the survey of necessary trails in said park, $10,000, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 | | | $23,400.00 |
| Allotments and expenditures: | | | |
| From $13,400, for protection and improvement, construction, of bridges, fences, and trails, and improvement of roads— | | | |
| Salaries of park employees— | | | |
| Superintendent, per annum, $2,100 | | $2,100.00 | |
| Clerk to superintendent (stenographer), at $900 per annum | | 900.00 | |
| Park rangers— | | | |
| 2 regular rangers, at $1,200 per annum each | $2,400.00 | | |
| Temporary rangers— | | | |
| 1, July, August, and September, 1913, at $75 month | 225.00 | | |
| 1, July 1–7, 11–31, 1913, and August and September, 1913, at $75 month | 217.50 | | |
| 1, July 5–Sept. 30, 1913, at $75 month | 215.00 | | |
| 1, July 6–Sept. 30, 1913, at $75 month | 212.50 | | |
| 1, July 7–Sept. 30, 1913, at $75 month | 210.00 | | |
| 1, Jan. 1–Mar. 31, 1914, for killing predatory animals in park, at $55 month | 165.00 | | |
| Total for rangers | | 3,645.00 | |
| Total salaries | | 6,645.00 | |
| Expended on salaries to Feb. 1, 1914 | | 4,285.00 | |
| Allotted for repair and improvement Government Road (west boundary to Paradise Valley) (expended $2,632.16) | | [1] 3,000.00 | |

[1] Expended on this road during fiscal years ended June 30, 1911, 1912, 1913, and from revenues in 1914 fiscal year, $18,127.23.

Allotments and expenditures—Continued.

From $13,400, for protection and improvement, construction, of bridges, fences and trails, and improvement of roads—Continued.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allotted for further construction work on Tahoma Fork trail (expended, $487.70; $999.97 expended from park appropriation and revenues during 1913 fiscal year, from revenues since July 1, 1913, in constructing this trail) | | $500.00 |
| Alloted for Carbon River-Grand Park trail (extension from terminus to Grand Park, expended, $336.94; $2,187 expended from 1913 fiscal year appropriation in constructing this trail) | | 350.00 |
| Allotted for further construction work on Chanapecosh trail (all expended) | | 300.00 |
| ($1,149.99 expended from 1913 park appropriation and $400 allotted from 1914 revenues this park, total $1,549.99 in constructing this trail.) | | |
| Expended for repair and improvement of Spray Park trail | | 198.73 |
| Expended in repairing Cataract Basin trail to Stray Park | | 100.00 |
| Expended in constructing branch trail from Carbon River trail to Natural Bridge | | 100.00 |
| Allotted for reconstruction of electric lighting line from National Park Inn to ranger cabin at Longmire Springs, for branching said line to and wiring Government warehouse at Longmire Springs, etc | | 50.00 |
| Allotted for remodeling old United States engineer office building, at Longmire Springs, to provide ranger quarters (expended, $173.50) | | 175.00 |
| Allotted for shelving, hand truck, and incidental necessities for new warehouse at Longmire Springs (expended, $30.10) | | 50.00 |
| Allotted for equipment and supplies for Carbon River ranger station (expended, $16.34) | | 25.00 |
| Allotted for miscellaneous sundry expenditures, emergency purchases, etc. (expended, $76.28) | | 100.00 |
| Allotted for gasoline for running automobile of park superintendent, when used by him on official business in connection with park work (no expenditure) | | 50.00 |
| Allotted for telegraph and telephone service, local (expended, telephone calls, long distance, $3.35) | | 25.00 |
| Expended for transportation and subsistence | | 7.40 |
| Total | | 11,676.13 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance on $13,400, appropriation for protection and improvement | $1,723.87 | |

From $10,000, for making survey for extension of Government Road and necessary park trails—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount payable under contract with Wm. M. Bosworth, civil engineer, for supervising and conducting survey for extension park roads, prepare maps and estimates of work on which to solicit bids for doing work, etc. (expended $953.33) | 2,000.00 | |
| Expended for surveying instruments and supplies | 377.08 | |
| Amount paid assistants employed to assist Engineer Bosworth in making road survey | 1,968.16 | |
| Expended for supplies and equipment (other than surveying instruments and supplies) | 122.23 | |
| Expended for pack-animal hire in making road survey | 277.33 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allotments and expenditures—Continued. | | | |
| From $10,000 for making survey for extension of Government Road and necessary park trails—Continued. | | | |
| Expended for transportation and subsistence | $534.29 | | |
| Expended for hauling and expressage | 47.61 | | |
| Expended for telegraph service | 22.86 | | |
| Total | | $5,349.56 | |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance on $10,000 for making survey for extension Government road, etc | 4,650.44 | | |
| Total expended and allotted on entire appropriation | | | $17,025.69 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance on entire appropriation | | | 6,374.31 |
| Summary of expenditures and allotments on entire park appropriation of $23,400: | | | |
| From $13,400, provided for protection and improvement of park— | | | |
| Salaries of park employees | | 6,645.00 | |
| Repair and improvement of Government road | | 3,000.00 | |
| Construction, repair, and improvement of park trails | | 1,548.73 | |
| Other park improvements | | 275.00 | |
| Supplies and equipment | | 25.00 | |
| Miscellaneous purposes | | 182.40 | |
| Total | | | 11,676.13 |
| From $10,000, provided for making survey for extension park roads and survey for necessary park trails— | | | |
| Salary of supervising civil engineer | | 2,000.00 | |
| Pay of assistants employed in assisting engineer make survey | | 1,968.16 | |
| Supplies and equipment | | 499.31 | |
| Miscellaneous purposes | | 882.09 | |
| | | | 5,349.56 |
| Total expended and allotted | | | 17,025.69 |
| Revenues: | | | |
| July 1, 1913, unexpended balance (in Treasury) | | | 6,644.51 |
| Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)— | | | |
| From leases and special use permits for park privileges, season 1913, $625, less transmission fees, $1.60 | | 623.40 | |
| From licenses and permits for park privileges, season 1913, $1,360, less transmission fees, $2.27 | | 1,357.73 | |
| From automobile and motorcycle permits ($5 for automobiles and $1 for motorcycles, per season expiring Dec. 31 of each year)— | | | |
| 1913 season— | | | |
| 1,190 automobiles | $5,950.00 | | |
| 184 motorcycles | 184.00 | | |
| | 6,134.00 | | |
| Transmission fees | 20.82 | | |
| | 6,113.18 | | |
| 1914 season, 2 automobiles | 10.00 | | |
| | | 6,123.18 | |
| Total receipts | | | 8,104.31 |
| Total available revenue | | | 14,748.82 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allotments and expenditures: | | |
| For June, 1913, service of clerk-stenographer to park superintendent, expended | $75.00 | |
| Unexpended on allotments July 3, 1912, $500, and Sept. 6, 1912, $2,500, and June 23, 1913, $2,500, for repair and improvement of Government road in park (expended $2,429.22) | 2,502.20 | |
| Expended on repair, improvement, and maintenance of this road from park appropriations, and revenues during fiscal years ended June 30, 1911, 1912, and 1913 (additional to above expenditure), $15,698.01. | | |
| Unexpended July 1, 1913, on allotments May 22, 1912, $200, and June 6, 1913, $700, for opening up, repair, and improvement of park trails (expended $367.29) | 746.77 | |
| Unexpended July 1, 1913, on allotments Apr. 29, 1913, $350, and June 30, 1913, $150, on account construction of trail into Indian Henry's Hunting Grounds via Tahoma Fork and Tahoma Glacier, $414.67, expended thereon (balance 3 cents canceled), ($583.33 expended on the this trail from 1913 appropriation and revenues) | 414.64 | |
| Allotted for completing and widening Ohanapecosh trail (expended $369.95), ($1,149.99 expended on this trail from 1913 fiscal year park appropriation) | 400.00 | |
| Allotted for completion of St. Andrew's Park trail (expended $124.99), ($350 expended on this trail from 1913 fiscal year park appropriation) | 125.00 | |
| Expended on account construction of trail into Indian Henry's Hunting Ground (in addition to above expenditures of $414.64 and $583.33) | 2.00 | |
| Allotted for construction of telephone line from superintendent's office to Nisqually Glacier and Paradise Valley, about 15 miles (expended $848.88) | 911.93 | |
| Expended for filling and leveling land at foot Nisqually Glacier for automobile stand | 299.92 | |
| Unexpended July 1, 1913, on allotment of $100 for miscellaneous, sundry expenditures, and emergency purchases of supplies (expended $24.10) | 52.14 | |
| Transportation and subsistence expenditures | 14.90 | |
| Expended for telegraph and telephone services | 57.83 | |
| Allotted for defraying cost of securing unmounted prints of interior and exterior views of ranger cabin at Longmire Springs in connection with construction cabins similar designs in other national parks (no expenditure) | 10.00 | |
| Total expended and allotted | | $5,612.33 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, available revenue balance | | 9,136.49 |
| Summary of allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Salaries of park employees | | 75.00 |
| Repair and improvement Government road | | 2,502.20 |
| Construction, repair, and improvement park trails | | 1,688.41 |
| Other park improvements | | 1,211.85 |
| Miscellaneous purposes | | 134.87 |
| Total | | 5,612.33 |

*Mesa Verde National Park.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount appropriated for protection and improvement, including the lands within 5 miles of the boundaries of said Mesa Verde Park, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 | | | $10,000.00 |
| Allotments and expenditures: | | | |
| Allotted for salaries of park employees, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914— | | | |
| Superintendent, per annum | | $1,500.00 | |
| 2 regular park rangers, at $900 each per annum | | 1,800.00 | |
| Total salaries | | 3,300.00 | |
| Expended on salaries to Feb. 1, 1914 | $1,925.00 | | |
| Road construction— | | | |
| Allotted for completion of 9-mile stretch of road being constructed between stations 62 and 327 (Mills survey) on old portion of main wagon road (abandoning old road between these stations) under contract of Aug. 4, 1913, entered into with George S. Spencer (no expenditure) ($5,497.10 expended from 1913 park appropriation on this stretch of road) | 1,700.00 | | |
| Allotted for purchase of material for culverts on above road (no expenditure) | 120.00 | | |
| Allotted to complete payments due Geo. S. Spencer under his contract of May 31, 1913 ($5,480) on above road (no expenditure) | 74.45 | | |
| | | 1,894.45 | |
| Allotted for contruction of ranger cabin near Government well in school section canyon (expended, $995.05) | | 1,000.00 | |
| Allotted for digging of well in park under contract with H. K. Wilson (no expenditure) | | 300.00 | |
| Expended for moving frame shacks from foot of the hill and the head of Moorefield Canyon to School Section Canyon, rebuilding as a barn for rangers' horses, and adding toilet thereto | | 90.00 | |
| Allotted for construction of a wagon shed (no expenditure) | | 25.00 | |
| Allotted for purchase of wagon and harness (expended, $153.50) | | 155.00 | |
| Allotted for purchase of furniture for Red Spruce Ranger Station (expended, $274) | | 275.00 | |
| Allotted for purchase of rug, towels, and soap for superintendent's office (no expenditure) | | 25.85 | |
| Allotted for care and maintenance of park team of horses (expended, $252) | | 432.00 | |
| Allotted for telephone service (expended $21.70) | | 37.20 | |
| Allotted for rental of quarters for office of park superintendent (expended, $140) | | 240.00 | |
| Allotted for clerical assistance and incidental expenses (expended, $9.55) | | 100.00 | |
| Expended for recording deed of Wm. F. Prater, conveying right of way for a road across land owned by him in park | | 1.75 | |
| Expended for telegraph service | | 6.88 | |
| Expended for freight charges | | 5.08 | |
| Total allotted and expended | | | 7,888.21 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted appropriation balance | | | 2,111.79 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Summary of allotments and expenditures: | |
| Salaries of park employees | $3,300.00 |
| On account construction new portion of main wagon road | 1,894.45 |
| Other park improvements | 1,415.00 |
| Supplies and equipment | 455.85 |
| Miscellaneous purposes | 822.91 |
| Total | 7,888.21 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Revenues: | | |
| Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)— | | |
| Amount paid by W. A. Jackson, lessee of 60 acres, more or less, of land for mining of coal, under 5-year lease granted him on May 9, 1912, for year beginning May 8, 1913 (such annual charge being hereafter payable to superintendent of Southern Ute Indian Reservation owing to land being included in such reservation by act of Congress approved June 30, 1913) | | 100.00 |
| Amount paid by George S. Todd, lessee of 80 acres of land, more or less, for mining coal, under 6-year lease granted him Jan. 23, 1911, and supplemental lease thereto dated Nov. 17, 1913, for year beginning Jan. 22, 1914, $50, less one-half thereof payable to superintendent of Southern Ute Indian Reservation, owing to portion of land used being included in such reservation by act of Congress approved June 30, 1913 | | 25.00 |
| Fees from grazing permits issued James A. Frink, sr., and W. A. Prater, each permit running for period of one year beginning Jan. 1, 1914 | | 486.00 |
| Total receipts | | 611.00 |

NOTE.—No balance to credit of revenues of this park on July 1, 1913, balance on July 1, 1912, $219.55, and collections of $615.21 made during fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, being carried to credit of general fund in Treasury and made subject to reappropriation by Congress for general Government purposes.

Authority not granted by existing statutes for expenditures of receipts from this park for park purposes.

*Crater Lake National Park.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount appropriated for protection and improvement and repairing and extension of roads during fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 | | $7,540.00 |
| Allotments and expenditures: | | |
| For salaries of park employees— | | |
| Superintendent, July 1, 1913–June 30, 1914, at $1,000 per annum | $1,000.00 | |
| Allowance of $1 per day for keep of horse | 365.00 | |
| | 1,365.00 | |
| Temporary park rangers, at $75 per month— | | |
| 1, July 1–Nov. 22, 1933, inclusive | $355 | |
| 1, July and August, 1913 | 150 | |
| | 505.00 | |
| Total of salaries | 1,870.00 | |
| Expended on salaries of employed to Feb. 1, 1914 | 1,301.33 | |
| Allotted for repairing roads, trails, and bridges, and clearing away of underbrush along park roads (expended, $2.685.55) | 3,000.00 | |
| Expended in making repairs to buildings, including headquarters, barn, cottage, tool house, and removal of small cottage in park to roadway therein and fitting same up for office purposes | 803.02 | |
| Allotted for purchase of office furniture, and fittings (typewriter, desk, and other necessary fixtures) (expended, $181.55) | 200.00 | |
| Allotted for purchase of woodworking tools (expended, $95.10) | 125.00 | |
| Allotted for incidental, emergency, and contingnet expenses (expended, $25.44) | 100.00 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allotments and expenditures—Continued. | | |
| Allotted for payment of H. E. Monyer, former temporary ranger in park, for making trip to park for investigating and reporting upon winter conditions therein, condtition of buildings, etc. (no expenditure) | $30.00 | |
| Expended for telegraph service | 8.82 | |
| Expended for freight and drayage charges | 17.50 | |
| Total allotted and expended | | $6,154.34 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted appropriation balance | | 1,385.66 |
| Summary of allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Salaries of park employees | | 1,870.00 |
| Park improvements | | 3,803.02 |
| Supplies and equipment | | 325.00 |
| Miscellaneous purposes | | 156.32 |
| Total | | 6,154.34 |
| Revenues: | | |
| Receipts (July 1, 1913, to Feb. 4, 1914)— | | |
| Fees from automobile and motorcycles, season 1913 (round trip permits $1, season permits $5)— | | |
| 760 automobile permits, round trip, at $1 | | 760.00 |
| 13 motorcycle permits, round trip, at $1 | | 13.00 |
| | | 773.00 |
| Fee from permit issued to Kiser Photo Co., to take and sell photographs and post cards in park, season 1914 | | 10.00 |
| Total receipts | | 783.00 |

NOTE.—No expenditures made from these receipts, the use of revenues derived from this park not being authorized by the statutes for use therein. No balance to credit of revenues of this park on July 1, 1913, collections of $784.18 made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, having been carried to credit of general fund in the Treasury and made subject to reappropriation by Congress for General Government purposes.

*Platt National Park.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount appropriated by urgent deficiency appropriation bill approved Oct. 22, 1913, for "maintenance, bridging, roads, and trails, Platt National Park, fiscal year 1914" | | $8,000.00 |
| Allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Salaries of park employees, Oct. 25, 1913–June 30, 1914— | | |
| Clerk-stenographer to park superintendent, at $1,000 per annum, Oct. 25, 1913–June 30, 1914 (Una Roberts) | $683.34 | |
| Laborers— | | |
| 1, Oct. 25, 1913–Dec. 31, 1913, at $45 per month (G. W. Stinson) | 99.00 | |
| 1, Jan. 13–June 30, 1914, at $480 per annum (A. C. Milligan) | 224.00 | |
| 1, Oct. 25–Dec. 31, 1913, at $480 per annum, $88; and Jan. 1–June 30, 1914, at $540 per annum (W. K. Milligan), $270, total | 358.00 | |
| 1 janitor, Oct. 25–Dec. 31, 1913, at $120 per annum (working half time), $22; thereafter promoted to $300 per annum beginning Jan. 1, 1914 (working full time), $150 (J. M. Craddock) | 172.00 | |
| Total for salaries | | 1,536.34 |
| Expended on all salaries to Feb. 1, 1914 | $569.66 | |
| Construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, trails, and culverts (expended, $6.40) | | 2,000.00 |
| Cutting and extermination of weeds and clearing and keeping grounds in order (expended, $92.80) | | 400.00 |
| Making survey of prospective road in park from Lincoln Bridge east to Antelope and Buffalo Springs and from Lincoln Bridge west, following Rock Creek Park to connect with Bromide Lane (no expenditures) | | 300.00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allotments and expenditures—Continued. | | |
| Whitewashing, repairs, and maintenance of barns and other outbuildings (expended $10.15) | $200.00 | |
| Planting and harvesting of crops, and seeding areas in park heretofore seeded to corn (expended $4.80) | 200.00 | |
| Repair and painting of spring houses (no expenditures) | 200.00 | |
| Repairs to superintendent's residence (no expenditures) | 200.00 | |
| Repairs to and removal of fencing (no expenditures) | 100.00 | |
| Repairs to house formerly occupied by Park Ranger Townsley and now in use by present acting superintendent (all expended) | 60.00 | |
| Electric-light service in park, lighting superintendent's residence, with purchase of necessary light globes (expended $11.75) | 250.00 | |
| Telephone service in superintendent's residence (expended $15) | 30.00 | |
| Purchase of fuel for superintendent's office, residence, and Bromide Springs Pavilion (expended $45.70) | 80.00 | |
| Purchase of new stove for superintendent's office (all expended) | 20.00 | |
| Purchase of matting for superintendent's office (no expenditures) | 28.50 | |
| For miscellaneous emergency and contingent expenses (expended, $58.70) | 300.00 | |
| For shoeing animals, repairs to harness, wagons, agricultural implements and tools (expended, $4.55) | 100.00 | |
| Expended for 1 Webster's Unabridged Dictionary and stand | 12.50 | |
| For post-office box rent (Oct. 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914), (expended, 50 cents) | 2.25 | |
| Total, allotted and expended | | $6,019.59 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance | | 1,980.41 |
| Summary of allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Salaries of park employees | | 1,536.34 |
| Repair and maintenance of roads, trails, and culverts, $2,000; and survey for proposed new road, $300 | | 2,300.00 |
| Other improvements | | 1,160.00 |
| Electric light and telephone service | | 280.00 |
| Supplies and equipment | | 128.50 |
| Miscellaneous purposes | | 614.75 |
| | | 6,019.59 |
| Revenues: | | |
| July 1, 1913, balance (in Treasury) | | 197.96 |
| Receipts (July 1, 1913, to Feb. 4, 1914)— | | |
| Fees from permits for park privileges— | | |
| Season 1913 | $12.50 | |
| Season 1914 | 15.00 | |
| From sale of hay cut in park | 50.00 | |
| Total receipts | | 77.50 |
| Total available | | 275.46 |
| Allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Expended for gathering and storing of corn crop grown on park lands | 20.00 | |
| Purchase of six 5-foot hoist United States flags (expended, $16.80) | 16.80 | |
| Telegraph charges (expended) | 7.72 | |
| Expended for one water jar | 3.00 | |
| Total expended | | 47.52 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unexpended balance | | 227.94 |

CONSTRUCTION OF SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM IN PLATT NATIONAL PARK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July 1, 1913, balance (in Treasury) to credit of appropriation of $17,500 (without year), provided in Indian appropriation bill, approved Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stats., 518, 532), for construction of this sewer, contingent on like amount being contributed for the purpose by the city of Sulphur, Okla. | | $17,447.90 |
| Sept. 16, 1913, Treasury warrant crediting above appropriation (one-half of certain vouchers, aggregating $41.24, paid from this appropriation prior to July 1, 1913, which should have been paid from funds contributed by city of Sulphur, Okla., for construction of this sewer system) | | 20.62 |
| Total available on appropriation | | 17,468.52 |
| Allotments and expenditures: | | |
| One-half of $16,445.58 to be paid under contract entered into with Edward M. Eby for construction of sewer system in Platt Park (expended $5,198.56 from above appropriation) | $8,222.79 | |
| Allotted for construction of extension to above sewer system (under contract with E. M. Eby) from stations 15–85, following along right bank of Rock Creek to old cesspool on right bank of said creek at stations 15–95.2, work to be done by force, account under supervision of acting superintendent of parks, and not by Contractor Eby, $2,000, one-half thereof (no expenditure) | 1,000.00 | |
| Allotted for payment, compensation for employment of instrument man, at $150 per month, Oct. 28, 1913, to and including Mar. 31, 1914, $765, one-half thereof (expended $232.50 from this appropriation) | 382.50 | |
| Expended on account advertisements soliciting proposals for construction of sewer | 47.46 | |
| Allotted for construction, outfall of sewer, by force account, $150, one-half thereof | 75.00 | |
| Expended in employment of assistants in doing work required in sewer specifications, to be done by Department of Interior | 10.98 | |
| Express charges on surveying instruments shipped to Sulphur, Okla. (on loan from U. S. Geological Survey) | 5.37 | |
| Expended for miscellaneous supplies | 6.57 | |
| Expended for telegraph service | 7.18 | |
| Expended for testing of cement proposed to be used by sewer contractor | 5.00 | |
| Total allotted and expended | | 9,762.85 |
| Feb. 12, 1914, unallotted appropriation balance | | 7,705.67 |
| Summary of allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Payable to contractor on account of constructing sewer system (one half of net contract price of $16,445.58) | | 8,222.79 |
| On account construction of extension to sewer by force account, under supervision acting superintendent of park (one-half of $2,000 allotted for work, $1,000 being from funds contributed by city of Sulphur, Okla.) | | 1,000.00 |
| On account construction outfall of sewer | | 75.00 |
| On account salary of instrument man | | 382.50 |
| Miscellaneous purposes | | 82.56 |
| Total | | 9,762.85 |
| Funds contributed therefor by city of Sulphur, Okla.: | | |
| July 1, 1913, balance (in Treasury) to credit of $17,500, contributed by the city of Sulphur, as required by provisions in Indian appropriation bill, approved Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stats., 518, 532), appropriating $17,500, for constructing this sewer system | | 17,499.24 |

Funds contributed therefor by city of Sulphur, Okla.—Contd.
Allotments and expenditures—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Payable to contractor Edward M. Eby for construction of sewer system in Platt Park (one-half of net contract price of $16,445.58, one-half thereof being payable from appropriation provided by Government) (expended, $5,198.56) | $8,222.79 | |
| One-half of $2,000, allotted for construction of extension to above sewer system from stations 15–85, following along right bank of Rock Creek to old cesspool on right bank of said creek at stations 15–55.2 (work being done by force account under supervision of acting superintendent of park, and one-half cost, or $1,000, being paid from appropriation provided by Government) (no expenditure) | 1,000.00 | |
| Allotted on account of payment compensation for employment of instrument man, at $150 per month, Oct. 28, 1913–Mar. 31, 1914, one-half of entire compensation of $765 (other half being paid from appropriation made by Government) | 382.50 | |
| Expended on account advertisements soliciting proposals for construction work | 47.46 | |
| Expended on account of labor employed to assist in inspection of survey previously made for proposed sewer, $8.80; and work required by sewer specifications (made part of contract with E. M. Eby) to be done by Government, $10.97 | 19.77 | |
| Allotted for construction outfall of sewer, by force account, $150, one-half thereof | 75.00 | |
| Expended for expressage on surveying instruments, etc | 10.58 | |
| Expended in purchase of miscellaneous supplies | 7.83 | |
| Expended for telegraph service | 7.20 | |
| Expended for testing of cement proposed to be used by sewer contractor | 5.00 | |
| Expended for hire of surveying instruments | 4.00 | |
| Expended for telephone calls | 1.37 | |
| Total allotted and expended | | $9,783.50 |
| Feb. 12, 1914, unallotted balance on funds contributed by city | | 7,715.74 |

Summary of allotments and expenditures—

| | |
|---|---|
| On account of construction work (one-half of net contract price of $16,445.58, or $8,222.79, to contractor, and one-half of $2,000, allotted for construction extension thereto, or $1,000) | 9,222.79 |
| On account construction outfall of sewer | 75.00 |
| On account salary of instrument man | 382.50 |
| Labor in making inspection of survey previously made for proposed sewer and work required by sewer specifications to be done by Government | 19.77 |
| Miscellaneous purposes | 83.44 |
| | 9,783.50 |

*Wind Cave National Park.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount appropriated for improvement and protection of park during fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 | | $2,500.00 |
| Allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Salary of park superintendent, $900 per annum, July 1–Nov. 30, 1913 (no compensation thereafter paid superintendent, owing to F. M. Dills, agent of Biological Survey, Agricultural Department, being placed in charge of reservation) | $416.67 | |
| Allotted for improvements and repairs on roads and bridges (expended, $100) | 700.00 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allotments and expenditures—Continued. | | |
| Allotted for making improvements to grounds (expended, $27.85) | $200.00 | |
| Allotted for making repairs to park water system (expended, $56) | 200.00 | |
| Allotted for making improvements and repairs to Wind Cave in park (no expenditure) | 200.00 | |
| Allotted for making repairs to superintendent's residence (expended, $82) | 100.00 | |
| Allotted for telephone service in park (expended, $25) | 50.00 | |
| Total allotted and expended | | $1,866.67 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted appropriation balance | | 633.33 |
| Summary of allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Salary of park superintendent (July 1–Nov. 30, 1913) | | 416.67 |
| Park improvements | | 1,400.00 |
| Telephone service | | 50.00 |
| | | 1,866.67 |
| Revenues: | | |
| July 1, 1913, unexpended balance (in Treasury) | | 386.62 |
| Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)— | | |
| Fees from automobile transportation licenses ($50 for each machine used), season 1913 (4 licenses, 1 machine each) | 200.00 | |
| Fees collected for guiding persons through Wind Cave (50 cents per person), Nov. 16–Dec. 31, 1913, $29.50, less transmission fees, 20 cents | 29.30 | |
| Total receipts | | 229.30 |
| Total available revenue | | 615.92 |
| Allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Amount of June, 1913, salary paid park superntendent (no appropriation being provided for park during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913) | 83.34 | |
| Expended on account of tearing down old hotel building at Wind Cave and constructing office for superintendent, with two dressing rooms ($250.11 expended for this purpose from park revenues during fiscal year ended June 30, 1913) | 250.00 | |
| Expended for telephone service in park during quarter ended June 30, 1913 (at rate of $50 per annum) | 16.67 | |
| Expended in purchase of two 5-foot hoist United States flags. | 5.60 | |
| Expended for telegraph service | 3.99 | |
| Total expended | | 359.60 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance | | 256.32 |
| Summary of expenditures: | | |
| Salary of park superintendent, June, 1913 | | 83.34 |
| Park improvements | | 250.00 |
| Miscellaneous purposes | | 26.26 |
| | | 359.60 |

*Sullys Hill National Park.*

No appropriation or revenues received on account of this park since date of its reservation by Executive proclamation (June 2, 1904, under act of Congress approved Apr. 27, 1904, 33 Stat., 319), and no expenditures made thereon.

NOTE.—An appropriation of $500 was provided in the Indian appropriation bill for the current fiscal year, approved June 30, 1913, for an examination of the lands in the Sullys Hill National Park, to ascertain whether they contain minerals.

This examination will be made by the United States Geological Survey as soon as weather conditions permit in the spring of 1914.

*Hot Springs Reservation.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Revenues: | | |
| July 1, 1913, unexpended balance | | $60,355.06 |
| Held as follows: | | |
| In Treasury | $58,746.08 | |
| Amount to credit of superintendent of reservation as special disbursing agent, on deposit with Assistant Treasurer United States, Washington, D. C. | 1,608.98 | |
| Total | 60,355.06 | |
| Receipts (July 1, 1913–Feb. 4, 1914)— | | |
| Water rents collected from lessees of bath houses ($60 per tub, per annum, being exacted for all tubs used therein), inclusive of rents paid for quarter ended Mar. 31, 1914 | 21,230.00 | |
| Ground rents (from site occupied by Arlington Hotel, July 1, 1913, to Mar. 31, 1914, at $10,000 per annum) | $7,500.00 | |
| From site occupied by Hot Springs Mountain Observatory Co., on Hot Springs Mountain, for observatory tower, at $100 per annum, July 1, 1913 to Mar. 31, 1914 | 75.00 | |
| | 7,575.00 | |
| Total, water and ground rents | | 28,805.00 |
| Total available revenue | | 89,160.06 |
| Allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Expended for salaries of superintendent and reservation employees, July 1, 1913–Dec. 31, 1913, inclusive | 11,888.35 | |
| Allotted for employment temporary stenographer and typewriter to superintendent, during illness of regular stenographer (no expenditure) | 50.00 | |
| Expended for regular expenses (electric light, water and gas service, telephone service, fuel, etc.), July 1–Dec. 31, 1913 | 1,754.76 | |
| Expended for contingent expenses of reservation (purchase cleaning supplies free bathhouses, drugs, hardware, and other supplies, and miscellaneous expenditures) July 1 to and including Dec. 31, 1913, $455.38, and allotment of $50 per month for like expenses Jan. 1–June 30, 1914, inclusive ($300) | 755.38 | |
| Allotted for repairing damages by floods to roads and retaining walls on East and West Mountains, under date June 9, 1913, $1,000, amount thereof unexpended July 1, 1913 (expended from this balance since July 1, 1913, $686.36) | 686.75 | |
| Unexpended July 1, 1913, on $2,100 allotted Nov. 1, 1912, for construction of stone retaining walls along West Mountain Road (no expenditure) | 246.14 | |
| Allotted for rewiring superintendent's residence, installation of additional light in caretaker's house in Whittington Park, and rewiring and installation of four additional lights in workshop in loft of barn of superintendent's residence, and at least two lights in greenhouse (no expenditure) | 650.00 | |
| Unexpended July 1, 1913, on $500 allotted Dec. 10, 1912, for raising, reinforcing, and pointing up creek walls in Whittington Park (lower park) (no expenditure) | 261.25 | |
| Allotted for construction of pipe line on Hot Springs Mountain to conduct cold water from mains city of Hot Springs to proper locations on reservation for sprinkling purposes (no expenditure) | 225.00 | |

Allotments and expenditures—Continued.

| | |
|---|---|
| Expended for furnishing and putting in place of bronze door and window screens for medical director's residence (additional expended on construction this residence during 1911, 1912, and 1913 fiscal years, from "Lot fund and revenues of reservation," $26,059.98, bringing total expenditure with above $183 up to $26,242.98) | $183.00 |
| Allotted for construction of iron railings in front of precipice in rear of Arlington Bathhouse, and in rear of bathhouse site No. 9, for protection of pedestrians (no expenditure) | 150.00 |
| Allotted for construction of concrete bridges on Hot Springs Mountain (expended, $38.80) | 120.00 |
| Allotted for purchase and putting up of six ornamental poles, with four lights each, on Bathhouse Row on reservation front (understanding being had that Electric Light Co. will furnish current free of cost) (no expenditure) | 100.00 |
| Expended for painting exterior of superintendent's office building | 90.00 |
| Expended for repainting, revarnishing, and overhauling reservation carriage | 30.00 |
| Allotted for boundary monuments for use in marking reservation boundary line on Hot Springs Mountain and placing present fence around portion of this boundary line in good condition, and placing signs thereon (no expenditure) | 90.00 |
| Allotted for repainting and repairing of pavilion on reservation on Fountain Street, in which is located General Kelley and Colonel Hamblin Springs (no expenditure) | 60.00 |
| Allotted for construction of fence between Monuments 7 and 42 on Hot Springs (or East Mountain), reservation boundary line (no expenditure) | 60.00 |
| Allotted for repairing and repainting of park benches (no expenditure) | 50.00 |
| Allotted for making repairs to fences, gate, and gate columns on Whittington Lake reservation, including purchase and supplying of new blocks of stone to replace those cracked (expended $11.50) | 50.00 |
| Unexpended July 1, 1913, on $60, allotted for installation of main junction box and conduit, and furnishing and installation of corrugated-iron ceiling in pump house adjacent to superintendent's office (expended $35) | 44.00 |
| Allotted for purchase of pipe required in running pipe line from Spring No. 26 into reservoir located between Palace and Horseshoe Bathhouses (no expenditure) | 27.40 |
| Expended in changing name of Alum Spring to Major Harry M. Hallock Spring, and repainting pavilion over same | 25.00 |
| Allotted for repairing vestibule to superintendent's office. (No expenditure.) | |
| Allotted for painting warning signs for use on reservation (no expenditure) | 15.00 |
| Allotted for purchase of pipe and fittings for use in connecting Egg Spring with upper reservoir, so that when water is not in use in Rockafellow Bathhouse, or shut off, it will flow into that reservoir (no expenditure) | 15.00 |
| Expended in purchase of one L. S. Smith and one Underwood typewriter for use in superintendent's office | 124.50 |
| Allotted for purchase of cement for improvements on reservation (no expenditure) | 100.00 |
| Expended in purchase of carbon paper for use with Schapirograph duplicator | 1.50 |
| Allotted for procuring of evidence to suppress drumming on reservation through employment of detective (no expenditure yet reported by reservation superintendent) | 225.00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Allotments and expenditures—Continued. | | |
| Allotted for subscriptions to medical periodicals for medical director (expended $14.95) | $29.90 | |
| Allotted for hiring of mule for reservation work, by reason of lameness of mule belonging to Government (no expenditure) | 22.50 | |
| Securing photographs of interior and exterior views of free bathhouse, resecuring of appropriation from Congress for remodeling such bathhouse (no expenditure) | 15.00 | |
| Expended for framing of picture of Harry H. Myers, former reservation superintendent | 6.00 | |
| Telegraph service, reconstruction of sewer system for city of Hot Springs, $1.98, one-half thereof being paid from reservation revenues reserved for that purpose | .99 | |
| Transportation and subsistence expenditures | 599.13 | |
| Telegraph service, readministration, management, and protection of reservation, expended | 29.04 | |
| Expended for express, freight, and drayage charges | 10.56 | |
| Allotted for printing and binding (expended $15) | 16.50 | |
| Total | | $18,832.65 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unallotted balance (subject to estimated deductions of $12,000 for compensation of reservation employees and $1,800 for regular expenses of reservation for six months ending June 30, 1914; also $2,500 for machinery and equipment to install cold-water service on Hot Springs Mountain and $600 for concrete mixer and appurtences, a total of $16,900) | | 70,327.41 |
| Summary of allotments and expenditures: | | |
| Salaries of reservation employees | | 11,938.35 |
| Regular expenses of reservation | | 1,754.76 |
| Repair of roads and retaining walls along same on East and West Mountains and construction retaining walls along West Mountain road | | 932.89 |
| Contingent expenses of reservation | | 755.38 |
| Other reservation improvements | | 2,270.65 |
| Supplies and equipment | | 226.00 |
| Miscellaneous purposes | | 954.62 |
| | | 18,832.65 |
| Proceeds, sale of lots, special fund: | | |
| July 1, 1913, balance (in Treasury) remaining to credit of fund of $82,518, derived from sale of Government lots | | 4,979.25 |
| Expenditures: | | |
| For telegraph service | | 6.76 |
| Feb. 4, 1914, unexpended balance | | 4,972.49 |

*Memorandum as to expenditures on and improvement of road on south side of Merced River, between Pohone Bridge and Yosemite village (about 5 miles long), on the floor of the valley, in Yosemite National Park.*

| | |
|---|---|
| The total amount expended from the appropriations and revenues of the Yosemite National Park for construction work on this road, beginning with work done in the park season of 1909 and down to July 1, 1912, was approximately | $62,847.83 |
| A detailed report as to the expenditures making up this total of $62,847.83 and the work accomplished therefor will be found on pages 1279 and 1280 of printed report of hearing before the House Appropriation Committee on the sundry civil bill, fiscal year 1913. | |
| From the appropriation of $80,000 provided for the park during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, the expenditures approximated | 20,767.41 |
| And from the park revenues during the same period there was expended on account of the purchase of a large rock crusher | 36.02 |
| Total expended on account of this road down to July 1, 1913 | 83,651.26 |

since which date no expenditures have been made except an estimated amount of $345.50 for maintenance (included in $645.50 expended from general allotment of $31,463 from 1914 park appropriation for construction and repair roads, trails, bridges, etc., in maintenance of roads on the floor of the valley).

Of the $20,767.41 expended from the 1913 fiscal year appropriation of Yosemite Park on this road approximately $4,572 was for metaling or resurfacing 1.208 miles of road from Pohone Bridge on toward Camp Ahwahnee (at E), as shown on the attached map of Yosemite Valley submitted by Resident Engineer Sherfey; $1,391.75 for experimentally oiling one-half mile of this portion of road beginning at Pohone Bridge (converting same into an asphalt macadam road, with top asphalt macadam layer of 1½ to 2 inches thick); $3,177 for heavy steam roller; $1,776.16 for eight dump wagons with boxes, and $790 for one cart and eight steel skips; $360.89 for repair parts for rock crusher, and the balance, $8,700.11, was used for grading, raising roadbed, etc., of the road from near Camp Ahwahnee on to Yosemite village.

The present status of the road is as follows, reference being had to the attached map of Yosemite Valley submitted by Resident Engineer Sherfey employed in the park:

From A to B, a distance of 2.614 miles, 1.208 miles of this portion has been resurfaced with crushed stone, starting from A toward B, and one-half mile of this resurfaced portion, starting from the same point (A), has been covered with a layer of asphalt macadam 1½ to 2 inches thick. The remainder of the road between these points, beginning where resurfacing leaves off and on toward B, has a good foundation, consisting of a clay covering over a base of bowlders, and is well graded.

From B to E, a distance of 1.299 miles, the road is completed of Telford gravel and crushed stone.

From E (Camp Ahwahnee) to F, a distance of about 600 feet, the roadbed is graded and the margin stones on each side of the road put in place.

From F to G (about 700 feet) the roadbed has been raised and is ready for the crushed stone.

From G on to near the chapel at H, the roadbed should be raised because of high water in the spring.

From G on to Yosemite village no improvement work has lately been done.

For a distance of 2.715 miles eastward from Pohone Bridge (at A) the road is 18 feet in width, and from thence on to the vicinity of Camp Ahwahnee (at E), a distance of 1.451 miles, the width is 22 feet. From this latter point on to Yosemite village the road is about 18 feet wide.

The $62,847.83 herein mentioned as expended on this road beginning with work done thereon in the park season of 1909 and down to July 1, 1912, includes $4,998.68 for extending and installing electric power wires and fixtures from Camp Ahwahnee to the rock-crushing plant at the quarry in the park, and $8,100 for the purchase and installation of a new rock crusher plant at the quarry.

The cost of construction work, etc., on this 5-mile stretch of road, beginning with the 1909 park season down to date, averages $16,799.35 per mile.

### WIDENING AND IMPROVING LOWER EL PORTAL ROAD FROM JUNCTION WITH COULTERVILLE ROAD TO PARK BOUNDARY.

(Distance, approximately, 4½ miles.)

This road as originally built by the Yosemite Valley Railroad Co., at its own expense, during 1906 and 1907, at an approximate cost of $80,000 (permission for such construction having been given on condition that the road upon completion by the company would be turned over to the Government), is a single-track mountain road having a width of about 10 feet, with many turnouts.

The uphill side of the road varies in quality; in places it is a veritable wall of granite, in others it is a mixture of rock and clay, in others it is a talus composed of huge blocks of broken granite which have lodged on a natural slope. There are many dangerous places on the road, due to abrupt drops therefrom to the river below.

Construction work upon this 4½-mile stretch of road has been exceedingly difficult, consisting almost entirely of heavy rockwork, requiring a large amount of blasting, the earth principally encountered being that found between bowlders. A detailed account of the physical conditions necessary to be overcome in this road improvement work is fully set forth in the accompanying copy of report of D. A. Sherfey, resident engineer employed in the Yosemite National Park, under whose supervision this work has been prosecuted, such report being submitted by him under date of October 3, 1913.

The improvement of this road, beginning at its junction with the Coulterville Road and extending thence on to the park boundary, was commenced in the latter part of

May, 1913, and up to and including November 30, 1913, upon which latter date all work was discontinued, the following work had been done on the road:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Length of road widened from 10 to 25 feet | miles.. | 2.397 |
| 85 per cent completed | feet.. | 400 |
| 60 per cent completed | feet.. | 120 |

As shown by the cross section of the completed portion of this road accompanying the report of Reservation Engineer D. A. Sherfey, forming a part of this memorandum, the road as widened has a surface available for traffic 18 feet in width, with a 3-foot width on the outer edge for the construction of guard walls to safeguard vehicles and lives, and a 4-foot width on the inner edge for the carrying off of water and, in a measure, to receive the avalanche of stones and earth carried down by heavy storms from the sheer declivities along the inner edge of the road.

On account of the above construction and improvement work, begun at the junction with the Coulterville Road and continued on toward the park boundary, the following funds have been allotted and expended since commencement of the work, up to and including February 4, 1914:

| | |
|---|---|
| Expended from 1913 park appropriation of $80,000 on construction work | $8,021.02 |
| Expended from 1914 park appropriation of $125,000 on maintenance (from general allotment of $31,463 for construction and repair, roads, trails, bridges, repair public buildings and plants, etc.) | 781.25 |
| Allotted from 1914 appropriation (inclusive of $3,000 for air-compressor outfit) (expended $32,248.85) | 33,000.00 |
| Total | 41,802.27 |

INSTALLATION OF WATER-DISTRIBUTING SYSTEM IN YOSEMITE VALLEY.

The water supply for the Yosemite Valley in the Yosemite National Park is procured from a spring at the foot of the cliff below Glacier Point. After the appointment of a resident engineer in the park investigations were made with a view to increasing and bettering the water supply of the valley. Test holes were dug in the vicinity of the old spring and levels were taken of the surface of the ground water, leading to the conclusion that considerable water was escaping. To conserve and control the entire flow from the spring it was decided to build two concrete spring houses or basins in such location as would pen up the outflow and direct it in a new system of mains and distributing pipes. The old pipes or diverting mains were of thin steel, which were so badly corroded in many places as to cause anticipation of their breaking through at any time. This condition made repairs difficult and made imperative the installation of new piping.

Acting Supt. William T. Littebrant, in charge of Yosemite National Park, under date of June 15, 1913, states:

"The water system is very bad. It is regarded as one of the most important subjects that concern us. For instance, when one of the watering carts (used in sprinkling the El Portal Road) is being filled at the crane near Yosemite Creek Bridge it is impossible to draw a drop out of a pipe in the military post—a most dangerous fire condition."

In his annual report of the conduct of affairs in the reservation, submitted October 13, 1913, Supt. Littebrant states:

"The water system at present being installed should be extended, so that the camps along the river may be piped and the campers supplied with water therefrom.

"This will permit of the installation of water-closets and obviate the necessity for earth closets, which are a constant menace and source of danger. It will further enable campers and others to avail themselves of the delightful opportunitiy of bathing in the river, which is now forbidden above the Sentinel Bridge and undesirable below on account of stream pollution."

During the 1911 and 1912 park seasons and the fall of 1912 the following work, completing that part of the water-supply development pertaining to the collecting works at the source of supply below Glacier Point and work additional thereto, was done:

Two reinforced concrete spring houses or collecting wells (with pipe connections, etc.) were constructed, catching the water that has heretofore escaped around the old spring house and making available for use in the valley practically all of the water secured at the supply source.

An 8-inch water main run from one of these spring houses to a point opposite Camp Curry, where connection was made to the old water system.

About 6,000 feet of pipe laid.

A lot of old steel pipe was taken up and relaid as a temporary line from the Sentinel Hotel to Camp Yosemite to relieve the shortage of water at this camp due to the small size of pipe used.

Beginning in August, 1913, and down to the present date (Feb. 26, 1914), the following additional work has been done:

Water mains were continued through Yosemite village to Camp Yosemite and to the barns and storehouses of the Department of the Interior, and to the cottages of the chief and assistant electricians. Thirteen hydrants for fire protection were placed. Service connections were made to the new mains.

Of cast-iron pipe 10,006 feet (7,382 feet of 8-inch, 1,424 feet of 6-inch, and 1,200 feet of 4-inch) was laid.

Up to February 1, 1914, the following funds have been expended and allotted from the appropriations provided for this park in installing this water system:

| | |
|---|---|
| Expended from park appropriation fiscal year ending June 30, 1912 | $15,000.41 |
| Expended from park appropriation of $80,000 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1913 | 3,955.55 |
| Allotted from park appropriation fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 ($12,008.14 expended from this allotment) | 20,223.00 |
| | 39,178.96 |

Total expended to February 1, 1914, on this amount, $30,964.10.

This $30,964.10 has been expended in the following manner:

| | |
|---|---|
| Purchase of 16,440 feet of cast-iron pipe (13,620 feet 8-inch, 1,320 feet 4-inch, 1,500 feet 6-inch) and 86 pieces of special fittings | 16,087.24 |
| Labor | 8,311.50 |
| Tools, supplies, and hydrants | 5,489.00 |
| Horse hire | 796.20 |
| Wagon hire | 52.50 |
| Unloading and storing charges | 227.66 |
| | 30,964.10 |

Resident Engineer Sherfey, regularly employed in the park and under whose supervision this work has been prosecuted, reports that in addition to an estimated amount of $1,500 required for work done in the summer and fall of 1913 (trimming up trenches, service connections, etc.) the following lines, at the estimated cost hereafter set forth and aggregating $19,385, are yet to be installed before the water plant is completed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Line No. 1, connecting present new system of mains to the pen stock at the power house, so that water may be turned into the system from the Merced River in case of fire | $2,968.00 |
| Line No. 2, extending from present 8-inch line to Kenneyville (taking the place of an existing 4-inch riveted steel pipe) for furnishing water and fire protection to buildings at Kenneyville and to form a loop that will furnish water to camps along north bank Merced River between Yosemite and Kenneyville | 4,489.00 |
| Line No. 3, branching from Kenneyville (Line No. 2) through camps 6 and 7 to present 4-inch line near residence of the chief electrician | 6,414.00 |
| Line No. 4, branching from line to Kenneyville (No. 2) and extending through camp No. 10 for supplying campers with water, because of pollution of water in Merced River | 2,782.00 |
| Line No. 5, line to proposed site of automobile garage (being an extension of present 4-inch line to such site) | 1,532.00 |
| Line No. 6, extension from end of present 8-inch line at Salter's store in Yosemite village in the direction of Camp Ahwahnee to residence of a park ranger, for supplying same with pure water, utilizing, so far as practicable, the best of the riveted steel pipe of the old water system | 1,200.00 |
| Total | 19,385.00 |

The mains at present installed in the valley are shown in blue on the attached map of Yosemite Valley submitted by Engineer Sherfey, and the lines herein mentioned as yet to be installed to complete the system are indicated thereon in red.

*Memorandum on construction and repair of main wagon road in the Mesa Verde National Park, from station 0 to 942, and construction of connecting road from station 942 (Spruce Tree House) to Cliff House.*

(Distance approximately 24.5 miles.)

Expended from 1910 fiscal-year park appropriation of $7,500, for completing road between stations 0 and 17, half completing same from latter station to station 27, $1,930.05, and constructing small trail along side road from station 27 to facilitate continuation work on road for $287.47, a total for work done during 1909 park season of..... $2,217.52

In the 1910 park season, work was commenced where left off preceding season and road completed to station 165, the cost thereof paid from 1911 fiscal-year appropriation of $20,000 (including $90, paid E. C. Cline, surveyor, for making new survey of uncompleted portion of road), being..... 12,478.38

During the 1911 park season, under contract of June 9, 1911, entered into with M. A. Decker, all slides were removed from, and necessary repairs made to, portion of road already constructed between stations 1 and 166, at cost of $350, and the road completed between stations 166 and 343 (a distance of 3 miles and 1,840 feet), at a cost of $4,300, a total of..... [1] 4,650.00

In the fall of 1911, owing to washouts caused by incessant floods, repairs costing $500 were made necessary at stations 167, 173, and 183 (constructed under Decker contract of June 9, 1911), and in the park season of 1912, under contract of June 14 and 25, 1912, entered into with C. L. Wright, loose rock and shale were removed from above, and on road between stations 0 and 167, at cost of $850. Loose stone was also removed from between stations 0 and 19, under contract of June 26, 1912, with G. S. Spencer at a cost of $175.

Total cost above repairs paid from 1912 appropriation of $7,500..... 1,525.00

On October 23, 1912, contract was entered into with Perkins Bros. for constructing the uncompleted portion of the road (6 miles, more or less), at $800 per mile (payable from the 1913 park appropriation), along lines of new survey made by E. C. Cline, between points marked "△15 plus 20," and "295 plus 80," shown on blue print of Cline road survey attached herewith..... 4,800.00

Work upon this stretch of road is practically completed, excepting the working down of same to grade in some places. This will be done in the spring of 1914. As constructed this part of the road is 15 feet wide in the clear, with small drainage ditch on the side of the road next the hillside.

Amount paid E. C. Cline, surveyor, for making surveys between points "A 15 plus 20" and "295 plus 80" (343 and 668 of old Mills survey) for that portion of road constructed by Perkins Bros..... 100.00

In the spring of 1913 that portion of the road between stations 62 and 327 (Mills survey) was abandoned on recommendation of the park superintendent, and work commenced on a new road down Moorefield Canyon, into and across Prater Canyon, and up Moccasin Canyon, a distance of 9 miles, connecting these two stations.

The old portion of road was abandoned and the new road route chosen between these stations for the following reasons:

On account of the rim rock between stations 88 and 167 (Mills survey), on the abandoned section, resting on a strata of shale and becoming undermined with frost in winter and high winds in spring, slides of shale and loose rock were constantly occurring, causing heavy removal expense. Portions of this rim rock were cracked into immense cubes and sections weighing thousands of tons were likely to topple over into the road. Just below the rim rock between stations 132 and 147 (Mills survey) a slide approximately 300 feet long had started which would have been precipitated into the road by heavy rains.

The cost of maintenance and repair of the abandoned section of road would have been approximately $1,000 per annum, and the cost of building a permanent road there would have approximated $20,000.

The route selected for the new road connecting stations 62 and 327 runs under no cliffs; the ground above is remarkably free from loose rock; the scenic effect is just as good as from the old location; the road over the new route will be entirely safe; but few trees, little brush, 2 miles of easy hillside work, and no stone or rim rock to be encountered. Furthermore, danger and risk to traveling public is avoided, and the annual cost of repair and maintenance after completion will be far less than for the abandoned section. The grade on the new route will not exceed 7 per cent.

Contract entered into May 31, 1913, with George S. Spencer for construction of road 15 feet in width over new route between stations 62 and 327, beginning at station 62, for distance of 7.3 miles, $5,480 ($5,405.55 payable from 1913 park appropriation and $74.45 from 1914 appropriation), and $91.55 expended in survey work over this new route..... $5,571.55

Map of survey over this clear route attached herewith.

Seven of the 7.3 miles of road between stations 62 and 327 have been completed by G. S. Spencer, contractor, under his contract of May 31, 1913, and in addition therero the remaining three-tenths of mile has received first plowing.

On Aug. 4, 1913, contract was entered into with G. S. Spencer for completing construction of remaining 1.7 miles of road over the new route between stations 62 and 327 (Mills survey), the contract price of $1,700 being payable from the 1914 park appropriation..... 1,700.00

The width of road to be constructed under this contract is 15 feet.

The work done under this contract to date consists in the clearing away of brush over the whole 1.7 miles and grubbing oak roots from the first 0.7 of a mile. Work will be resumed about Apr. 20, 1914.

Allotted for purchase of material for culverts to be used on 7.3 miles of road constructed between stations 62 and 327 under contract May 31, 1913, with G. S. Spencer (such material not covered by contract), payable from 1914 park appropriation..... 120.00

Expended from 1913 park appropriation for cleaning out and repairing main wagon road between stations 0 and 167..... 60.00

Cost of road construction between stations 665 and 942 (Mills survey), a distance of 5.2 miles, inclusive of $143 expended in clearing out and retimbering well at foot of Navajo Canyon (defrayed from 1909 fiscal year appropriation of $7,500 for park), approximately..... 1,600.00

Amount allotted and expended for making of Mills survey of entire road $300, and clearing away of chapparal from portion of line of such survey $350 (paid from 1908 fiscal year park appropriation of $7,500), and authenticating field notes of this survey (paid from 1909 fiscal year park appropriation..... 660.00

Approximate amount allotted and expended on entire road up to Mar. 1, 1914..... 35,482.45

Average amount allotted and expended per mile on 20 miles of road constructed and repair and maintenance thereof (including cost of Mills survey), approximately..... 1,774.12

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| Total length of road between stations 0 and 942 (Mills survey), by way of new wagon route between stations 62 and 327 of such survey, approximately..... | 22 |
| From station 942 (Spruce Tree House) to Cliff House, not shown on Mills survey map..... | 2.5 |
| Total length of road..... | 24.5 |
| Road yet to be constructed (2 miles stretch, beginning at station 481 plus 15, along lines of survey made May 26, 1913, on to station 327 of Mills survey; also spur road 2½ miles long from station 942, Spruce Tree House to Cliff House)..... | 4.5 |
| Road constructed between stations 0 and 942 (by way of new route selected between stations 62 and 327)..... | 20 |

Width of road between stations 0 and 17, 12 to 14 feet, and of other portions of road where not herein indicated, from 10 to 15 feet.

(Data as to tourist travel in national parks and reservations, fiscal years 1906–1913, inclusive, fees received from automobiles and motorcycles operated therein, their number, etc., location and area of national parks and reservation, taken from 1913 Annual Report of Secretary of the Interior.)

*Statement of revenues received from park privileges, concessions, and miscellaneous sources during the complete fiscal years 1912 and 1913, as indicated on revenues statements of national parks printed in books of estimates of appropriations required therefor, for 1914 and 1915 fiscal years; also of revenues from same sources from July 1, 1913, up to and including Feb. 4, 1914, as shown on statements prepared for use before House Appropriation Committee on sundry civil bill hearing.*

| | 1912, fiscal year. | 1913, fiscal year. | July 1, 1913, to Feb. 4, 1914, inclusive. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yellowstone | $15,946.54 | $21,168.10 | $14,698.48 |
| Yosemite | 25,084.54 | 20,950.95 | 16,058.67 |
| Glacier | 2,112.89 | 4,000.14 | 2,571.49 |
| Mount Rainier | 7,315.41 | 6,809.62 | 8,104.31 |
| Sequoia | 210.16 | 303.85 | 4,089.21 |
| General Grant | 203.53 | 122.69 | 384.64 |
| Mesa Verde | [1] 898.62 | [1] 615.21 | [1] 611.00 |
| Platt | 115.75 | 46.70 | 77.50 |
| Wind Cave | 300.00 | 428.26 | 229.30 |
| Crater Lake | [1] 323.00 | [1] 784.18 | [1] 783.00 |
| Hot Springs Reservation (no revenue statement printed in Book of Estimates) | 35,309.18 | 40,712.10 | 28,805.00 |
| Total receipts | 87,819.62 | 95,941.80 | 76,412.66 |

[1] Expenditure of revenues of Mesa Verde and Crater Lake National Parks, for park purposes, not authorized by statutes.

*Statement giving number and compensation, and classification under civil-service rules, of employees in the national parks and reservations, as well as unclassified positions.*

[Inclosure No. 3.]

| Name of national park or reservation, positions therein, and compensation paid. | Classified positions. | | Unclassified positions, no examination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Subject to competitive examination. | Excepted from examination. | |
| Yellowstone National Park: | | | |
| Clerk to acting superintendent of park, at $2,000 per annum | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Scouts, at $900 each per annum | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Buffalo keeper, at $1,200 per annum | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Teamster, at $720 per annum | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Assistant buffalo keeper, at $720 per annum | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Total | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Yosemite National Park: | | | |
| Constructing and electrical engineer, at $2,000 per annum | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Supervisor, in charge of park during absence of troops therefrom, at $1,800 per annum | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Stenographer-typewriter to acting superintendent of park, at $1,500 per annum | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Chief electrician, at $1,200 per annum | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Assistant electrician, at $1,080 per annum | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Plumber, at $1,080 per annum | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Park rangers, at $1,200 each per annum | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| Total | 6 | 4 | ..... |
| Glacier National Park: | | | |
| Superintendent, at $3,600 per annum | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Clerk and special disbursing agent in superintendent's office, at $1,600 per annum | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Park rangers: 1 chief ranger, at $1,500 per annum, and 11 rangers, at $1,200 each per annum | ..... | 12 | ..... |
| Laborer (hostler), at $900 per annum | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Blacksmith,[1] temporarily employed for 3 months beginning Mar. 15, 1914, at $125 per month | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 2 | 13 | 1 |

[1] Examination required as to experience and previous employment; no educational test.

*Statement giving number and compensation, and classification under civil-service rules, of employees in the national parks and reservations, as well as unclassified positions*—Continued.

| Name of national park or reservation, positions therein, and compensation paid. | Classified positions. | | Unclassified positions, no examination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Subject to competitive examination. | Excepted from examination. | |
| **Mount Rainier National Park:** | | | |
| Superintendent, at $2,100 per annum | | 1 | |
| Clerk-stenographer to park superintendent, at $900 per annum | 1 | | |
| Park rangers: 2 regulars, at $1,200 each per annum, and 1 temporarily employed 3 months beginning Jan. 1, 1914, to kill predatory animals, at $55 per month | | 3 | |
| Total | 1 | 4 | |
| **Mesa Verde National Park:** | | | |
| Superintendent, at $1,500 per annum | | 1 | |
| Regular park rangers (2), at $900 each per annum | | 2 | |
| Total | | 3 | |
| **Sequoia National Park:** | | | |
| Park rangers: 1 chief ranger, acting as acting superintendent of Sequoia and General Grant Parks during absence of troops therefrom, at $2,000 per annum, and 3 regular rangers, at $1,300 each per annum | | 4 | |
| Total | | 4 | |
| **General Grant National Park:** | | | |
| 1 regular park ranger, at $1,400 per annum | | 1 | |
| Total | | 1 | |
| **Platt National Park:** | | | |
| Superintendent, at $1,500 per annum | | 1 | |
| Clerk-stenographer to park superintendent, at $1,000 per annum | 1 | | |
| Laborers: 1, at $540 per annum; 1, at $480 per annum; 1, at $300 per annum | | | 3 |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| **Wind Cave National Park:** | | | |
| F. M. Dille, agent of biological survey, Agricultural Department, in charge construction inclosure for buffalo herd, now acting as superintendent of park without additional compensation. | | | |
| **Crater Lake National Park:** | | | |
| Superintendent, at $1,000 per annum, and $1 per day for horse keep | | 1 | |
| Total | | 1 | |
| **Hot Springs Reservation:** | | | |
| Superintendent, at $3,600 per annum | | 1 | |
| Chief clerk and assistant to superintendent, at $1,680 per annum | 1 | | |
| Clerk to superintendent, at $1,000 per annum | 1 | | |
| Supervisor (formerly designated "waterman"), at $1,200 per annum | 1 | | |
| Special officer, temporarily employed, at $75 per month, beginning Jan. 4, 1914, to secure drumming evidence | 1 | (1) | |
| Policemen— | | | |
| 1 mounted, at $960 per annum; 2 detailed on train inspection duty (1, at $1,080 per annum and the other at $840 per annum); 2 regulars on duty on reservation front, at $840 each per annum | 5 | | |
| Laborers— | | | |
| 5, at $600 each per annum (3 of whom are colored), and 7 (all white), at $720 each per annum | | | 12 |
| Free bathhouse— | | | |
| 1 manager, at $1,080 per annum | 1 | | |
| 1 head male attendant, at $840 per annum | 1 | | |
| 4 male attendants (colored), at $600 each per annum | | | 4 |
| 2 female attendants, at $480 each per annum (colored) | | | 2 |
| Total | 11 | 1 | 18 |
| **Sullys Hill National Park:** | | | |
| In charge of C. M. Ziebach, superintendent Indian industrial school, Fort Totten, N. Dak., no compensation for acting as superintendent of park | | | |
| No civilian employees | | | |

[1] When temporary and no eligibles.

*Statement giving number and compensation, and classification under civil-service rules, of employees in the national parks and reservations, as well as unclassified positions*—Continued.

SUMMARY.

| Name of national park or reservation, positions therein, and compensation paid. | Classified positions. | | Unclassified positions, no examination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Subject to competitive examination. | Excepted from examination. | |
| Civilian park and reservation superintendents receiving compensation | ..... | 6 | ..... |
| Clerk and disbursing agent in superintendent's office (Glacier Park) | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Chief clerk and assistant to superintendent, Hot Springs Reservation | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Constructing and electrical engineer (Yosemite Park) | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Clerks, stenographers, and typewriters to park and reservation superintendents | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Supervisors (1 in Yosemite Park in charge of park during absence troops therefrom, and 1 on Hot Springs Reservation) | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Chief electrician (Yosemite Park) | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Assistant electrician (Yosemite Park) | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Park rangers (inclusive of chief ranger in Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, during absence troops therefrom) | ..... | 26 | ..... |
| Scouts (Yellowstone Park) | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Buffalo keeper (Yellowstone Park) | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Assistant buffalo keeper (Yellowstone Park) | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Teamster (Yellowstone Park) | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Plumber (Yosemite Park) | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Laborers (12 on Hot Springs Reservation, 3 in Platt Park, 1 in Glacier Park) | ..... | ..... | 16 |
| Blacksmith (Glacier Park) | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Special officer, Hot Springs Reservation, to secure drumming evidence | 1 | (1) | ..... |
| Policemen (Hot Springs Reservation) | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Free bathhouse, Hot Springs Reservation: | | | |
| Manager | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Head male attendant | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Attendants (4 male, 2 female; all colored) | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Total | 22 | 37 | 23 |

[1] When temporary and no eligibles.

Total number of existing employees on March 17, 1914, 82.

---

[Inclosure No. 4.]

## THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

*Statement of estimates for the fiscal years 1914 and 1915, and expenditures on account of national monuments fiscal year 1913.*

ESTIMATES FOR 1914.

For the preservation, development, administration, and protection of the national monuments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the salaries paid the custodians hereunder shall not exceed $900 each per annum (submitted) (H. Doc. No. 944, 62d Cong., 3d sess.) ..... $5,000

NOTE.—The amount of this estimate is submitted to enable the Secretary of the Interior, where he deems necessary, to employ custodians and to meet the expenses connected with the preservation, development, administration, and protection of the various national monuments created under the act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225), entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities."

For protection and improvement of Sitka National Monument, including repair of ancient totems and other historic relics, to be expended under the direction of the governor of Alaska (submitted) (H. Doc. No. 944, 62d Cong., 3d sess., p. 51, under title "Government in the Territories, Alaska") ..... 1,000

ESTIMATES FOR 1915.

For the preservation, development, administration, and protection of the national monuments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the salaries paid the custodians hereunder shall not exceed $900 each per annum (submitted), (H. Doc. No. 506, 63d Cong., 2d sess.) ..... $5,000

For protection and improvement of Sitka National Monument, including repair of ancient totems and other historic relics, to be expended under the direction of the governor of Alaska (submitted), (H. Doc. No. 398, 63d Cong., 2d sess., p. 57, under title "Government in the Territories, Alaska") ..... 1,500

NOTE.—In estimates for 1914 and 1915 fiscal years for the purpose of appraisal and sale of abandoned military reservations, item of $900 for salary of custodian of the Casa Grande Ruin was included, as has been the custom for many years past.

*Expenditures for fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.*

From appropriation for protecting public lands, timber, etc., 1913, there were expended the following sums for protection of Muir Woods National Monument, Cal.:

| | |
|---|---|
| For salary of special assistant, Muir Woods (Andrew Lind) ..... | $900.00 |
| For salary of special assistant, Muir Woods (E. McCaffrey) ..... | 57.50 |
| | 957.50 |

From appropriation for appraisal and sale of abandoned military reservations, 1913, the sum of $900 was expended in salary of custodian of the Casa Grande Ruin (Frank Pinkley).

[Inclosure No. 5.]

Excerpt from report of the Secretary of the Interior for the year ended June 30, 1913:

NATIONAL PARKS AND RESERVATIONS.

The setting aside of tracts of land in various sections of the United States as pleasure grounds for all the people was begun by Congress in the establishment, by the act approved March 1, 1872 (17 Stat., 32), of the Yellowstone National Park. Subsequently other lands in various sections of the country have from time to time been set aside for that purpose, as well as a practical means of preserving the wonders of nature therein from desecration. Over 4,436,900 acres of land have at the present time been set aside for park purposes, the total number of national parks at present being 12, and recommendations have been submitted to Congress looking to the adding thereto of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River with its wonderful scenic features.

The areas of these parks, with date of establishment of each, are as follows:

*Areas of national parks.*

| Name. | Date of establishment. | Area. |
|---|---|---|
| | | *Acres.* |
| Yellowstone, in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho | Mar. 1, 1872 | 2,142,720 |
| Yosemite, in California | Oct. 1, 1890 | 719,622 |
| Sequoia, in California | Sept. 25, 1890 | 161,597 |
| General Grant, in California | Oct. 1, 1890 | 2,536 |
| Mount Rainier, in Washington | Mar. 2, 1899 | 207,360 |
| Crater Lake, in Oregon | May 22, 1902 | 159,360 |
| Wind Cave, in South Dakota | Jan. 6, 1903 | 10,522 |
| Sullys Hill, in North Dakota | Apr. 27, 1904 | 780 |
| Platt, in Oklahoma | July 1, 1902<br>Apr. 21, 1904 | 848.22 |
| Mesa Verde, in Colorado | June 29, 1906<br>June 30, 1913 | 48,966.40 |
| Hot Springs Reservation, in Arkansas | June 16, 1880 | 911.63 |
| Glacier, in Montana | May 11, 1910 | 981,681 |
| Total | | 4,436,904.25 |

The public interest in these national reservations, not only in this country but abroad, is clearly evidenced by the increasing number of visitors thereto. Numerous requests have been received from abroad for literature showing the method of creation and the management of our national parks, and it is understood that national parks somewhat along the lines of those of this country have been, or are about to be, created in Argentina, Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. There are now pending before Congress 12 bills looking to the creation of new national parks, as follows: In California, 3; in Oregon, 3; in California and Nevada, 1; and 1 each in Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, and the Territory of Hawaii.

*Visitors.*—During the present year the total number of visitors to all the parks aggregated 251,703, as against 229,084 in 1912, 224,000 in 1911, and 198,506 in 1910. Travel to these parks will doubtless be greatly augmented hereafter, particularly during 1915, when the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be held in San Francisco, at which time the various transcontinental railroads will doubtless provide a transportation rate calculated to attract tourists to these parks, as well as to the exposition.

*Economic value of national parks.*—Aside from the cost of transportation from points of departure to the park, some idea of the economic value of tourist travel through these parks may be obtained by reference to the financial reports of concessions in three of the larger parks, to wit, the Yellowstone, where receipts for 1912 total $1,067,161.34, as against $1,050,039 for 1911; the Yosemite, $311,444.32 for 1912, as against $295,500 for 1911; and the Mount Ranier, $56,735.93 for 1912.

*Appropriations and revenues.*—The total appropriations made by Congress for protection and improvement of these parks during the year, expendable under this department, was $244,550, and the total revenues received from concessionaires in all the parks was $96,630.82.

*Proposed bureau of national parks.*—In the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior for 1911, in discussing national park affairs, he stated:

"While public interest in and use of these reservations is steadily increasing, as shown by the growing number of visitors, adequate provision has not been made for their efficient administration, and sufficient appropriations have not been made for their proper care and development. At present each of these parks is a separate and distinct unit for administrative purposes. The only general supervision which is possible is that obtained by referring matters relating to the national parks to the same officials in the office of the Secretary of the Interior. Separate appropriations are made for each park, and the employment of a common supervising and directing force is impossible. Many of the problems in park management are the same throughout all of the national parks, and a great gain would be obtained and substantial economies could be effected if the national parks and reservations were grouped together under a single administrative bureau. Bills to create a bureau of national parks have heretofore been introduced in Congress, and, in my judgment, they should immediately receive careful consideration, so that proper legislation for this purpose may be enacted. Adequate appropriation should also be made for the development of these pleasure grounds of the people, especially through the construction of roads and trails and their proper care and maintenance."

In a special message to Congress, dated February 3, 1911, President Taft stated:

"I earnestly recommend the establishment of a bureau of national parks. Such legislation is essential to the proper management of those wondrous manifestations of nature, so startling and so beautiful that everyone recognizes the obligations of the Government to preserve them for the edification and recreation of the people."

A bill (S. 826, 63d Cong., 1st sess.) to establish a national park service, and for other purposes, is now pending in Congress and has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Public Lands, and its enactment into law is earnestly recommended.

*Automobiles in the parks.*—Automobiles have heretofore been admitted under license and strict regulations governing travel upon the roads into the Mount Ranier National Park, the Crater Lake National Park, the Glacier National Park, the Wind Cave National Park, the Platt National Park, and the General Grant National Park, and during the year automobiles were permitted over a road in the northwestern section of the Yellowstone National Park not forming a part of the generally traveled routes in that reservation, to accommodate the people of Gallatin County, Mont. During the year automobiles, under appropriate regulations, were also admitted over the Giant Forest Road, in the Sequoia National Park, and into the Yosemite National Park, Cal., over the Coulterville Road from the Merced Grove of Big Trees into the Yosemite Valley, and steps are now being taken looking to the use of other roads in said reservations by automobiles. The generally traveled roads in the Yellowstone and Mesa Verde National Parks and the Hot Springs Reservation, Ark., are not in such condition as to permit of safety to individuals and animals in their joint use by

motor-driven vehicles and vehicles drawn by horses. Adequate appropriations should therefore be made to put the roads in these parts in such condition as that they can be used by all persons at all times, irrespective of the means of conveyance thereover employed. Licenses have been issued during 1913 as follows:

*Automobile licenses issued season of 1913.*

| | Automobiles. | Motorcycles. |
|---|---|---|
| Mount Ranier | 1,197 | 184 |
| Crater Lake | 761 | 13 |
| Glacier | 307 | 1 |
| Sequoia | 77 | 2 |
| General Grant | 152 | 3 |
| Yosemite | 132 | ..... |
| Wind Cave | 9 | ..... |

*Sanitary inspections.*—Sanitary inspections have been made during the year by a chemist of the United States Geological Survey of camp, hotel, and other conditions in the Glacier, Yellowstone, and Yosemite National Parks with a view to affording better protection from a hygienic standpoint to visitors to those reservations, and similar protective measures will be taken as appropriations permit where necessary in other national parks.

*Expenditure of revenues.*—In all the national parks, except the Crater Lake and Mesa Verde, the acts of Congress setting aside the lands embraced therein for park purposes authorize the expenditure of the revenues derived from concessions therein in the management and protection of the reservations. In the interest, therefore, of good administration, legislation should be enacted authorizing the use of the revenues of these two parks for purposes of administration, protection, etc., therein. In the estimates submitted to Congress for these reservations, appropriate legislation along these lines has been recommended.

*Patented lands.*—In all the national parks, with the exception of the Yellowstone, General Grant, Platt, Wind Cave, and Sullys Hill, their administration is embarrassed by the fact that they contain within their boundaries private holdings and some toll roads. These private holdings are as follows: Yosemite National Park, 19,827 acres; Sequoia National Park, 3,716.96 acres; Crater Lake National Park, 1,337 acres and 1,121.11 acres of unperfected bona fide claims; Mesa Verde National Park, 875 acres and 118 acres unperfected bona fide claims; Mount Rainier National Park, 18.2 acres; and Glacier National Park, 8,864.40 acres of patented lands and 7,803.71 acres of unperfected bona fide claims. These lands, including toll roads in the Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks, should be acquired by the Government. In discussing this matter in his last annual report the Secretary of the Interior stated:

"It is of special and urgent importance that provision should also be made by Congress for the extinguishment of private holdings in the several parks. These holdings seriously interfere with the proper administration of the parks and impair their usefulness and beauty in many ways. They can be extinguished either by way of direct appropriation for their purchase or by authorizing their exchange for lands or timber within the particular parks or within the national forest reserve adjacent thereto. The public timber so exchanged can, in many cases, be confined to dead or matured timber which can be removed from the parks without injuriously affecting the scenic beauty thereof. If authority of this sort is vested in the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, as to the reserves of which they have jurisdiction respectively, exchanges of park or forest lands or timber can be made for appropriate strips of private timbered lands along the public roads within the exterior limits of the parks or forest reserves, so as to protect the scenic beauty of these roads from impending destruction."

*Jurisdiction.*—In the Yellowstone National Park and the Platt National Park the United States has exclusive jurisdiction thereover, and Congress has provided a means of enforcement of the laws and regulations pertaining thereto. In the other national parks, however, over which the laws of the States in which they are located obtain, great difficulties in administration have been encountered, owing to the fact that the department has no jurisdiction to punish offenses in violation of the regulations relating thereto, and particularly in the matter of preventing depredations on game and the selling of liquor therein. The Legislature of the State of Montana, by act of February 17, 1911, ceded exclusive jurisdiction to the United States of the territory

within the metes and bounds of the Glacier National Park, and the Legislature of the State of Washington by act of March 16, 1901, ceded exclusive jurisdiction to the United States over lands in the Mount Rainier National Park. A bill looking to the acceptance of cession of jurisdiction by the State of Montana over the Glacier National Park is now pending in the Senate, having been reported upon favorably by the Senate Committee on Public Lands, and should be enacted into law at the earliest practicable date. A bill providing for acceptance of jurisdiction over the Mount Rainier National Park will, it is understood, be shortly introduced in Congress, and it should likewise receive early and favorable consideration.

There are hereto appended tables giving the location, date of establishment, area, private holdings, if any, and number of visitors, and the special characteristics of the various national parks under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, the appropriations made by Congress for the protection and improvement thereof during 1913 and seven years prior thereto, as well as revenues derived from leases, privileges, and concessions in said reservation received during said period, as well as a statement of the automobile receipts during 1913.

### HETCH HETCHY VALLEY, YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

A permit was issued by the Secretary of the Interior on May 11, 1908, granting to the city of San Francisco right of way over certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, with permission to take water from Lake Eleanor and Hetch Hetchy Valley in that park, under the conditions therein set forth. The stipulations of this permit provided, among other things, that the Lake Eleanor site should be developed to its full capacity before beginning the development of the Hetch Hetchy site, and also for the protection of the rights of the Modesto irrigation district and the Turlock irrigation district to the use of the natural flow of the Tuolumne River and its branches to the full extent of their claims, etc. Thereafter the city under said permit surveyed a dam site at Lake Eleanor and made preliminary surveys of the Lake Eleanor main canal running from the dam above mentioned to the junction of the Hetch Hetchy main canal, etc., which were approved by the department February 25, 1909, and took steps looking to the clearing and exploration of foundations for the dam site.

In February, 1910, the then Secretary of the Interior issued a citation to the mayor and supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco to show cause why the Hetch Hetchy Valley reservoir site should not be eliminated from the permit theretofore granted to the city on May 11, 1909, for a water supply for said city and county. A board of Army engineers was detailed by the Secretary of War as an advisory board to the Secretary of the Interior in the disposition of the matter.

Upon consideration of the application of the city for an extension of time to secure further data, a continuance was granted for that purpose until June 1, 1911, and the board of Army engineers was authorized to receive such data as might be furnished by the city to establish its claim for the necessity for the use of the Hetch Hetchy site and to secure such other necessary data as they might deem advisable, and an appropriation of $12,000 was granted by Congress to defray the expenses of this board.

On account of the stated inability of the city to procure within the time allotted the data deemed necessary by the board, postponement was granted from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior, the final documents not being submitted by the city until September 1, 1912. The final hearing on the matter was had before the then Secretary of the Interior November 25 to 30, 1912, at which the parties interested were represented and at which the Army board was present. The report of the Army board was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior on February 19, 1913, and was transmitted to Congress. (H. Doc. No. 54, 63d Cong., 1st sess.)

In the judgment of the board, in making a selection of one of the several sources of water supply that could be obtained and used by the city of San Francisco and adjacent communities, the determining factor is principally one of cost. The project proposed by the city of San Francisco, known as the Hetch Hetchy project, in the opinion of the board, was $20,000,000 cheaper than any other feasible project for furnishing an adequate supply of water to the city, and such project had the additional advantage of permitting the development of a greater amount of water power than any other. The use of the Hetch Hetchy Valley as a reservoir site was regarded as necessary if the full flow of the upper Tuolumne River was to be conserved. Furthermore, it was of the opinion that there would be sufficient water if adequately stored economically used to supply both the reasonable demands of the bay communities and the reasonable needs of the Turlock-Modesto irrigation districts for the remainder of the present century.

By reason of the fertility of the lands under irrigation and their aridness without water, the necessity of preserving all available water in the valley of California will

sooner or later make the demand for the use of the Hetch Hetchy Valley as a reservoir "practically irresistible." A delay of the few years in transforming Hetch Hetchy Valley into a reservoir is of but little importance, and it was therefore not deemed necessary in the judgment of the board to require delaying the construction of this reservoir until the Lake Eleanor and Cherry sources have been fully developed.

Under date of March 1, 1913, former Secretary Fisher, in disposing of this case, stated, among other things:

"In view of the language of the Yosemite Reservation act of 1890 I believe that, as a matter of broad public policy and not at all as a matter of necessary statutory construction, the natural condition of so important a natural curiosity or wonder as the Hetch Hetchy Valley should not be radically changed without the express authority of Congress embodied either in a statute granting a permit and fixing its terms and conditions or by an act conferring upon the Secretary of the Interior the power to issue such a permit upon terms and conditions to be fixed by him within broad general limitations. I have repeatedly urged that the act of 1901 should be amended in this very way."

On March 12, 1913, there were presented for consideration, with a view to approval, maps constituting application for rights of way through the Yosemite National Park under the act of February 15, 1901, filed by the city and county of San Francisco, under surveys which had been authorized in the park by the department under date of December 3, 1912, and upon consideration thereof the maps were approved, with the following indorsement:

"The foregoing map, filed under the act of February 15, 1901, by the city of San Francisco, assignee of James D. Phelan, is hereby approved, subject to the filing by the city of San Francisco of such formal stipulations and the fulfillment of such conditions as may be hereafter indicated, it being understood that no permanent work of any character whatsoever shall be constructed or done and that such map is filed and approved for the purpose of enabling the city of San Francisco to protect and develop its private water rights, acquired under the laws of the State oof California pending action by Congress upon the application of the city of San Francisco. The approval of May 11, 1908, of the Hetch Hetchy reservoir site is hereby revoked."

Subsequently H. R. 6281 was introduced in Congress, "Granting to the city and county of San Francisco certain rights of way in, over, and through certain public lands, the Yosemite National Park, and Stanislaus National Forest, and certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, the Stanislaus National Forest, and the public lands in the State of California, and for other purposes." Hearings were had thereon before the House Committee on Public Lands, and a new bill (H. R. 7207, granting authority to the city and county of San Francisco to secure, under conditions therein set forth, water from the Yosemite National Park), after very full discussion, subsequently passed both Houses of Congress.

The department, in reporting favorably upon the measure, stated, among other things:

"The permission desired by the city and county of San Francisco to secure water from the Yosemite National Park for municipal purposes, etc., should be accorded. The communities on San Francisco Bay constitute the largest center of population on the Pacific coast and are urgently in need of an adequate supply of pure, wholesome water for domestic consumption and for fire protection. This project would insure the development of a dependable supply of water for the use of the adjacent irrigation districts and it would also provide for the development of power now going to waste. The city of San Francisco has evidenced its good faith in this matter by providing for a large bond issue looking to securing money to effectuate the grant if accorded. The bill under consideration fully protects the interests of the United States in the park and elsewhere. Under the project as proposed by the city the floor of the Hetch Hetchy Valley, now difficult of access and frequently unhealthy, will be converted into a lake of great beauty and be provided with suitable approaches. Under the provisions of this bill the revenues derived by the Government from the generation of electrical energy from the waters in the Hetch Hetchy Valley, which in time will grow into a very considerable sum, are to be used for the maintenance and improvement of the Yosemite National Park, and the city of San Francisco has undertaken to construct and maintain roads, trails, and bridges, which will practically result in a great enlargement of the park areas of the high Sierras by making them more safely and easily accessible."

### NATIONAL MONUMENTS AND PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

By an act approved June 8, 1906, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," the President of the United States is authorized, "in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric struc-

tures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments." Under such authority the President has created the 29 monuments:

*National monuments administered by Interior Department.*

| Name. | State. | Date. | Area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Acres.* |
| Devils Tower | Wyoming | Sept. 24, 1906 | 1,152 |
| Montezuma Castle | Arizona | Dec. 8, 1906 | 160 |
| El Morro | New Mexico | do | 160 |
| Chaco Canyon | do | Mar. 11, 1907 | [1] 20,629 |
| Muir Woods [2] | California | Jan. 9, 1908 | 295 |
| Pinnacles | do | Jan. 16, 1908 | 2,080 |
| Tumacacori | Arizona | Sept. 15, 1908 | 10 |
| Mukuntuweap | Utah | July 31, 1909 | [1] 15,840 |
| Shoshone Cavern | Wyoming | Sept. 21, 1909 | 210 |
| Natural Bridges [3] | Utah | Sept. 25, 1909 | [1] 2,740 |
| Gran Quivira | New Mexico | Nov. 1, 1909 | 160 |
| Sitka | Alaska | Mar. 23, 1910 | 57 |
| Rainbow Bridge [4] | Utah | May 30, 1910 | 160 |
| Lewis and Clark Cavern | Montana | May 16, 1911 | 160 |
| Colorado | Colorado | May 24, 1911 | 13,883 |
| Petrified Forest | Arizona | July 31, 1911 | 25,625 |
| Navajo [4] | do | Mar. 14, 1912 | 360 |

[1] Estimated area.
[2] Donated to the United States.
[3] Originally set aside by proclamation of Apr. 16, 1908, and contained only 120 acres.
[4] Within an Indian reservation.

The Papago Saguaro National Monument was created by presidential proclamation of January 31, 1914, based on recommendation by the Interior Department. This creation of date January 31, 1914, is, of course, subsequent to publication of 1913 report of Secretary of the Interior.

The monument is located in Arizona (8 miles northeast of Phoenix), and its area embraces about 2,050 acres.

One new monument, Cabrillo National Monument, was created during the fiscal year at Point Loma, of a small tract of land which lies within the military reservation at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., the same being of historic interest because of the discovery of the territory now partly embraced in the State of California, by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who first sighted land on September 28, 1542. This monument is under the jurisdiction of the War Department.

*Administrative conditions.*—The supervision of these various monuments has, in the absence of any specific appropriation for their protection and improvement, necessarily been intrusted to the field officers of the department having charge of the territory in which the several monuments are located.

Administrative conditions continue to be unsatisfactory, as no appropriation of funds has yet been made available for this important, protective, and preservative work. Such supervision as has been possible in the cases of a few monuments only has been wholly inadequate and has not prevented vandalism, unauthorized exploitation, or spoliation of relics found in those prehistoric ruins, whose preservation is contemplated by the passage of the act of June, 1906. An estimate in the sum of $5,000 for protection of these monuments was submitted last year, but no appropriation was made, and a similar estimate will again be submitted to Congress, not so much for the purpose of preserving by restoration the objects reserved in the national monuments as to prevent vandalism and the removal of valuable relics. Monuments suffering from these causes should be provided with a custodian or superintendent, and in this way a small general appropriation can be made most useful and its expenditure will be wholly in the interest of the public. The protection and preservation of the national monuments as public reservations are of great interest and importance because a great variety of objects, historic, prehistoric, and scientific in character, are thus preserved for public use intact, instead of being exploited by private individuals for gain, and their treasures scattered. These reserves should be administered in connection with the national parks, which they strongly resemble. It would be difficult to define one in terms that would exclude the other. The renewal of the estimate for a small appropriation has been made for the purpose of keeping this class of reserves intact until such time as Congress shall authorize the creation of some administrative unit which shall take over both the parks and monuments and administer them under a general appropriation.

*National monuments under other departments.*—The following national monuments are not administered by the Secretary of the Interior:

*National monuments administered by Department of Agriculture.*

| Name. | State. | Date. | Area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Acres.* |
| Cinder Cone | California | May 6, 1907 | [1] 5,120 |
| Lassen Peak | do | do | [1] 1,280 |
| Gila Cliff Dwellings | New Mexico | Nov. 16, 1907 | 160 |
| Tonto | Arizona | Dec. 19, 1907 | [1] 640 |
| Grand Canyon | do | Jan. 11, 1908 | [1] 806,400 |
| Jewel Cave | South Dakota | Feb. 7, 1908 | [1] 1,280 |
| Wheeler | Colorado | Dec. 7, 1908 | [1] 300 |
| Oregon Cave | Oregon | July 12, 1909 | 480 |
| Devil Postpile | California | July 6, 1911 | [1] 800 |
| Mount Olympus | Washington | Apr. 17, 1912 | [1] 608,480 |

[1] Estimated area.

*National monuments administered by War Department.*

| Name. | State. | Date. | Area. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Acres.* |
| Big Hole Battlefield [1] | Montana | June 23, 1910 | 5 |
| Cabrillo | California | Oct. 14, 1913 | 1 |

[1] Set aside by Executive order.

*Excavation of ruins.*—Paragraph 3 of the uniform rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War, under date of December 28, 1906, to carry out the provisions of the act for the preservation of American antiquities, reads as follows:

"Permits for the excavation of ruins, the excavation of archæological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity will be granted by the respective Secretaries having jurisdiction to reptuable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, or to their duly authorized agents."

During the year three permits were granted for the examination, excavation, and gathering of specimens, as follows:

To the Peabody Museum of Harvard University of the ruins in Chinlee Valley, west and northwest of Canyon Del Muerto, Ariz.

To the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution in the Chaco Canyon National Monument within the Navajo Indian Reservation in northwestern New Mexico.

To the Utah State Museum, University of Utah, in the Navajo National Monument, and small ruins in San Juan County, Utah, and near Bluff, Utah.

Three permits were granted for the gathering of samples of silicified wood from the Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona, as follows: To the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, of Columbus, Ohio; to Dr. W. Thiele, representing the University of Strassburg, Germany: and to Prof. Alfred La Croix, representing the Museum of Natural History, Paris, France.

*Visitors to national parks, 1906 to 1912.*

| Name of park. | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yellowstone National Park | 17,182 | 16,414 | 19,542 | 32,545 | 19,575 | 23,054 | 22,970 | 24,929 |
| Yosemite National Park | 5,414 | 7,102 | 8,850 | 13,182 | 13,619 | 12,530 | 10,884 | 13,735 |
| Sequoia National Park | 700 | 900 | 1,251 | 854 | 2,407 | 3,114 | 2,923 | 3,823 |
| General Grant National Park | 900 | 1,100 | 1,773 | 798 | 1,178 | 2,160 | 2,240 | 2,756 |
| Mount Rainier National Park | 1,786 | 2,068 | 3,511 | 5,968 | 8,000 | 10,306 | 8,946 | 13,501 |
| Mesa Verde National Park | [1] | [1] | 80 | 165 | 250 | 206 | 230 | 280 |
| Crater Lake National Park | 1,800 | 2,600 | 5,275 | 4,171 | 5,000 | [2] 4,500 | 5,235 | 6,253 |
| Wind Cave National Park | 2,887 | 2,751 | 3,171 | 3,216 | 3,387 | 3,887 | 3,199 | 3,988 |
| Platt National Park | [1] | 28,000 | 26,000 | 25,000 | [2] 25,000 | 30,000 | [2] 31,000 | [2] 35,000 |
| Sullys Hill National Park | [1] | 400 | 250 | 190 | 190 | [2] 200 | [2] 200 | 300 |
| Hot Springs Reservation | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | 120,000 | 130,000 | 135,000 | [2] 135,000 |
| Glacier National Park | | | | | | [2] 4,000 | 6,257 | 12,138 |

[1] No record kept.

[2] Estimate.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

APPROPRIATIONS FOR YELLOWSTONE AND CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARKS, EXPENDED UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

[Sundry civil act approved Aug. 24, 1912, 37 Stat., 442.]

UNDER ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

*Yellowstone National Park.*—For maintenance and repair of improvements, $100,000, including not to exceed $4,500 for maintenance of the road in the forest reserve leading out of the park from the east boundary, and not to exceed $1,500 for maintenance of the road in the forest reserves leading out of the park from the south boundary, to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That no portion of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal of snow from any of the roads for the purpose of opening them in advance of the time when they will be cleared by seasonal changes.

For widening and improving surface of roads, and for building bridges and culverts, from the belt-line road to the western border; from The Thumb Station to the southern border; and from the Lake Hotel Station to the eastern border, all within Yellowstone National Park, to make such roads suitable and safe for animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles, $77,000.

*Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.*—For the construction of a wagon road and the necessary bridges through Crater Lake National Park, Oregon, together with a system of tanks and water-supply pipes to provide for sprinkling, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the War Department published as House Document Numbered Three hundred and twenty-eight, Sixty-second Congress, second session, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, $50,000.

---

APPROPRIATIONS FOR YELLOWSTONE AND CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARKS, EXPENDED UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

[Sundry civil act approved June 23, 1913.]

UNDER ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

*Yellowstone National Park.*—For maintenance and repair of improvements, $125,000, of which sum $75,000 shall be immediately available, including not to exceed $15,000 for maintenance of the road in the forest reserve leading out of the park from the east boundary, and not to exceed $5,000 for maintenance of the road in the forest reserves leading out of the park from the south boundary, to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That no portion of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal of snow from any of the roads for the purpose of opening them in advance of the time when they will be cleared by seasonal changes.

For widening and improving surface of roads, and for building bridges and culverts, from the belt-line road to the western border; from the Thumb Station to the southern border; and from the Lake Hotel Station to the eastern border, all within Yellowstone National Park, to make such roads suitable and safe for animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles, $75,000, of which sum $35,000 shall be immediately available.

*Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.*—For continuation of the construction of a wagon road and the necessary bridges through Crater Lake National Park, Oregon, together with a system of tanks and water-supply pipes to provide for sprinkling, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the War Department published as House Document Numbered Three hundred and twenty-eight, Sixty-second Congress, second session, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, $75,000, to be available until expended.

---

APPROPRIATIONS FOR YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK EXPENDED UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1912.

[Sundry civil act approved Mar. 4, 1911, 36 Stat., 1402.]

*Yellowstone National Park.*—For maintenance and repair of improvements, including $2,500 for maintenance of roads leading out of the park from the east and south boundaries and such amount as may be necessary to extend the road to properly connect with the new Canyon Hotel, $70,000, to be expended by and under the direction

of the Secretary of War and to be immediately available: *Provided*, That no portion of this appropriation shall be expended for the removal of snow from any of the roads for the purpose of opening them in advance of the time when they will be cleared by seasonal changes.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

*Approximate estimate of cost of administration of the national parks in the office of the Secretary—1913.*

| | |
|---|---|
| The Secretary, $12,000; one-sixteenth time | $750.00 |
| The Assistant Secretary, $4,500; one-eighth time | 562.50 |
| The assistant to the Secretary, $2,750; three-fourth time | 2,062.50 |
| The chief clerk, $4,000; one-eighth time | 500.00 |
| Assistant attorney, $2,500; three-fourth time | 1,875.00 |
| Assistant attorney, $2,000; three-fourth time | 1,500.00 |
| Clerk, $1,600; full time | 1,600.00 |
| Clerk, $1,600; three-fourth time | 1,200.00 |
| Clerk, $1,400; one-half time | 700.00 |
| Clerk, $1,400; one-fourth time | 350.00 |
| Clerk, $1,200; full time | 1,200.00 |
| Clerk, $1,200; one-half time | 600.00 |
| Inspector, $2,500; three-fourth time | 1,875.00 |
| In the Disbursing Division: | |
| Clerk, $2,000; one-twenty-eighth time | 71.43 |
| Clerk, $2,000; two-twenty-eighth time | 142.86 |
| Clerk, $1,800; two-twenty-eighth time | 128.57 |
| Clerk, $1,600; one-twenty-eighth time | 57.14 |
| Clerk, $1,400; one-twenty-eighth time | 50.00 |
| Clerk, $1,200; two-twenty-eighth time | 85.71 |
| Clerk in charge of publications, $2,250; one-eighth time | 281.25 |
| Clerk in charge of supplies, $2,250; one-fortieth time | 56.25 |
| Total | 15,648.21 |

[Inclosure No. 8.]

TENTATIVE STATEMENT OF AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR A BUREAU OF NATIONAL PARKS PREPARED FOR SENATOR SMOOT ON MARCH 28, 1912, BY SECRETARY FISHER.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have received from the office of the chief clerk of the department a tentative estimate of the amount that would probably be required for the office of the bureau of national parks in Washington if the proposed bill is passed. Approximately $30,000 would be required. The estimate has necessarily been somewhat hurriedly prepared. It is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Director | $6,000 |
| Chief clerk (to act as director in absence of director) | 3,000 |
| Engineer | 3,000 |
| Assistant attorney | 2,500 |
| Clerk, class 4 | 1,800 |
| Clerks, class 3, 2 | 3,200 |
| Clerk, class 2 | 1,400 |
| Clerks, class 1, 2 | 2,400 |
| Copyists, 2 at $900 | 1,800 |
| Assistant messenger | 720 |
| Laborer | 600 |
| | 26,420 |
| For per diem in lieu of subsistance and actual and necessary traveling expenses while officers of the bureau are in the field | 4,000 |
| | 30,420 |

It would probably require an additional sum of about $10,000 to fit up the offices with furniture, filing and book cases, books of reference, office equipment and miscellaneous supplies, and allow a sufficient amount to pay rental for the quarters occupied by the bureau if it was found impossible to find the necessary space in the present building, although I should hope that the latter would be available.

Sincerely, yours,

WALTER L. FISHER,
*Secretary.*

[Inclosure No. 9.

Excerpt from letter from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Interior, dated May 1, 1914, suggesting that the time has arrived for the Interior Department to take over the entire handling of the Yellowstone, Yosemite, and General Grant National Parks, to which under existing law the War Department is authorized to detail troops for the protection thereof.

* * * * * * *

Stripped of all sophistries, of all disingenuous argument, and the bald question at issue is simply this: Is the financial support of the national parks to come from military appropriations or from the appropriations for the care of public lands? Is the care and preservation of these great reservations a logical burden for that branch of the Government the paramount object of which is the public defense, or does it belong to the bureau charged generally with the responsibilities of public domains? Has there not grown up a most pernicious system whereby millions of dollars ostensibly appropriated for the Army have been and are still, at an ever-increasing rate being diverted from their proper function of increasing the military strength of the Nation and devoted to the maintenance of these great storehouses of natural treasures? I believe that after investigation you will agree with me that abuses exist which should be eradicated. To facilitate your examination of the matter, I shall outline very briefly its most salient features.

The acts creating these parks place them exclusively under the Interior Department. The provision to that effect for the Yellowstone Park, the first of these great preserves to be set aside, is typical of the others and is contained in section 2475 of the Revised Statutes, enacted March 1, 1872, which provides as follows:

"SEC. 2475. Such public park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation, from injury or spoliation, of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders, within the park, and their retention in their natural condition. The Secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes for terms not exceeding 10 years, of small parcels of ground, at such places in the park as may require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of such leases, and all other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with the park, to be expended under his direction in the management of the same, and the construction of roads and bridle-paths therein. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within the park, and against their capture or destruction for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same to be removed therefrom, and generally is authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or proper to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this section."

Similar creative acts were enacted for the Sequoia, Yosemite, and General Grant National Parks.

The injection of the military into the situation was brought about by the act of March 3, 1883, which, with regard to Yellowstone Park, provides:

"The Secretary of War, upon the request of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized and directed to make the necessary details of troops to prevent trespassers or entruders from entering the park for the purpose of destroying the game or objects of curiosity therein, or for any other purpose prohibited by law, and to remove such persons from the parks if found therein."

This was followed by a simi'ar act on June 6, 1900, with regard to the Sequoia, Yosemite, and General Grant National Parks.

With the introduction of troops in the parks, the practice was inaugurated, apparently, by a tacit agreement between the two departments, of detailing their commanding officer to act as superintendent, in which capacity he reports directly to the Secretary of the Interior for instructions

The conditions which led to the authorization of the use of military force in parks, and the changes which have occurred in these conditions, are well set forth in the report of the superintendent of the Sequoia Park for 1913. Similar conditions obtain at the other parks. The report in part is as follows:

"When the Sequoia National Park was constituted 23 years ago a rather alarming condition existed with respect to it. The boundaries were not marked or known. Upon its lands and in the vicinity there were 500,000 sheep and some cattle grazing. The owners of this stock had so long enjoyed the unauthorized privilege of this cost-less grazing that they had come to consider it a right of immemorial prescription. A cooperative association, the Kaweah Colony, had built a road from the site of their embryonic Eutopia to the heart of that district that is now the park, with the shrewd idea of supporting their rather remarkable community upon proceeds to be derived

from the sale of the almost priceless timber that covers the mountains through which run the forks of the Kaweah. They threatened the giant forest, and it was this consideration that most influenced Congress in setting aside this district as a national park.

Immediately there ensued a fierce clash of interests. The stock grazers and the timber cutters were at open defiance to the new park laws. They constituted a very formidable body, and it seems almost certain that no ordinary application of the power at the hands of civil authorities could have removed these trespassers without great expense and, no doubt, bloodshed.

"At this crisis the use of the United States troops in enforcing park laws was authorized. A representation of force was needed and the best representative of force at hand was the Army. The reports of Capt. (now Col.) Dorst, Lieut. (now Lieut. Col.) Benson, and Lieut. Nolan show clearly enough how necessary these troops were. The district was an untracked and almost impassable wilderness. The first news of its scenic features is contained in these official documents, as well as a remarkable account of the conquest of almost insurmountable difficulties. Lieut. Benson was in the field for 40 days, covering over 800 miles of the roughest of mountain country (a record that stands almost without a parallel). He drove thousands of sheep and cattle from the park lands and made many arrests under great difficulties and (as is now openly stated in this country) at the imminent risk of his life. Bloody conflicts with the colony's men were averted only by a display of the rarest tact and judgment. Trails were projected and the park boundary was marked and the first maps and information of the country were compiled.

"In the intervening years conditions changed. Each succeeding annual report shows this clearly. Year by year the cattle and sheep grazers receded with their flocks. Year by year the character of the uses of the adjacent country changed. By 1898 the reasons which had induced Congress to send troops to these parks were almost extinguished. In two years more they were quite gone. After 1900 no cases of the trespass of more than three or four head of horses or cattle individually straying are reported. There are not a dozen cases of hunting trespass in the whole file of 22 yearly reports.

"From arduous patrolling over rough country and coping with all manner of special and critical situations, the duties of the superintendent changed to that of an overseer and supervising constructor of roads and trails; that of the troops to gatekeepers. Patrols are still maintained, but their only purpose is to report game seen and look out for fires. The outposts are still stationed in the old locations in the park entrances, but all they are required to do is to seal firearms and register tourists. The sheep are gone from the mountains. Kaweah Colony is no more. The park neighbors and its few tenants are not only friendly, but actively interested in the welfare of the park. The sole and only duties remaining for troops are those recounted. Days and weeks and months and seasons pass with nothing more for accomplishment by the soldier outposts than to present the register books to tourists, seal a few rifles and to write in their weekly reports that they 'seen 3 deers' and that they still have the 10 rounds of ammunition with which they start the season * * *."

I can not emphasize too clearly the change that has taken place in general conditions. Originally the park reservations were surrounded by a population accustomed to the free use of the land for grazing, hunting, and wood cutting. This population, more or less lawless in character, resented the curtailment of these privileges and was ready to resort to almost any means to circumvent the national authorities in their endeavors to enforce the law and protect the property of the United States. Now, however, the situation is entirely different. Few attempts are made to cross the boundaries of the parks with flocks or herds; poaching is very rare; wood stealing unknown. The public sentiment has completely changed. Moreover, under the Interior Department a body of officials known as rangers had been created whose principal functions correspond with those prescribed in the law for the military guards.

With this improvement in surrounding conditions, it would seem logical that there should have been a corresponding decrease in the number of soldiers. But, on the contrary, they are now fourfold as compared to their original strength, and the constant call by the Interior Department is for still further increases. The question naturally rises, why? And in the answer to this query lies the germ from which have sprung the grave abuses now existant.

The acts of March 3, 1883, and June 6, 1900, quoted above, give express authority for the use of troops for two purposes, and two only, namely, to prevent "trespassers and intruders from entering" the parks for the purposes specified, and "to remove such persons from the park if found therein." But, in spite of the clear limitations of the statutes, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, they have been and are still being utilized for purposes connected with the improvement, maintenance, and admin-

istration of the parks. They have been used for checking automobiles, testing automobiles, collecting tolls, guiding tourists, patrolling for and fighting fire, registering tourists, searching for lost parties, driving cattle across the park, or parks, as a punitive measure against the owners, reading stream gauges for the Agricultural Department, maintaining and operating pack trains for the transportation of material for Interior Department work, planting fish, working on Interior Department telephone lines, working on roads and bridges, and for many other purposes.

The Judge Advocate General has passed the opinion that such work as the above by soldiers is entirely illegal; but it is for just such work that they are demanded and in just such work will they be used.

This abuse has grown little by little until it has assumed alarming proportions. Elaborate plants have been built out of military appropriations for the betterment of park conditions. Barracks and quarters have been constructed, extensive telephone systems installed, and elaborate transportation lines maintained. In Yellowstone Park alone in the past 15 years, outside of the pay, rations, and allowances of the officers and enlisted men detailed therein, the War Department has expended over a million dollars. During the same period the Interior Department has expended probably less than a hundred thousand. If the pay and emoluments be added, the one million will become many. These figures emphasize sharply the anomalous conditions existing. I may add in this general connection, moreover, that during this period the Interior Department has accumulated to its credit from licenses, rents, etc., an unexpended balance of over $45,000 for Yellowstone Park alone.

The injury to the Army, however, is not merely a question of finance. The employment of troops in such a way practically ruins them for their proper military work. They become so seriously deficient in drill, instruction, and discipline as to be practically negligible as a fighting force. The modern art of war is so complicated that bodies of troops, in order to attain efficiency, must be trained in large groups, so that individual effort may be coordinated to a general scheme. So serious have been recent reports concerning the lack of military efficiency of these commands, due to their type of employment, that grave alarm has been expressed to me as to results if they were forced by sudden emergency to take the field. Such a condition of affairs, I think you will agree with me, should cease.

Another feature worthy of careful consideration is the excessive cost to the Government of policing the parks with soldiers. The expense of maintaining the troops at the Yellowstone National Park alone, exclusive of the cost of transportation of the officers, men, and supplies, based on the average of the past four years, is somewhat over $275,000 per annum. Using these figures as a basis of calculation to ascertain the cost of military guardianship of the Yosemite and Sequoia Parks, the approximate cost thereof, exclusive of transportation of men and supplies, would be:

| | |
|---|---|
| Yosemite National Park | $85,753.00 |
| Sequoia National Park | 26,243.37 |
| Yellowstone National Park | 275,000.00 |
| Total | 386,996.37 |

The only basis of comparison we have of what such guardianship would cost if the duty was performed by civilian rangers employed by the Interior Department is at Glacier National Park. That park has an area of 1,430 square miles (915,000 acres) and is guarded by civilian rangers at an annual cost of $16,200. Assuming for the purpose of comparison that civilian rangers at the other parks could effectively guard the same amount of territory, it will be seen that the cost of guarding the following named parks would be about as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellowstone National Park, 3,348 square miles (2,142,720 acres) | $35,400.00 |
| Yosemite National Park, 1,125 square miles (719,622 acres) | 12,300.00 |
| Sequoia National Park, 253 square miles (161,597 acres) | 3,900.00 |
| Total | 51,600.00 |

The employment of rangers in those parks would therefore effect a net annual saving to the Government in money of about $335,396.37.

As to the relative effectiveness of the guardianship of these parks by troops or by civilian rangers, it is manifest that civilian rangers selected because of their special ability to perform their duties, whose pay was liberal ($100 per month is the rate at Glacier Park), whose tenure of position or office was permanent during good behavior and who can be legally vested with police powers to enforce the law and regulations would be far superior in efficiency to soldiers, who are possessed of no special fitness

for the work, whose continuance in service is, as a rule, temporary and brief, and who can not under the law be vested with police powers.

The pressure on the military establishment is very great and constantly increasing. Even now appropriations are not adequate to properly train, house, and equip our scant forces. The excessive transportation maintained in the parks means just so many regiments now in the field which lack their proper complement of wagons. The elaborate telephone lines mean just so many companies of the Signal Corps stripped of equipment. Moreover, there is an ever-increasing necessity for and demand on the Army to fulfill its proper function as a national defense. The War Department is even now confronted with the possibility of being required by military necessity to withdraw entirely the park guards for action on the border.

The War Department therefore feels that the time has come for the Interior Department to take over the entire handling of these parks. This does not mean, of course, that the clear intent of the acts of Congress will not be fully carried out, if so desired, but if the number of troops should be limited to those necessary to accomplish this end, they would be entirely inadequate to maintain the present systems.

It is therefore proposed to turn over to your department the complete plant which has been established, barracks, quarters, telephone lines, and all, free of cost, with the idea that the Army may be relieved entirely from all police work in the parks. In other words, that the same methods be followed in the other parks as are now in vogue at the Glacier National Park. If this can not be done, the War Department will be under the grave necessity of considering the discontinuance of the present methods with a view to the practical abandonment of the elaborate plans installed. That this would amount almost to a calamity is well understood, but the War Department is unable to bear longer the burden appertaining to another branch of the Government.

Cordially yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
*Secretary of War.*

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. What was your idea in having appropriations in the bill, Judge Raker?

Mr. RAKER. I am not at this time taking any strenuous position on that. The question of appropriations, if the committee desires, could be eliminated.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. But why encumber the bill with it?

Mr. RAKER. Well, that will be left to the judgment of the committee. It can be stricken out, if they want to. Of course, as Dr. Miller has said, it appears to me, except this director and possibly an engineer, I can not see how you are creating a single new office, because the work is all being done now.

Mr. STOUT. You are creating a new director at a salary of $6,000.

Mr. MILLER. Let me give you a few figures there. We pay to one of our superintendents $3,600 a year.

Mr. STOUT. That is the local superintendent in the park?

Mr. MILLER. Yes; the local superintendent. He is worth possibly $1,500 a year if we have some one here who can properly supervise and direct him; if we had some one at Washington whom we could send out there to systematize his work, to organize it and let him work under that general direction or specific instruction. He is wasting most of his time now advising us on matters on which he is not competent to advise us, but we have got to listen to him, because we are not in a position to go out there and inform ourselves directly as to what the proper administration of that park requires.

I do not think there is any question at all that if it were possible for the Interior Department to have a free hand in handling the money that Congress appropriates for parks, we could take care of this administration and put it on a very efficient basis without costing the Government a single cent additional. That is the point where the Government business is different from private business.

Mr. STOUT. But you are actually creating new positions here. You say you want an engineer, and you want a superintendent. Those are new positions.

Mr. MILLER. We have a very expensive local administration now. For the salary of $3,600 that we are paying to one of our park superintendents, or a very little more, we ought to have the services of a competent engineer who could take care of all the parks. As it is now, we have not even an incompetent engineer.

Mr. RAKER. And, further, I can not see that this bill, or any part of it, creates any new positions, except the fact that it authorizes the appointment of a director. The experts, assistants, and other employees are now being employed by the Government. They get assistants from the forestry service now, and they get experts from the Bureau of Roads. The work has to be done just the same, one way or the other.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we ought not to quibble about that. Let me read section 1 again [reading]:

"That there is hereby established in the Department of the Interior a bureau to be called the national park service, which shall be under the charge of a director, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive a salary of $6,000 per annum; and there shall also be in said service such experts, assistants, and other employees as may from time to time be authorized by Congress."

That section does nothing else than this: It creates a new bureau—right there, "a bureau to be called the national park service," and I am afraid you can not get that through.

Mr. RAKER. According to the statement that we have had, we are now maintaining these parks inefficiently, without proper knowledge and without proper unity, without proper concentration.

The CHAIRMAN. I agree with you on that.

Mr. RAKER. These various men are working in the various departments now, and are giving part of their attention to this service. Now, these men, part of them, could be put to do this work exclusively, and with some of the parks we would have less men, better service, less expenditure, more money saved to the Government, and better returns to the general public. That is the way it appeals to me.

The CHAIRMAN. I am inclined to agree with you that something is necessary for Mr. Miller and his department, and probably the committee should undertake to help him straighten it out, but I am afraid you can not do it by naming a new bureau here. If you would simply put these parks under the Department of the Interior, then you would be in better shape to get an additional appropriation. And as you said awhile ago, the present arrangement is a waste of time, waste of money, a duplication of work, and necessarily will result in that every time, and the only thought I had was as to the form of the bill.

Mr. RAKER. I think we can get that form all right, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SINNOTT. What effect would this bill have upon the tenure of office of the present superintendents?

Mr. MILLER. They are appointed by the Secretary and really are removable at will.

Mr. SINNOTT. Are they under the civil service?

Mr. MILLER. No.

Mr. SINNOTT. They were up until a year ago.

Mr. MILLER. I think not.

Mr. SINNOTT. Under a ruling of the Civil Service Commission, but I understand that the Attorney General has overruled the decision of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. MILLER. Well, I am not acquainted with that.

Mr. STOUT. If I may be permitted there, I know men who have been appointed a good deal more than a year ago who never knew there was a Civil Service Board in existence.

Mr. SINNOTT. Well, they are specifically mentioned under the excepted classes.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Are they willing to go in that blissful state right along?

Mr. STOUT. Well, they are going on.

Mr. SINNOTT. I got the ruling from the Civil Service Commission, and the Attorney General overruled them last May, I think.

Now, Doctor, you say the expenditures were $600,000. Is that the total yearly expenditure?

Mr. MILLER. Yes; the total yearly expenditure.

Mr. SINNOTT. What are the receipts?

Mr. MILLER. The park revenues, you mean?

Mr. SINNOTT. Yes.

Mr. MILLER. I should say somewhere in the neighborhood of $75,000, possibly a little more.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. In addition to what is appropriated by Congress each year?

Mr. MILLER. Yes.

Mr. SINNOTT. Do you understand that that deficit will continue or be diminished?

Mr. MILLER. I do not call it a deficit, because the parks are being administered, I suppose, for the enjoyment of the public on the principle of a common utility. They might be administered on some other principle, but the theory has been to give the public the benefit of these parks and the service of the hotels in the parks at the lowest possible figure, so the department has always exercised its authority to keep the rates down to a point where they would be reasonable, but remunerative to the hotel keepers and concessionaires.

Mr. SINNOTT. I understand that Senator Chamberlain had recently secured the passage of a bill appropriating the revenues at Crater Lake Park for the expenses of this park. Would this bill infringe on that?

Mr. MILLER. I do not think so. In the case of all 12 of the parks the receipts are turned into the park fund. In the case of Crater Lake, by some oversight, the receipts were turned into the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury, and this is to put Crater Lake Park upon the same basis as other national parks.

Mr. Ferris, if you will permit me to make a suggestion that has occurred to me—it occurred to me before, but I did not suppose it would meet with much acclaim, and I do not know whether it will be proper, but so far as my situation is concerned, it would be a vast improvement if this act could provide for the creation of a division in the Department of the Interior, to be called the national park service, to be in charge of some executive officers designated by the Secretary of the Interior.

The CHAIRMAN. That would help.

Mr. MILLER. Then give the Secretary an appropriation, I should say, of about $20,000 for the employment of such experts and assistants as are needed for this service. That, to my mind, is the crying need.

The CHAIRMAN. How much good would it do—how much good would it do the service—if the committee reported a resolution to do two things, one to place all jurisdiction of the parks under the Interior Department, all 12 of them——

Mr. MILLER (interposing). It has that jurisdiction now.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I thought you said the War Department had jurisdiction over some of them.

Mr. MILLER. The War Department has in Yellowstone Park—we have jurisdiction, for instance, of Yellowstone Park, but the money for the improvement of the roads is appropriated through the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, suppose we let every receipt come to you, every expenditure be made by you, every payment, every disposition be made by you, and clean that all up, we would not have this dual administration of the parks. That is number one.

Number two, an authorization to the Secretary of the Interior to reorganize his own present force, to properly administer the parks without any reference to any new man or new appointment, new engineers, or anything else; then would that not leave you in better shape to go to the Appropriation Committee and try to get an appropriation in the sundry civil bill on this two-ball proposition, first that this ought to be administered by one general head; second, that you ought to have the right to administer the matter and reorganize the department in your own way; third, that it would relieve the War Department of administering upon certain of these receipts and would call forth a new situation which would entitle you to have a larger appropriation than you have been getting to work out this problem, and you would need more men than you have now to accomplish it.

Mr. MILLER. I do not think it could be done with the men that we have now. There is where the problem is in any business, getting an organization that can be relied on.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us not say with the men you now have. You say you have a superintendent of a park who is now getting $3,600 a year, and who ought to be getting $1,500. Dismiss that $3,600 man and put a $1,500 man in his place. You can get a pretty good engineer for $3,600 a year. You could lose some of these old fossils and improve the service a good deal in that way. We all know that there are a lot of old fossils roosting around these parks that are not worth anything, and I know you people are handicapped in not being able to get rid of them.

Mr. MILLER. That implies authority, of course, on the part of the Secretary to engage the services of experts and assistants.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you might get that engineer if you were authorized to employ his services, and you would undoubtedly be authorized to get rid of the incompetents and install competents in their places.

Mr. JOHNSON. To what extent does the military force now patrol the parks?

Mr. MILLER. They now patrol three; Yellowstone, Sequoia, and Yosemite.

Mr. JOHNSON. Have you any knowledge of the number of men employed in that work?

Mr. MILLER. In the Yellowstone there are two squadrons, I think, 500 troops. In the Yosemite, I think, there is one troop, and in the Sequoia one company, I believe.

Mr. SINNOTT. You referred to engineers. You mean road engineers?

Mr. MILLER. I had that particularly in mind.

Mr. SINNOTT. I wanted to know what is this essential expert knowledge you referred to and where it is acquired; whether there are schools that supply them.

Mr. MILLER Distinctly, yes. I have in mind a park engineer, a man who can handle road problems, sanitary problems, and scenic problems, and we could use a man with those qualifications to great advantage. For instance, at the present time, Yosemite Valley is being visited by more and more people. It is of limited extent, and we have no plans according to which we will proceed. Some one comes along and wants to

establish a new camp; he wants a concession for something, and the superintendent says, "There is a vacant corner, place it there." I was in there last autumn, and it was a matter of keen disappointment to me to see the way the valley was going. In half a dozen years more, it will be almost irretrievably ruined, simply because there is no systematic method in the work they do, there is no scheme laid out for us. Now, this gentleman that I was telling you about, who has come into the service for a nominal compensation of $10 a year, is going in there with his own office force and assistants and is going to give us a plan for the treatment and permanent development of that valley. Sooner or later, a hotel will go into the valley. Where should it be located? And when located, how should other things in the neighborhood be rearranged?

We are going to admit automobiles into the Yosemite Valley in the present season; where are we going to put the garage? Shall we leave that to the judgment of the military officer who comes into the park this year and goes out next year? Whose judgment is to decide the matter?

The sanitary problem is one of great urgency in the Yosemite Valley and could at any time give rise to a very serious condition—the disposal of garbage, horse manure, etc. Who is to advise on these things? These problems come up to me through correspondence, through complaints and criticisms from people who travel through the valley and are impressed with its great beauty, but with the sordid and inefficient administration. I am no expert on the disposal of either garbage or horse manure, nor is there anyone here to whom I can turn to advise me upon the proper disposition of it in the Yosemite Valley. That thing has got to be taken care of. We are confronted with a condition there where in 1915 there will be probably three times as many tourists going into that valley as there have been in the past, and we have got to make provision for that condition. There is no one here that I can depend upon to send out there to give us a plan for any of these things that I have enumerated.

Mr. JOHNSON. What did you say was the price of that engineer, $10 a year?

Mr. MILLER. Yes; he is a $25,000 man. That is merely nominal, of course, and he would rather do his work for nothing than to cut his rates to what we might afford to pay. He will probably spend in the park this summer two months getting data from which he will prepare a plan for the development of the valley.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Do you pay the superintendents in the Colorado parks $1 a year or is it $1 a month?

Mr. MILLER. What parks are you referring to?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. John Otto, the Colorado Monument.

Mr. JOHNSON. How do they expect to get any remuneration for their services?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. They do not expect to get any.

Mr. MILLER. If we could find other men in other places, we would do it the same way. There are men who are patriotic enough, who take enough interest in these parks to do this work simply to preserve them. If we had a perfectly free hand, I think, as regards the larger parks, I could find men who care enough for the parks to go in there and give the Government the benefit of their advice and service without any compensation whatever; in fact, men who would not accept any compensation unless they could get their regular professional fees, which are very high. We have no trouble in California whatever. We can get the best men in the business to help us, and I think probably we could get Rainier Park, and possibly Glacier Park, taken care of in the same way.

Mr. CHURCH. Do these military forces get any greater compensation than they would if they were engaged somewhere else?

Mr. MILLER. In one way it is extra; in another it is not. These men have to exist anyhow. They have got to be supported and cared for somewhere, and while their support in some cases is a little more expensive in the parks, on the whole that is not a very serious thing. They require some additional facilities in the way of transportation, etc.

Mr. CHURCH. Is that the theory on which they are considered in this computation, that the expense will be made anyway?

Mr. MILLER. I can only guess at that. Congress, of course, disposes of all that matter, but in Yellowstone Park the only efficient administration has been that of the War Department, because the problem there has been one largely of control and protecting the reservation against poachers and marauders, and the Army seems to inspire a degree of respect in that part of the work that no civilian administration could. And I suppose coupled with that is the idea that these tropos are being supported by the Government and they can do something to protect the reservation while they are in the service. On the other hand, the War Department is solicitous to withdraw its troops. That question comes up every year, and it has come up in a very aggravated form recently, and we have dispensed with the troops in Sequoia and have consented to their withdrawal from Yosemite Park. We have now got to organize some sort of a ranger service to control the parks.

The CHAIRMAN. Isn't that rather out of harmony now, to have a pleasure ground presided over by military authorities?

Mr. MILLER. It is, unless you can have some alternative competent administration. Civilian administration of the parks, under our lax system of control here from Washington, has not been very satisfactory, and while I started with an initial prejudice against the troops, I have a very strong feeling now that until we get a more competant administration here in Washington we had better hold on to the troops, which furnish a guaranty of a certain amount of efficiency. While they are untrained in park service, they are trained men.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that it is out of harmony to have a military force in a playground, which these parks are supposed to be.

Mr. RAKER. Yes, and that is one of the purposes of the bill, to get rid of these troops in the parks.

Mr JOHNSON. Won't that result in an increased expense?

Mr. RAKER. No.

Mr JOHNSON. But you would be required to replace these troops by private individuals.

Mr. RAKER. No; they are not doing that.

Mr. GRAHAM. Then why not take them out?

Mr. RAKER. They have not anyone to put on guard now, but they are provided extra for this service.

Mr. JOHNSON. They do not get any extra pay, do they?

Mr. RAKER. No, I do not suppose so, but I do not have sufficient knowledge on that to state.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you not think the administration would be very much superior under military rule than it would under civilian rule?

Mr. RAKER. No; it creates a sort of antagonism in the park all the time, the way it is now.

Mr. CHURCH. It spoils the scenery and makes cold water taste flat.

Mr. JOHNSON. The uniform of the soldier does?

Mr. CHURCH. Yes.

Mr. RAKER. Well, that is the sentiment of 95 per cent of the people who visit the parks. There is no question about that.

Mr. STOUT. There is a certain asperity frequently in the treatment of visitors that does not set well.

The CHAIRMAN. It would seem to me that if I went to a national playground for recreation it would mar the pleasure of the affair a little to have somebody standing around with a bayonet, or a bugle call going on while I was doing that, and I should think that would be a little out of harmony with the whole idea.

Mr. CHURCH. By what right is the military authority in the park?

Mr. RAKER. By special act of Congress.

Mr. MILLER. It goes away back a good many years. There are no general regulations, but special enactments for each park.

Mr. SINNOTT. Does the War Department make the regulations?

Mr. MILLER. The regulations are made by the Department of the Interior, but they are executed by the soldiers.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I would like to ask Mr. Miller what disposition, if any, is intended by those in charge of the park of those little tracts of ground called monuments? We have a lot of monuments in my State, and that name does not appeal to me at all. It is too funereal, too solemn. It sounds too much like a grave. Can we not devise some more happy expression for these really national parks? For instance, in Colorado, we have one of them that contains 14,000 or 15,000 acres, and is one of the most beautiful in the world; yet they call that a monument. Now, people do not care very much to go and see a monument, but they would care to go and see a national park, and I would like to see that name changed to, say, "Colorado Park" or something of that kind. It would be a great asset to the city of Grand Junction, and to the western slope, if they had a park over there, and when people are going through they would go to visit it, but they do not want to see a monument. What would be the policy about that? Can we not think of some better way of designating these spots than by calling them monuments? I have been wondering where that word came from. They are not monuments to anything.

Mr. MILLER. That was a lucky invention of some one a few years ago; I do not know just what it was.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. I do not think it is an appropriate term at all, and I was wondering if we could not get another designation by an amendment in some bill changing the name, but of course I do not want to do it unless I have the approval of the department. That is what I was thinking about.

Mr. MILLER. I think the attitude of the department would be to protect the department against any more responsibilities that it can not take care of in the line of national parks until the machinery for their administration is created. I suppose a good many of these national monuments in time will be created into national parks. They are not administered at all now; they just lie there.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. When I got President Taft to set aside this monument, there was a man by the name of John Otto who had spent 10 years protecting that park, and I expect has spent $10,000 building trails, and I got him appointed nominal superintendent, so that he can look after it. They pay him $1 a month, or something like that, I think, and give him a flag to stick up there once a year. I have been thinking that that system ought to be changed. Mr. Graves, did you ever think of that feature, of some more proper designation?

Mr. TAYLOR. Is it not true that as far as you know, and I will say at least so far as I know, the committee felt very kindly personally toward that bill and the showing that was made at that time, and that the main reason, as far at least as I know, that there was not favorable action taken upon it was because it was not looked upon as an opportune time from a financial standpoint to try to pass the matter through the house?

Mr. RAKER. In answer to your question, Mr. Taylor, two hearings were called, and a final expression asked for on H. R. 104, and the question was presented as to the cost. There seemed to be a generally unanimous feeling in regard to the objects and purposes to be attained by the legislation. A vote was not taken, but I just kind of took a little straw vote of my own on the expense feature. I am like other people, sometimes if I can avoid a direct vote against a matter I would rather wait a week or two. Finding that the committee were all with me except for the expense, I let the matter pass. But it was a keen disappointment.

Mr. TAYLOR. It was not due to any lack of merits of the measure or any lack of showing that you made in behalf of the measure?

Mr. RAKER. Absolutely not. It was only a question of expense.

Now this year again, on December 6, 1915, I presented to the House a similar bill, H. R. 4341, and wrote immediately to the chairman of the committee on Public Lands and took the matter up with the Department, for action on this legislation. The same conditions exist now as then, and I have been in a modest way urging the committee for a hearing and disposition. Many people in my country have written, and organizations have written, regarding this legislation. As a sample I have here a letter from the Grass Valley Chamber of Commerce in my district, under date of February 21, 1916, addressed to me:

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Inclosed you will find a copy of a resolution that was adopted by this organization at its recent meeting. We shall be pleased to have you give the measures in question your influence and to work for their enactment into laws.

Yours, very truly,

WALTER G. THOMAS,
*President Grass Valley Chamber of Commerce.*

The resolution is:

FEBRUARY 17, 1916.

Whereas there are two measures now pending before Congress that we believe to be of vital economic interest to the people of California, the passage of which would be a benefit not only to the State, but to the Nation: Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this chamber of commerce indorse the bill now before the Congress providing for a national park service, and that we urge our Representatives in Congress to favor this measure and also the measure providing for an appropriation of $300,000 for the improvement of Yosemite National Park.

WALTER F. THOMAS, *President.*
JAS. C. TYRRELL, *Secretary.*

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, in conclusion I want to say that this has been one of my pet measures, and sometimes pets do not get very far. I have learned after some five years' experience here that we do not get all that we ask for.

Mr. TAYLOR. Does anybody ever get anything like what he asks for?

Mr. RAKER. If I did I am afraid I would move the capital to California.

Mr. TAYLOR. That was the first bill I introduced when I came to Congress, to move the capital to my own town in Colorado.

Mr. RAKER. That being the case, I want the committee to understand that I haven't any disposition to delay or prevent legislation that is serviceable. I feel that the rest of the committee are the same. It makes no difference how many are in favor of legislation; it makes it that much better. In justice to my constituents and my friends in California, I felt it my duty to call the attention of this committee to the somewhat active and what I thought careful work, and shall urge upon the committee to take as early action as they can upon legislation creating a national park service. Because I believe from every conceivable standpoint it is one which the Government will be benefited by. It is one that ought to have the attention of not only a few of the western Members, but all.

I have thought sometimes that if our good friends, whom we admire and love so well, from the eastern part of the United States, who are energetic in assisting us in preserving our national wonders, and beauties, and grandeurs, and assisting us in getting legislation to keep them, if they would only be as energetic in presenting their views to the committee having charge of the appropriations, so that we might get the money to maintain them as they ought to be, so that all the means should not come from the States wherein the parks lie, we would get better service, and we would get more service. Many thousand more people would visit these places in the future than visit them now. That applies to Oregon and the Glacier National Park. It applies to Mount Rainier, to the Yellowstone and the Yosemite and other parks, one the same as the other. We haven't had as active cooperation from the rest of the United States in regard to the money to keep and maintain these parks as we ought to have, and I wish to appeal to my friends—and I wish there were more of them here—to give more consideration to the financial features of this. We would get better results. It is a travesty—I say it advisedly—to speak of a playground for the people and everyone who would go there.. In every State, county, and city we have parks so that one may enter as well as the other. Without charge they may walk in the parks and enjoy a little beautiful scenery that they have there or whatever pleasure they can derive from it. But when they enter the national parks in the West they are met with the toll gatherer to collect from those who might enter. I am not saying this in criticism—Mr. Mather knows this and the rest—but so that those who have the votes may give us assistance to make it a playground in use and not in name, so that we may get real use from it.

Now, gentlemen, with that short statement I have for the first time this year taken the time of this committee in having my remarks reduced to writing. I felt it a duty to the committee and to myself that I should make this statement and leave it to the committee to

get the best legislation that we can and get the bill out. I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KENT. Mr. Chairman, as far as I am concerned, I want it definitely understood by the committee that I have no desire whatever to have my name attached to this measure. The American Civic Association put me in. I have done all I could to carry things as far as they have gone, and with this hearing, at which the American Civic Association has appeared, I feel that my very much smaller portion of the work than Judge Raker has done has been done, and whatever name is attached to this bill is a matter of utter indifference to me. It can bear the name of the chairman or Mr. Raker. I have only been trying to serve this cause, and that is the only interest I have in it.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it is only fair to say both for the committee and for our visitors, that Mr. Kent and Judge Raker have both been ardent for this legislation, and the hearing is on both these bills, and both bills are before the committee. I know what the committee wants, and I am sure that what the visitors want is to get the best legislation, and I am sure there is generosity enough both on the part of Mr. Raker and of Mr. Kent and it will be our effort to bring about good results, and I feel that we will have no trouble in arriving at something, both gentlemen being generous.

Mr. RAKER. I want to say this: My colleague, Mr. Kent, and myself have been working along this line and others, and after this little brief service I have definitely come to the conclusion that I am not working to get my name to many matters, but it is a question of service, and I want to give everyone the same consideration that I would like to have them give me, and I do it with my colleagues and all others. But while I do not want to impress myself upon the committee, I must not remain idle. In other words, while I do not want to grandstand with my people at home, I do not intend, and must in justice to my own conscience, not let them know that I am not asleep at the switch.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any one know of any reason why the hearing should not be closed. Without objections the hearings are closed.

When shall we take up this bill. What suggestion have you, Judge, or Mr. Kent?

Mr. RAKER. I want to take this up as soon as we can. I hope the committee will dispose of the lieu lands bill first.

Mr. KENT. I don't think, in view of the information to date, that this bill will take very long. I think we can dispose of it probably in a day after we get at it. If the hearings on the lieu-land bill——

Mr. RAKER (interposing). They are practically ready, and if we do not get at it early we will be left at the switch on the matter.

Mr. KENT. I think the lieu-land bill is more urgently pressing, but I don't think this bill will take us more than a day after we get down to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection we will stand recessed until next Wednesday at 10 o'clock, at which time we will take up the business before us.

I am inserting at this point data sent by Mr. McFarland regarding municipal parks; it is as follows:

AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION,
*Washington, D. C., April 11, 1916.*

Hon. SCOTT FERRIS,
*Chairman House Committee on the Public Lands,*
*House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR MR. FERRIS: Mr. McFarland just sends some data, which he says he is glad to give at your request, concerning the per capita cost of parks and playgrounds in various cities. I have put it into shape to be added to his statement before the hearing.

I would suggest that it might best properly follow the last remarks he made which were brief and toward the close of the Thursday afternoon session.

Sincerely, yours,

RICHARD B. WATROUS, *Secretary.*

---

AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION,
*Washington, D. C., April 11, 1916.*

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I am glad to submit for record some data as to the expenditures per capita for recreation in some of our American cities. The survey I give is in no sense complete and is designedly taken to cover cities of various sizes and classes, so it may be realized that there is a very general interest in recreational expenditures in America, well worth the attention of Congress. All of the figures given are from a recent bulletin of the Census Bureau, with the exception of two cities for which independent data was taken.

*Per capita expense for the various park and playground activities covered under the general term "recreation."*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1915—Hartford, Conn | $1.04 |
| 1913—Youngstown, Ohio | .36 |
| 1915—Troy, N. Y | .39 |
| Peoria, Ill | .78 |
| Davenport, Iowa | .76 |
| Birmingham, Ala | .14 |
| Lowell, Mass | .23 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | .67 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | .41 |
| Topeka, Kans | .44 |
| Austin, Tex | .17 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 1.40 |
| Harrisburg, Pa | .42 |

So far as I understand it, the gross expenditure per capita for the national parks, including receipts from concessions, were in 1915 approximately one-third of 1 cent per capita for the population of the United States. The portion appropriated by Congress approximated one-sixth of 1 cent per capita for the same time.

So far as actual use and service is concerned, the national parks afforded recreational opportunity of an even better character than that available in many of the cities mentioned.

J. HORACE MCFARLAND.

(Thereupon the committee at 4.10 o'clock p. m. adjourned until Wednesday, April 12, at 10 o'clock a. m.)

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS